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OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Partial report presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding; also 2nd December and 17th December .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal period of nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Presented 9th July, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1908. Presented 3rd February, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

4*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the year ended 31st March, 1908. Presented 16th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. (No issue.)

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1907. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1907. Presented 29th June, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1907.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1907. Presented 14th May, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year (nine months) ended 31st March, 1907. Part I.—Canadian Trade. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Part II.—Trade of Foreign Countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 11th March, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

10*a*. Convention respecting the Commercial Relations between France and Canada, entered into at Paris on the 19th day of September, 1907, between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10*b*. Correspondence and memoranda in connection with the Convention of 1907, respecting the commercial relations between France and Canada. Presented 9th January. 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*c*. Supplement to Report of Department of Trade and Commerce, with statistics showing steamship traffic, &c. Presented 17th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

11. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the nine months of the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. W. Paterson.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

12. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

13. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by Hon. W. Templeman.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st March. 1907. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15*a*. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the year ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 10th February, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

16. Report of the Directors and Officers of the Experimental Farms for 1906. Presented 10th January, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1907.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17*a*. Census of Population and Agriculture of the Northwest Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906. Presented 18th February, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *See 17a, 1907.*

17*b*. Return of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1907. Presented 6th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

18. Canadian Archives. *See No. 15, page lv.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal period ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 2nd December. 1907, by Hon. W. Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Georgian Bay Ship Canal Survey. Report on the Precise Levelling; from 1904 to 1907. Published by the Department of Public Works.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19b. Progress Report of the International Waterways Commission. Supplementary Report to 31st December, 1907. Presented 5th June, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19c. Supplementary Report of the International Waterways Commission, 1908.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20b. Railway Statistics of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1907. Presented 16th January, 1908, by Hon. G. P. Graham.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20c. Second Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, 1st April, 1906, to , 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine) for 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21a. Seventh Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1907-8.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1907. Presented 24th June, 1908, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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21c. Report on British and Continental Ports, with a view to the development of the port of Montreal and Canadian transportation.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries) for 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners. &c.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, 1907. Presented 27th February, 1908, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal period from 1st July, 1906, to 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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25*a*. (1906) Report of the Chief Astronomer for the year ended 30th June, 1906. Presented 17th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*a*. (1907) Report of the Chief Astronomer for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch (Department of the Interior) 1906-7. Presented 8th June, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, for the year ended 31st March, 1908.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Correspondence and papers relating to Seed Grain in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Presented 18th July, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26. Summary Report of the Department of Mines (Geological Survey), for the calendar year 1907. Presented 16th January, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the fiscal year 1907-8. Presented 17th July, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*b*. Annual Report on the Mineral Production in Canada, during the calendar year 1906.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 29th November, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.
— *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1907. Presented 29th January, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year 1907.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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29*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, with appendices and evidence taken before the Commissioners. Presented 26th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding; also Analytical Index of evidence and memorials.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

29*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service—*Continued.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1907. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, 1907. Pesented 11th May, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by the Hon. the Speaker... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

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34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 4th December, 1907, by Hon. J. Bureau.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Annual Report of the Militia Council of Canada, 1907. (Interim Report presented 6th March, 1908.).. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1907. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Report of W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on his mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient, and immigration from India, in particular
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36*b*. Report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Labour, on the need for the suppression of the opium traffic in Canada. Presented 3rd July, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36*c*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th July, for all correspondence, reports, memorials and protests forwarded to the Government in connection with the opium trade in Canada, whether asking for the suppression of said trade or otherwise. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*... .. ..*Not printed.*

37. Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule of the House, number 9. Presented 2nd December, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

37*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908. Minutes of proceedings of the Board of Internal Economy of the House of Commons from 1st January, 1902, to 1st January, 1906. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette).*
Not printed.

38. A copy of the new rules of the Supreme Court of Canada, promulgated on the 19th day of June, 1907. Presented 28th November, 1907, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Not printed.*

38*a*. Rules and orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, passed on the 27th March, 1908, under the power conferred by the Criminal Code. Presented 12th May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th July, 1908, showing the length of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, New Brunswick, to Prince Rupert, in the province of British Columbia, and the estimated cost of the same. Presented 6th July, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham*.. .. ..

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Transcontinental Railway between the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba, and the city of Moncton, in the province of New Brunswick; that such copy or return shall contain (1) signatures attached to the tenders; (2) the total amount of each tender as "moneyed out" by the said commission; (3) the quantity of each class or kind of material as used by the said commission in figuring out the cost; (4) the price per unit of prices submitted by those who responded to the invitation for tenders; and (5) the total cost of each item in the schedule, which, added together, gives the grand total cost of each undertaking tendered for. Presented 24th January, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, showing to whom, and when, the National Transcontinental Railway Commission awarded contracts for the transportation of supplies, on District E, between the following points, namely:—(*a*)Grassett to Cache 9, (b)Montizambert to New Cache 9 A, on Negogami river; (*c*)Jackfish to Caches 10, 11 A, and 12 (*d*)Nipigon to Caches 12 A, 13, 14, 15, Ombabika and Wabinosh warehouses and Cache 16, on District F; the distances in each contract, the contract rate and terms; the amounts that have been paid to date on each contract; who erected the cache and dwelling house at the line crossing on Kebinakagami river; also the new buildings at line crossing of Negogami river, and the warehouses at Jackfish; the cost of these buildings, respectively; and if tenders were invited for above transportation and building contracts. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce.* *Not printed.*

39*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of the clauses and conditions, regulations and specifications contained in the contracts, in virtue of which the National Transcontinental Railway is being built, and that are for the purpose of safeguarding, securing and guaranteeing the suppliers of the contractors, to whom the work of construction has been accorded, the payment of their claims against the said contractors; likewise a list of the contracts signed, up to the present, in which appear the said clauses guaranteeing or securing the said suppliers the payment of their said bills or claims. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Morin.* *Not printed.*

39*f*. Return (in part) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, surveys, contracts, tenders, agreements, books, memoranda, documents, and papers of every kind, showing, relating to, or concerning the length of the National Transcontinental Railway from (*a*) Winnipeg to Quebec, (*b*)Quebec to Moncton, and the estimated or probable average cost per mile of the same, and all other information relating to the total cost or the cost per mile of the said railway. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39*g*. Letters from the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, the chief engineer and others, in connection with certain allegations made by Major A. E. Hodgins, late district engineer of Section F, Transcontinental Railway. Presented 24th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39*h*. Copy of the commission appointing Lucien Pacaud, Esquire, of the city of Quebec, as police magistrate, to carry out the law against the sale of intoxicating liquors within certain limits, along the line of the eastern extension of the Transcontinental Railway. Presented 8th May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39*i*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 1st April, 1908, based on the records in the offices of the Railway Commission, showing the total number of persons killed or injured by being struck by engines or trains on highway crossings, said return to show the number of persons so killed or injured on the lines of each railway company separately for the years ending 31st March, 1905, 1906 and 1907, such return to include all persons killed or injured as above described irrespective of any contention of the railway companies or opinion of the officers of the Railway Commission as to the legal rights of the said persons to use the highway crossing at the time of the accidents. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. McKay (Truro)*... .. .. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

39*j*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 9th April, 1908, giving a list of all railways in Canada which are not under the control or jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners; and stating in each case the reason why the railway is not controlled by the commission. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. McKay (Truro)....Not printed.*

39*k*. Return (in part) to an order of the Senate, dated 27th March, 1908, showing, separately, the highway crossings at rail level on all railways, except railways under construction, within the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission in respect of which highway crossings, protection has been ordered by the board since its organization, said return to give the character of the protection ordered in each case, the name of the railway company, the local designation of each highway crossing, and the county and province in which it is situated, and the date of the order and regulation in respect thereof; also a similar return giving the highway crossings ordered to be protected by the proper authority in each case on all railways not under the control of the board, including the Intercolonial Railway, and including orders made regarding railways under construction; also a similar return respecting all highway crossings, which had orders and regulations in respect to them in force, on the 1st day of February, 1904. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

39*l*. Supplementary Return to No. 39*k*. Presented 4th June, 1908... .. ..*Not printed.*

40. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1907. Presented 3rd December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. General Orders issued to the militia between 2nd November, 1906, and 1st November, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41*a*. Dress Regulations for the Canadian militia, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Ross Rifle Hand-book, 1907. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Frederick Borden. *Not printed.*

43. Return under chapter 125 (R.S.C.), 1906, intituled: "An Act respecting Trades Unions," submitted to Parliament in accordance with section 33 of the said Act. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

44. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return, 4th December, 1906, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 32, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 9th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

45. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver... .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette,* between 1st December, 1906, and 1st December, 1907, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

47. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between 1st December, 1906, and 1st December, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from the 1st April. 1907, to the 28th November, 1907, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1907. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. . . .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

49. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1907-8. Presented 11th December, 1907, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*

51. Statement of superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1907, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 11th December, 1907. by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. The names (*a*) of members of parliament and (*b*) ex-members of parliament who have been appointed to the Senate by the present administration, distinguishing between classes (*a*) and (*b*), giving the date of retirement in class (*b*) and date of appointment in all cases. 2. The names of members of parliament and of ex-members of parliament appointed to offices of emolument under the Crown by the present administration, distinguishing between the two classes and giving dates as in paragraph one mentioned. 3. The names of senators and ex-senators appointed to offices of emolument under the Crown by the present administration, distinguishing between the two classes and giving dates as in paragraph one mentioned. Presented 12th December, 1907.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Exchequer Court rules (amended), general order of the 12th September, 1907. Presented 12th December, 1907, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Copy of articles of convention of the 21st August, 1906, between the United States and Great Britain, as to the demarcation of the boundary line between Alaska in the United States and the British possessions in North America. Presented 16th December, 1907, by Hon F. Oliver.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

54*a*. Copy of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States providing for the more complete definition and demarcation of the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on 11th April, 1908. Presented 19th May, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

54*b*. Correspondence, orders in council and despatches in connection with the negotiation of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the definition and demarcation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States. Presented 4th June, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

55. Report of the investigation held last winter by Augustus Power, K.C., of the Justice Department, in respect of Mr. F. T. Congdon. Presented 16th December, 1907, by Hon. F. Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*a*. (1) Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing all correspondence, petitions, statements, reports and papers having any relation to the claim of Mrs. Louise F. Wiley, and her infant daughter, concerning certain mining claims held by her husband in the Yukon, and which on his death without will are allowed to have gone into the possession or trusteeship of Frederick Tennyson Congdon, then public administrator in the Yukon, under appointment of the Dominion government, and all correspondence, reports, and papers, bearing upon Mr. Congdon's examination, defence and connection therewith. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*

55*a*. (2) Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, memoranda, evidence and other documents and papers of every description relating to the estate of the late Orren

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Continued.*

Leonard Wiley, or to the claim of Louise F. Wiley, or of her infant daughter, against the government or against Frederick T. Congdon as public administrator of the Yukon Territory, or otherwise as an official of the government, or to any charges against the said Frederick T. Congdon as public administrator or otherwise as an official or employee of this government; excluding therefrom, however, any papers relating to the subjects which may be included in return ordered on the 13th instant, on motion of the honourable member for North Toronto. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

55*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, evidence, memoranda and other documents and papers of every description, relating to or touching the conduct of all persons who have acted as public administrator in the Yukon Territory, or who have had charge or control by reason of their official position, of the estate of deceased persons in the Yukon Territory. And a copy of all such documents and papers aforesaid as set forth and describe the action, if any, of the government in respect of any claims, charges or proposed proceedings against any such official in respect of his duties, acts or dealings as public administrator. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox....Not printed.*

55*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all telegrams, affidavits, papers sent by and all correspondence had with Rev. John Pringle, presently of the Yukon, in connection with the condition of public matters therein and with public officials thereof, and especially in reference to one Frederick Tennyson Congdon, at one time commissioner of the Yukon, and one Girouard, registrar, and one Lithgow, controller and member of the Yukon Council and in particular letters sent by Rev. John Pringle, on or about January, 1902, and in or about January, 1905, and on or about 31st July, 1907, to the premier of Canada, and other ministers, detailing the condition of public matters in the Yukon and the replies thereto. Also showing what action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the matters dealt with therein and the reports of any commissioner appointed to investigate the charges or any part of them. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

55*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908 for a copy of all correspondence relating to the morality of the Yukon. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Mr. Thompson.. .. ..Not printed.*

55*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing the parties to whom were made the original grants from the Crown of the lands comprised within the limits of the town of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and any assignments made thereof, with names of parties, dates, and consideration therefor. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

55*f*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all telegrams, affidavits, papers sent by and all correspondence had with Reverend John Pringle, presently of the Yukon, in connection with the condition of public matters therein and with public officials thereof, and especially in reference to one Frederick Tennyson Congdon, at one time commissioner of the Yukon, and one Girouard, registrar, and one Lithgow, controller and member of the Yukon Council; and in particular letters sent by Reverend John Pringle, on or about January, 1902, and in or about January, 1905, and on or about 31st July, 1907, to the Premier of Canada and other ministers, detailing the condition of public matters in the Yukon and the replies thereto; also showing what action, if any, was taken by the government in relation to the matters dealt with therein and the reports of any commissioner appointed to investigate the charges or any part of them. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17—*Concluded.*

55*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, memorials, telegrams, petitions, resolutions and other communications, documents and papers from any person or persons in the Yukon to the Prime Minister or to the government, or any member or official of the government, respecting the official acts or conduct of Mr. W. W. B. McInnes as commissioner of the Yukon; including any petition asking for the removal of Mr. McInnes from his position as commissioner. Presented 7th April, 1908—*Mr. White*. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of the report made by Mr. Beddoe upon the condition of the books, accounts, &c., of the financial administration of the Yukon, and especially with reference to the condition in the public administrator's office. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*

Not printed.

55*i*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents, and papers relating to the appointment of Mr. W. H. P. Clement as legal adviser to the council of the Yukon Territory, or as public administrator in the Yukon Territory, or to any other office of emolument in the Yukon Territory, or relating to the resignation of the said W. H. P. Clement from any such office, or relating to the circumstances under which and reasons for which the said W. H. P. Clement ceased to act as such legal adviser, public administrator or in any other such capacity. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Not printed.

56. Statement of expenditure as to bounty to deep-sea fishermen, for the year 1906-7. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the names and residences of all fishermen in the county of Cape Breton to whom fishing bounties were paid between 31st December, 1905, and 1st January, 1908, together with a statement of the amount paid to each person, the date on which it was paid, and the name of the officer or person by whom the sum was paid. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

56*b*. Supplementary return to No. 56*a*. Presented 13th July, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Correspondence and instructions with regard to the Lord's Day Act in its application to the Yukon Territory. Presented 18th December, 1907, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.

Not printed.

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58. Minutes of Proceedings of the Colonial Conference held at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, London, from the 15th April to the 14th May, 1907. Presented 22nd May, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

59. Report of the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade of Canada. Presented 8th January, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of the report of the Honourable Justice James Henry Madden, appointed by order in council, 15th May, 1907, to investigate and report upon the matter of arrears for rentals on certain leases at Dunnville, Welland Canal feeder. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lalor*... .. ..*Not printed.*

61. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, statements, papers, orders in council, and proclamations respecting the setting out of limits for prohibition of the sale of liquors along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific under the Public Works Construction Act. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

61*a*. Supplementary return to No. 61. Presented 27th January, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, papers, memoranda, and reports, relating to the retirement, resignation, or dismissal of Mr. Hodgins, C.E., from the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, and the grounds or reasons therefor. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

62*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what changes, if any, have been made in the National Transcontinental Railway Commission's engineering staff during the current calendar year. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. . .*Not printed.*

62*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing: 1. The estimated quantities used by the Transcontinental Railway Commission for arriving at the moneyed values of the tenders for the construction of the 50 miles, more or less, from Moncton westerly; for the construction of 62 miles, more or less, from Grand Falls westerly; from the south side of the St. Lawrence river, easterly 150 miles; for the 45 miles more or less westerly from near La Tuque; and for the 150 miles easterly from near Abitibi, known as the Abitibi section. 2. The various prices which each tenderer placed opposite the several items in the schedule or form of tender. 3. The total amount so ascertained of each tender. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Schell (Glengarry). See also 39b*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

63. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, opinions of the Department of Justice, memoranda, papers and documents; also of all plans or route maps relating to the proposed new eastern entrance of the Grand Trunk Railway Company into the city of Toronto. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all writs, forms and instructions issued and used in and for the purposes of the several elections for Dominion constituencies in the year 1907. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of the order in council appointing Honourable J. A. Ouimet as judge of the Court of the King's Bench, as well as a copy of all correspondence, reports, medical certificates and order in council concerning his being pensioned. Presented 9th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lanctot (Laprairie-Napierville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

66. The Canada Year Book, 1906. Presented 10th January, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed separately.

67. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of officials of the government, civil or military, or officers of the active militia who perform services in any way connected with the manufacture of rifles for the government by the Ross Rifle Company. 2. Their names, ranks, and duties, and the amount of their individual salary or remuneration. 3. The total amount, (apart from contract cost of rifle), or expenditure by the government with the Ross Rifle Company, including any bonus, loans, inspections, cost of testing, commissions, or expenditure of any kind, with the individual amounts. Presented 16th January, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing reports of commissions, boards of inquiry, inspections, reports of industrial officers, to the government or any member thereof, including reports from the comptroller, commissioner, or any officer, or member of the Northwest Mounted Police, the Dominion Rifle Association, or any member thereof, or any rifle association or club, or any

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member thereof, or to the commandant, or any member of the Bisley team, regarding the efficiency of the Ross rifle, to date. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*
Not printed.

68*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any department thereof, and the Ross Rifle Company, or any representative thereof, or between the government and any bank or other institution which has made advances under the contract between the government and the said company, or any representative of such bank or institution, relating to the accounts and financial or other affairs of the Ross Rifle Company, including any letters or correspondence from any official of the Bank of Montreal to the Auditor General. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, communications and other papers and documents of every kind and description not already brought down, relative to the rifle known as the Ross rifle, or to the contract between the government and any person or corporation with respect to the said rifle, or to the value or efficiency thereof, or to any alleged defects therein; also a copy of all letters, telegrams, despatches, reports, and other communications of every kind from the British government or any member or official thereof, or from the War Office, or Secretary of State for War, or any officer or official or person employed by or in the service of the British government, to the Governor General of Canada, or to the government of Canada, or to the Minister of Militia, or to any officer or official or person in the public service of Canada, relative to the said rifle, or to the value or efficiency of the said rifle or any defects therein, or any matter or thing connected therewith. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington.*
Not printed

68*d*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all contracts between the Ross Rifle Company and the government, or the Department of Militia, for the supply of rifles, ammunition and other articles, and all orders in council, correspondence, reports ,documents and papers, relating to such contracts, and the subject-matter thereof, and to the operations of the company, and tc its dealings with the government, or any of the departments, including the Department of Customs, and the Bank of Montreal, or any banking institutions. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

69. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1906, to the 1st October, 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver.
Not printed.

70. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the nine months ended the 31st March, 1907. Presented 13th January, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing : 1. How much money has been expended to date on the Royal Mint, for construction and equipment, respectively. 2. The sums required to complete on both accounts. 3. The officers and employees, and at what yearly salaries, are required to man the institution. 4. The face value of copper and silver and gold coinage obtained by the government per year for the last ten years, and what it has cost the government therefor. 5. The total profit on coinage in the ten years. 6. The amount of coinage it is in contemplation to issue in 1908, and in what denominations. 7. Who is to make the purchases and fix the price of bullion necessary for the use of the Mint. 8. Upon what system the officers and employees of the Mint are appointed, promoted and dismissed. Presented 13th January, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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72. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, and all other papers, relating to the Standard Chemical Company (Limited), or Pevelan & Co., in its dealings with the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments from the date of the incorporation of the said company to the present date. Presented 16th January, 1908.—*Mr. Robitaille.*
Not printed.

73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907 showing: 1. All promotions that have been made to the rank of colonel in the active militia during the past year, with names. 2. The nature of service, merit or seniority justifying such promotions. 3. The record of war services of such officers. 4. Previous to the gazetting of such promotion the positions held by such officers on the seniority list of the colonels. 5. The number of lieut.-colonels who were outranked or superseded by such promotions, with their names and services. Presented 17th January, 1908.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. .. .

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75. Return to address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, instructions or communications sent by the Government of Canada, through the Secretary of State or otherwise, to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, as Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, during the years 1905 and 1906, respectively. Presented 21st January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

76. Copy of an order in council regarding sale of a portion of Major's Hill Park, Ottawa, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a site for a hotel. Presented 21st January, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of any declarations or affidavits made by Robert Cruickshank, or other persons in the Regina Lands district, or any other complaints in regard to alleged improper or unauthorized charges by individuals, whether in the service of the Government or not, for locating settlers on homesteads, or obtaining for them entries for homesteads, by cancellation or otherwise, together with all correspondence, reports, or other papers on the subject; also all communications, reports, correspondence, or other papers between the Department of the Interior and any of its officials and any person or persons in regard to homestead entries, cancellations, protections, inspectors' reports, &c., for the s.w. ¼ sec. 16 and the n.w. ¼ sec. 20 and the n.w. and s.w. ¼ sec 36, all in tp 14, r. 9, w. 2nd M. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing how many applications were refused for permission, as granted by order in council passed on 16th May, 1906, for saw-mill owners to cut timber. Presented 23rd January, 1908. —*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1907, showing the total expenditure each constituency, as defined prior to last Redistribution Act, the the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, for: *(a)* Harbours and rivers, including dredging, wharfs, docks, breakwaters, piers, or other improvements and repairs. *(b)* For public buildings and lands, including repairs, extensions, &c. *(c)* Maintenance and caretakers, including fuel, lights, &c. *(d)* Expenditure in connection with Intercolonial Railway, including purchase of lands, erection of buildings, repairs, &c., and improvements, and the place where spent. Presented 29th January, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing a summary of stock, implements, chattels, grain, hay, roots and all other kinds of fodder, with their value, for the years ending 1st December, 1906 and 1907; also the amount paid for all kinds of live stock, their kind and number, the amount paid for all kinds of feed, giving the kind, the amount of all kinds of product sold, and their kind; the amount paid for all kinds of grain and seed for distribution for the same years, on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Jackson (Elgin)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants secured and located by Mr. N. B. Miller, of the town of Napanee, in the county of Lennox and Addington, the names of such immigrant, his age, the names of the respective parties with whom they were located, also the township in which such party resides; also the amount of money received by the said N. B. Miller from the government for his services in salary, commission, or both; also the amount of moneys received by the said N. B. Miller, respectively, from residents in the said county of Lennox and Addington for his services in securing the aforesaid immigrants. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants secured and located by Mr. M. C. Dunne, of Yarker, in the county of Lennox and Addington, the names of each such immigrant, his age, the names

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of the respective parties with whom they are located, also the township in which such party resides; also the amount of money received by the said M. C. Dunne from the government for his services in salary, commission, or both; also the amount of moneys received by the said M. C. Dunne, respectively, from residents in the said county of Lennox and Addington for his services in securing the aforesaid immigrants. Presented 23rd January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing list of the names of immigration agents appointed by the government in each county of the province of Ontario, the county in which each such agent is employed, the number of immigrants placed by each such agent, and the amounts paid to each such agent for his services and expenses. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Clements.Not printed.*

81*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all reports received by the government from each of the special immigration agents sent to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).*
Not printed.

81*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing the number of immigrants who reached and settled in Canada during the fiscal years of 1905-6 and 1906-7, and from what countries they came. Presented 11th February, 1908. —*Mr. Paquet*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior and James S. Waugh, immigration distribution agent, subsequent to 1st December, 1907. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Gordon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, showing what special immigration agents the Government of Canada has in the British Islands; their respective names, and from what parts of Canada they come; the arrangements made by the Government with the said agent or agents as to salary and expenses; the date of their respective appointments, and at what time they left this country to take up their work. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).*
Not printed.

81*g*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council now in force with respect to immigration from every country from which immigrants come to Canada; also a copy of all circulars in force at the present time with reference to immigration. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all certificates by farmers resident in the riding of West Kent, and returned to the department by emigration agents for the said riding, and on certificates such agents were paid for placing emigrants with each farmer, giving the names of each emigrant and of each farmer such were placed with, giving the total amount received by each agent up to the present time Presented 3rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*...*Not printed.*

81*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all certificates by A. G. McDonald, immigration agent for Prince Edward County, Ontario, claiming payment for immigrants by him alleged to have been placed with farmers or other employers; also, a copy of all certificates or communications by such farmers or other employers received by the Department of the Interior relating to immigrants so claimed as placed by said A. G. McDonald, giving in each case the name and post office address of the immigrant and of the farmer or the employer. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Alcorn*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

81*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing the expenditure of the Government for food, clothing and other maintenance for immigrants after landing in Canada for the years 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, to 1st March. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Schaffner*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81*k*. Report of E. Blake Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, respecting Joseph Bernstein, Halifax. Presented 27th May, 1908, by Hon. F. Oliver...*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the total amount paid by this Government each year, during the past five years, towards mail subsidies to steamships; the names of the countries served, the names of steamers and contractors, and the steamship subventions. Presented 28th January, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of the lease, conditions, &c., passed between the Government of Canada and a company for the use of the Beauharnois Canal. Presented 24th January, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron.*
Not printed.

84. Copies of a letter and telegrams between the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia and the Honourable the Secretary of State for Canada, on the subject of the disallowance of a Bill of the Legislature of British Columbia, intituled: "An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia." Presented 24th January, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Justice, or any department of the Government, and Mr. Frederick Fraser Forbes, now a district judge in the province of Saskatchewan, or any other person or persons, in reference to the personal or professional status or character of Mr. Forbes, or his appointment as a judge as above-mentioned, and of all writings and documents of any kind in reference to the foregoing matter. Presented 28th January, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing the number of applications made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the privilege of crossing railway tracks with telephone and telegraph wires and with water mains each, over the said period from 1st February, 1904, to the 1st January, 1908; the total number of applications granted over said period; the total number of applications refused; the date of each application; the date each application was granted; the length of time from the application to the granting of same; and what time should elapse before the board should give its decision. Presented 27th January, 1908.—*Mr. Barr.*
Not printed.

87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing, in respect of all grants of right to divert water and construct ditches made under the provisions of the Yukon Placer Mining Act, 1906, the number of the claim, name and address of the grantee, date of issue, length of term, source of water, quantity that may be diverted, estimated expenditure within one year, time limit for construction, sum paid for the privilege and the name and address of present holder, if rights have been transferred. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the timber lands sold or leased by the Department of the Interior subsequent to the date of those included in Sessional Paper, No. 167*a*, brought down to the House on the 9th of April, 1907; the description and area of such lands, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amount of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased, and the name and address of each person or company to whom any of such leases have been transferred. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

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88*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berth number 1279, all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers, or memoranda of any description. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.... .. .. ..

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successful tenderer; (*i*) amount of bonus paid; (*j*) date when definite selection of blocks was completed and the returns of the survey filed with the Department of the Interior at Ottawa; (*k*) amount of dues collected during the year ending the 30th of April, 1907. in respect of each berth for ground rent, stumpage royalty, and the cost of fire guarding, &c.; also the amount, if any, unpaid and overdue at the termination of said year; (*l*) whether license was issued according to order in council of April 14th, 1903, or of July 23rd, 1906; (*m*) in case of berths upon which during the year 1906-7 no timber was cut, whether notification has been served on license holder to operate a saw-mill, and the date of such notice. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*

Not printed.

88*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, bringing the information as contained in Sessional Paper No. 167*b*, brought down April 26th, 1907, up to date. Presented 13th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*k*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, applications, advertisements, reports, memoranda, valuations, estimates, tenders, transfers, or other writings or papers in respect of or in connection with timber berths numbers 1413, 1414 and 1415. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*l*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all applications to homestead or purchase, reports, agreements of lease or sale, correspondence exchanged between the Department of the Interior and any person whatsoever, and papers of every description dealing with or treating of the sale or lease of surface, mining, timber, or any other rights in respect of the n.w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 8, township 53, range 4, west of the 5th M. Presented 19th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*

Not printed.

88*m*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing, in respect of timber berths numbers 1220 to 1226, 1238 and 1272, all bonuses, rentals or dues paid to date by the lessees or other assigns to the Government, together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, reports, advertisements, tenders, leases, transfers or memoranda of any description in connection therewith. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of applications, recommendations of applications, and replies thereto, instructions, regarding advertising, and a copy of all tenders and replies thereo, for timber berths numbers 652, 657, 677, 679, 681, 683, 684, 721, 722, 730 and 743. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*o*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for the production of all the original applications and tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber berths 1046, 1047, 1052, 1058, 1068, 1070, 1093, 1094, 1099, 1191, 1192 and that the same be laid upon the Table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the Clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*p*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations, tenders or communications of any kind in relation to the granting of sixteen townships and certain timber limits in the Peace River region, as referred to in a motion of the 15th January, ult., reference 102, not already brought down. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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88*q*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the total sum (money or scrip) that the Government has received on account of the lands, mines, minerals, timber &c., in the various Dominion lands offices in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, distinguishing between each province, during the following periods: from 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1905, and from 1st July, 1905, to 31st December, 1907. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing all sales of Dominion lands other than coal lands, of 160 acres and upwards, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which have been made by the Government during the calendar year 1907; the prices obtained; names of purchasers; dates of sales; and in general terms, the grounds upon which sales were authorized. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*... .. ..*Not printed.*

88*s*. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 17th February, 1908, showing: 1. How many applications for timber licenses were received by the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, what area in square miles they covered, how many licenses were issued, what area they covered, and under how many of those licenses operations were actually carired on, and what area these included. 2. How many applications for timber licenses were received by the Government from November 1st, 1878, to July 1st, 1896, and what area in square miles they covered, how many licenses were issued, and what area they covered, under how many of these licenses operations were actually carried on, and what area they covered. 3. How many permits to cut lumber were given to applicants as above in leases where licenses had not issued during each of these periods. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

88*t*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing a list of timber berths awarded between 1st June, 1904, and 15th July, 1906, with the number of tenders in each case, the amount of each tender, the name of the successful tenderer, the area of each berth, the dates of notice and opening of the tenders in each case. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Crawford*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*u*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands were granted to sundry persons through the agency of P. E. Lessard, of Edmonton, together with copies of all letters, papers and documents relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

88*v*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing what coal areas are held by F. E. Keniston, of Minneapolis; said return to include a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same, from the general file for each group of claims, and not the special file of each section. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*w*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands are now or have been at any time owned, controlled, leased or operated in townships 53 and 54, range 7, west of the 5th meridian, by the Alberta Development Company (Limited), together with a copy of all applications, correspondence, deeds of sale and other documents in connection therewith. Presented 12th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..

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88*y*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for the production of all original tenders filed in the Department of the Interior in respect of timber limits numbers 645, 646, 675, 703, 705 and 733 to 737, and that the same be laid upon the table of the House, said papers not to be part of the archives of this House, but to be returned by the clerk to the Department of the Interior after inspection. Presented 20th May, 1908.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*z*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing what coal areas were obtained through the agency of Malcolm McKenzie on behalf of clients; and a copy of all letters, documents and correspondence relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of the same; also the same information in regard to J. H. Moss, of Toronto. All from the general file for each group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*aa*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all applications, leases, assignments, correspondence, and papers, of every description in connection with or referring to the granting or sale of the mining rights in sections 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33, of township 8, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Perley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*bb*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing what coal lands in townships 41 and 42, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 5th meridian, were granted through the agency of McGiverin & Hayden, Ottawa, together with a copy of all letters, documents and papers relating to the application, sale, lease or cancellation of same. All from the general file for the group of claims, and not the special file for each section. Presented 27th May, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between the government of Canada and the government of the province of British Columbia, relating to the application of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to acquire a portion of the Metlakatla Indian Reserve, British Columbia, and to the general question of the claim of said province to the Indian reserves therein, since the date of said application. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, locations, records of payments made on, payments returned, homestead entries, cancellations thereof; of any order, direction or other authority given to any homesteader or person who had entered for homestead to re-enter after concellation of entry or default thereunder; any evidence of sale by Peter Luensen to Frederick Heintz, and any correspondence, affidavits, memoranda, or other documents by the department, or any of its officers, with W. L. MacKenzie, Peter Luenson, Frederick Heintz, Alexander K. Thom, Wm. R. Gardner, Thomas J. Oliver, or any other person in regard to the n.e. ¼ sec. 32, township 36, r. 16, west of 2nd m., Saskatchewan. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*a*. Supplementary return to No. 90. Presented 1st April, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*b*. Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing: 1. Any Government lands near New Westminster, British Columbia, sold to one J. W. Patterson, and, if sold, by what department of the Government. 2. Whether they were Indian or military reserve lands, or either of them. 3. The prices Mr. Patterson paid for said lands, if any were sold to him. 4. The date of such sale or sales. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908. showing all lands acquired from the Government by the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development

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Company, together with the area, location, purchase price of each tract, and a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the company or any individuals interested therein or connected therewith, as to the general terms and conditions under which the Government land should be granted to the said company. Presented 27th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, showing all the lands granted to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company under their contract of May, 1902, specifying those which are patented as well as those unpatented, to date. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

90*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the approximate total area of Dominion lands disposed of by the Government in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, between the 1st July, 1896, and the 30th June, 1905, distinguishing between lands for agricultural purposes, grazing, irrigation, timber and coal; and also from the 1st July, 1905, to the 31st December, 1907. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing the names and number of establishments being operated under the law and regulations of the "Meat and Food Inspection Act"; when they were individually put under the operation of the Act; and the names and number of inspectors for each establishment. presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, tenders and contracts, in connection with building piers at Port Maitland, Ontario. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Lalor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

92*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts, telegrams, reports, plans and specifications, together with all other information not already brought down, in possession of the Government, relating to the construction of piers or docks already constructed or under construction at the following places: Bayfield, Huron county, Ontario; Grand Bend, county of Huron, Ontario; St. Joseph, county of Huron, Ontario; together with a statement of all moneys expended, and to whom paid, and the date of payment, and nature of the work done or material used. Presented 7th May, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*....*Not printed.*

92*b*. Supplementary return to No. 92*a*. Presented 11th May, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the total amount of bounties paid by the Government since 1896, and the amount for each year on each article. Presented 30th January, 1908.—*Mr. Clements.*

Printed for sessional papers.

94. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th February, 1907, for a statement showing the names, christian names, age, and country of origin of all the persons who, coming from the British Isles, from English colonies or from foreign lands, as strangers to Canada, have been placed, whether by order in council, by decision of the Militia Council, or otherwise, in any branch whatsoever of the military service of Canada, in the permanent force or in the volunteer force, together with the date of each of these appointments, the nature of the employment, the rank of the holder (before and after his appointment), and the yearly amount which he receives for his services. Presented 22nd January, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

95. Return of reductions and remissions made under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 81, section 88, ss. 2. Presented (Senate) 22nd January, 1908, by Hon. Mr. Scott.*Not printed.*

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96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, advertisements for tenders, tenders, specifications of every kind, plans, drawings, reports, letters, telegrams, correspondence, contracts, agreements and other documents and papers of every kind, touching or relating to any works at or near St. Andrews Rapids, in the province of Manitoba, and especially such documents as aforesaid in connection with any tender or contract by or on behalf of Charles Whitehead, or Kelly Brothers, or any subsequent tenderers or contractors. Presented 29th January, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, and evidence, in respect of the trial for criminal conspiracy against certain persons in the Yukon in connection with the Dominion elections of 1904. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster* . .. .*Not printed.*

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Major E. S. Wigle, of Windsor, Honourable R. F. Sutherland, A. H. Clarke, and the Minister of Inland Revenue, respecting the extension of the franchise of the Windsor, Detroit and Belle Isle Ferry Company. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, or reports, respecting the refusal of the lieutenant governor of British Columbia to give his assent to a bill passed by the legislature of that province in 1907, respecting immigration and commonly referred to as the Natal Act. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

100. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all papers and correspondence between the government of Canada and any of its ministers with reference to the establishment of a fast line of steamship communication between Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and Canadian ports. Presented 3rd February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, enclosed clippings, agreements, statements, &c., between the government or any member thereof, and especially the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Militia, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and one F. E. Williams, of St. John, New Brunswick; one W. H. Trueman, of St. John, and any other person or persons whatsoever in relation to the establishment of a bait freezer and cold storage established in St. John, New Brunswick. Presented 5th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the expenditure by the Dominion Government on (*a*)wharfs; (*b*) harbours and river improvements; (*c*) dredging; (*d*) public buildings; for each year since 1896, in the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, Lunenburg and Pictou, Nova Scotia, specifying the works by name, with amounts expended thereon. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of letters, telegrams, and reports, regarding complaints made by John Franklin and Stapleton Brothers, with respect to Indian Agent Yeomans. Presented 6th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing the amount paid each year for provisions for the Royal Military College, for the Halifax Garrison, and the Permanent Military School in Quebec, the average number of men provisioned each year of the above institutions, and cost per man per day. Presented 10th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing the number of fishing licenses issued by the Government for any of the lakes in the province of Saskatchewan, to whom issued, and on what lakes. Presented 10th February, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (East Huron)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing what lands have been sold, leased, given as homesteads, transferred or set apart in any way by the Government to each: individuals, companies, syndicates, or other organizations in the Peace River Valley, or along or near tributaries thereof, in the Northwest of Canada; when each area was allotted; the terms between the Government and the various parties or organizations concerned; what prices per acre were realized from these transactions; with whom the Government conducted negotiations in each case; the regulations governing the securing of land in the Peace River Valley; and how far it is from Edmonton to Dunvegan. Presented 11th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, memoranda, correspondence, documents, plans, tenders and advertisements of every kind, nature and description, relating to the proposed acquisition under lease of certain car work shops with railway sidings at Moncton, New Brunswick. Presented 12th February, 1908.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing all coal lands leased, sold or otherwise disposed of from the 1st of March, 1907, to date, giving the area disposed of, the party to whom, the consideration therefor, the assignments made, if any, the date thereof, and the name of the assignee in each case. Presented 13th February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing, in respect of each of the undermentioned blocks disposed of as coal lands by the Government, viz.: Section 13, of township 9, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 16, township 10, range 3, west of the 5th m., section 15, township 11, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 20, township 12, range 4, west of the 5th m.; section 5, township 13, range 4, west of the 5th m., section 21, township 19, range 7, west of the 5th m.; when and by whom the first application was made for right to acquire; when and to whom the original grant of mining rights was made; what transfers of rights have been recorded, the date of transfer, and date of registration of same; who the present owner or occupant is, as known to the department; and the name and address of each company or person above referred to. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, for a copy of (a) an order in council of the 19th May, 1902, and the regulations therein referred to and approved for the disposal of coal lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. (*b*)A copy of all orders in council altering, amending or cancelling any such regulations for the aforesaid purposes, and the said amended or other regulations. (*c*)A copy of all orders in council approving, amending or cancelling regulations as regards the Yukon for the purposes aforesaid, and the said regulations and amended regulations. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..

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108*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all inquiries, applications, leases, contracts, agreements, assignments, correspondence and papers of every description, in connection with or referring to the granting of coal mining privileges in section 11, township 8, range 4, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, showing: 1. What leases for coal lands in the Northwest Territories were granted by the Government in the years 1903 and 1904. 2. To whom, and on what dates the same were granted, and the amounts paid therefor. 3. Whether the person to whom the lease was granted was the original applicant. 4. Whether any assignment of such leases has been made, when, and to whom. 5. Who the present holders are of said leases. Presented 1st April, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*f*. Supplementary return to 108*e*. Presented 6th April, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of all applications, reports, correspondence, leases, contracts, deeds, sale and documents of every description in connection with the purchase of coal mining lands either on their own behalf or on behalf of clients, by the firm of Hough, Campbell & Ferguson, or by any individual member of said firm, together with a copy of the regulations governing the sale of such rights at the time of purchose. Presented 30th April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

108*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, setting forth in respect of the following coal lands: 1. The name and address of the first applicant and the date thereof. 2. The names and addresses of all subsequent applications, with date thereof, in the order of application. 3. The name and address of the party to whom the mining rights were granted, with date of sale or lease by the Government. 4. Price paid per acre, sale or lease. 5. Date and amount of first payment on account of purchase price. 6. Dates and amounts of each subsequent payment on account of purchase price. 7. Total amount paid as purchase price and balance, if any, still unpaid. 8. How long reservation was made by the department in favour of the grantee or his assigns. 9. The name and address of all parties to whom assignments were made, with date of each assignment, and date of its registration with the department. 10. The name and address of present owner of said mining rights. 11. A copy of all correspondence in reference to the same: Township 7, range 3, west of 5th m.; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, less the s.e. ¼; section 7, less e. ½; section 8; section 9; section 10, less s.w. ¼; section 11, less s.e. ¼; section 14, less e. ½; section 15; section 16, less n.e. ¼; section 17; section 20, less e. ½ of n.e. ¼; section 21, less s. ½ and n.w. ¼; section 22; section 28; section 27, less e. ½; section 32, less e. ½; section 33; section 34, less e. ½. Township 7, range 2, west of 5th m.; section 18, 20 and 21 Township 6, range 3, west of 5th m.; sections 27 and 28; section 32, less w. ½; sections 33 and 34. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing on what dates since June 30th, 1906, advances were made on account of travelling expenses to Honourable L. P. Brodeur, to Mr. Wiallard, his private secretary, and to Napoléon Potvin, his messenger, respectively, for what amounts, and to what accounts they were severally charged; also what refunds, if any, have been made on any of these several advances, and on what dates. Presented 14th February, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*..*Not printed.*

109*a*. Return showing all advances to Ministers of the Crown and their private secretaries, on account of travelling or other expenses in connection with the Imperial Conference of 1907, the date of such advances, and the appropriation against which it was charged. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

109*b*. Return (as far as the Department of Inland Revenue is concerned), to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing the advances made each year since July 1, 1904, to December 31, 1907, on account of travelling expenses to Honourable L. P. Brodeur and his private secretary and messengers, the date and amount of each advance, and the appropriation to which it was charged, the dates at which each advance was finally accounted for, and the dates on which any repayments were made to the treasury, and the amount of such repayments, and all correspondence with the Auditor General's Department in connection therewith. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

ment of the Interior and any of its officials, and A. Samovici, H. Bolocan, and any other person or persons in regard to the n.w. ¼ section 20, township 22, range 13, west 2nd m., including applications for cancellation, protections, homesteads, inspectors' reports, &c. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence between the Departments of the Marine and Fisheries and Justice of Canada and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, or any official acting under his authority, in connection with the suit in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia of the King by Dr. Tait, of Cheticamp, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia, versus William Ancoin. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. McLennan*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all contracts for food for men at the volunteer camps throughout Canada for the season of 1907; also for the regular troops at Halifax, Quebec and other places. Presented 18th February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the Railway Commission and the Department of Railways and Canals, or the Intercolonial Railway, and between the Railway Commission and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway, and between the Railway Commission and the Fredericton Board of Trade, in reference to the alleged discrimination against the city of Fredericton in the matter of freight rates; and also for a copy of all other papers and documents on file with the Railway Commission in relation thereto. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, for a copy of all offers, reports, valuations, plans, deeds of purchase, correspondence and other papers of every description in connection with the purchase of site for the new Montreal examining warehouse, together with a statement of all expenditure and all indebtedness incurred to date in this connection. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*

Not printed.

121. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 30th January, 1908, showing: 1. Title of each Bill by years sent by the Senate to the House of Commons, from 1867 to 1907, inclusive, that was (*a*) amended by the Hous of Commons, or (*b*) rejected. 2. Title of each Bill by years sent up by the House of Commons to the Senate, from 1867 to 1907, inclusive, that was (*a*) amended by the Senate, or (*b*) rejected. 3. The total number of Bills for each year as above to be tabulated in four periods, (*a*) 1867 to 1873, inclusive; (*b*) 1874 to 1878, inclusive; (*c*) 1879 to 1896, first session, inclusive; (*d*) 1896 to 1907, inclusive. Presented 19th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ross (Middlesex)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

122. Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited) and the operators of the said company at Toronto, with respect to wages and hours of employment, etc. Also copy of evidence taken under Royal Commission in the dispute between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and its operators, in February, 1907. Presented 24th February, and 11th March, 1908, by Hon. R. Lemieux.. .. ..*Not printed.*

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of the contract and all correspondence relating to a payment of $3,900 to the Midland Towing and Wrecking Company, as set out at page P—32 of the Auditor General's Report for 1906-7, and of the advertisement calling for tenders. Presented 10th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what sums have been expended or voted for the dredging of the Rivière à la Graisse, at Rigaud; to whom the contracts were given; and what sums have been voted or paid out for dredging Dorion Bay, Vaudreuil station. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

124*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing what sums have been voted or expended for the dredging of the river bottom between Charlemagne and Terrebonne; since when the dredging has been going on there; what sums have been voted or expended for wharfs at Terrebonne and at St. François de Sales; and who obtained the contracts. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron.* *Not printed.*

124*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing: 1. What harbours or rivers in the province of Ontario were tenders invited for dredging work by the Department of Public Works during the present year. 2. The names of the successful tenderers at each of the said places for which dredging tenders were invited in Ontario in 1907, and the prices asked by each party respectively. 3. Amounts of the tenders respectively of the different persons tendering at each of the foregoing points. 4. Also at what points new tenders were invited, and when the first tenders were accepted. Presented 9th June, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th of April, 1908, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged between the Government and Messrs. T. B. Mongenais, Hugh McMillan and others, relating to dredging work done in the River Rigaud, formerly the River Graisse, up to the year 1890. A copy of the reports and correspondence relating to the construction or purchase of the Graham wharf. A copy of the report and correspondence relating to the dredging done at Como up to 1900. A copy of the reports and correspondence relating to the dredging done at Vaudreuil Village, and also those relating to the construction and repair of the wharf situated in that village since 1867. And also a copy of the report and correspondence relating to the deepening of the River St. Louis at Beauharnois. Presented 30th June, 1908.—*Mr. Boyer*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, engineer's reports, &c., in the hands of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting proposed repairs to the wharf at Little Sands, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 25th February, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).* *Not printed.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of the report made by John Fraser, of the Auditor General's Department, on the 7th January, 1898, of a special examination held by him of the financial affairs of the Montreal Turnpike Trust. Presented 10th March, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

126*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing: 1. The present indebtedness to the Dominion Government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust (*a*) on capital account, (*b*) for arrears of interest. 2. The amounts collected at each toll gate belonging to the said Turnpike Trust during the three years ending 31st December, 1905, 1906, 1907, respectively. 3. The names of all parties who have commuted their tolls during each of the above-mentioned years, 1905, 1906, 1907, and the amount of the commutation money paid to the Trust in each case. 4. The amounts expended on each section or road division, under the control of the said Trust, during each of the said years, ending 31st December, 1905, 1906, and 1907, respectively, and the contracts given out during each of the said years, with the name of the contractor and the date and amount involved in each case; and a statement in each case also as to whether the contract was awarded after tender called through the newspapers. 5. The amount paid out during each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, at each toll gate for salaries of day and night guardians, and any other expenditure at each of the toll gates maintained. 6. The names of all parties holding passes for free use of the roads under control of said Trust, during each of the said three years above referred to, 1905, 1906, 1907, with a statement in each case of the reason why the pass was so granted. 7. The expense of the said Trust during each of the said years, for rent, salaries of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

office, inside or outside service, giving name and remuneration of each official. 8. The actual present indebtedness in detail of the said Trust outside of its bonds due to the Government of Canada. 9. The amounts collected, by said Trust, year by year, since the 1st February, 1905, from municipalities under special agreements made as to their share pro rata of the bonded indebtedness of the Turnpike Trust. 10. The names of all those members of the Trust appointed or elected to represent the bondholders since the 1st July, 1896, with the date of the election in each case. 11. The amounts paid by the Trust to any of its members or officials during each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, whether as travelling or personal expenses, or indemnity for attendance or for any other reason whatever. 12. The name of the auditor of the Trust, and the date of the audit made of the company's affairs, in each of the said three years, 1905, 1906, 1907, respectively. 13. A copy of the agreements between the Trust and any municipalities on the Island of Montreal, by which the Trust ceded to said municipalities any portion of its roads, said copy to be certified by the president and secretary of said Trust. Presented 20th March, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

127. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th January, 1908, for a copy of the different tariffs in force upon the Intercolonial Railway, in 1896-7 and 1906-7, between Quebec and St. Flavie, and all intermediate stations between those two points, for the carriage of passengers or of goods, under the operation of the winter-tariff and under that of the summer-tariff. Presented 24th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. ..*Not printed.*

128. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1907. Presented 25th February, 1908, by the Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing how much money has been paid since 1896 to the Eclipse Manufacturing Company of Ottawa; how much each year; and the general character of the supplies furnished. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Mr. A. E. Dyment, M.P., and the Department of Marine and Fisheries as to granting of pound net licenses in 1905 to Messrs. Low & Roque, of Killarney, as also to any other persons; also a list of persons to whom pound net licenses were granted in that year. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett.*
Not printed.

131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of disputes dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to the 1st of December, 1907. 2. The dates at which the several applications for the operation of the Act have been received. 3. Names of the parties concerned in the several disputes. 4. Name of the party making application. 5. Locality of dispute. 6. Number of persons affected. 7. Nature of dispute. 8. Names of members of board of conciliation and investigation where same has been established. 9. Date on which board was established. 10. Date of sittings of board. 11. Result of the reference of the dispute under Act. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).*
Not printed.

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of correspondence, plans, and other data in connection with the flooding of roads above the dam at Wilberforce, in Haliburton County, and the proposals, if any, for improving said roads and the bridge so as to prevent obstruction of traffic. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*..... .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of reports, plans, surveys, and other data, in connection with the proposal to construct a branch canal from Balsam Lake, on the Trent Canal, to the head of Gull River waters, in Haliburton County. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria and Haliburton)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence received by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the inspection of meats and the regulations in connection with the Inspection of Meats and Canned Foods Bill. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Mr. Clements*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and recommendations in possession of the Government, with respect to the inspection of packing houses, or the Meat Inspection Act, including the appointment of inspectors. Presented 25th March, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong. Not printed.*

135. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 26th February, 1908, for a detailed statement of the expenses incurred during the past three years, in connection with the synoptical reports of the debates of the Senate, furnished by the special reporter of that House, as well as a statement of the nature and particulars of the agreement with the present reporter. Presented 27th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Wilson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an address of the Senate dated 11th February, 1908, showing the amount of imports of oxide of aluminum during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, with the values of such imports for each one of said years separately. Presented 28th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 11th February, 1908, showing the amount of aluminum exported during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, with the values of such exports for each one of the said years separately. Presented 28th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Regulations in virtue of the provisions of the Act 6-7 Edward VII., chapter 16, "The Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act." Presented 17th March, 1908, by Hon. W. Templeman.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, resolutions and other papers, which have passed between the Government of Canada, or any member of the Governrment, and any railway company or any individual relating to the building of a railroad from any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia, to Fort Churchill or any point on Hudson Bay. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Schaffner*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Copy of an order in council appointing Mr. Samuel Tovel Bastedo, agent on behalf of the Dominion Government, to confer with the provincial governments with a view to settlement of the Fisheries question. Presented 11th March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur. Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, writings, plans and letters between the Government and the International Waterways Commission, on one part, and the St. Lawrence Power Company and the Long Sault Development Company, of the other part, with regard to the entire damming of the St. Lawrence river, in the vicinity of Cornwall; together with a copy of all memorials, letters and resolutions of protest sent to the Government by the Board of Trade of Montreal, the Chambre de Commerce, District de Montreal, the Shipping Federation of Montreal, the Dominion Marine Association, and others. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Gervais*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

140*a*. Supplementary return to No. 140. Presented 13th July, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of advertisement calling for tenders for dredging work on Holland river, Trent Valley canal system, tenders received, schedules showing prics paid, recommendation of person for inspector, date of payments made to the contractors, and the contract with contractor. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

141*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing what contracts for dredging in the St. Mary's river, Kaministiquia river, Mission river, Port Arthur harbour, Fort William harbour, and in Thunder Bay, or of any of the inlets or rivers thereof, have been let during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, showing also: (*a*) the names, addresses and calling of all the tenderers in each case; (*b*) the amount of each tender; (*c*) the nature and extent of the work to be let in each case; (*d*) the names, addresses and calling of the successful tenderer in each case; (*e*) the prices at which each contract was let, (*f*) the nature or form of security for the due performance of the work in each case, and (*g*) the disposition of or change in the form of any such security after it was originally given or deposited; also, for a copy of all tenders, contracts, bonds or other securities, and of all correspondence relating or incident to all or any such tenders or contracts, including all correspondence relating to such contracts, or incident thereto, before and during the performance of the work and on file up to the date of the order for such return. Presented 17th July, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.

142. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, contracts, papers and reports in connection with the employment of certain experts to prepare a system of accounting and book-keeping in the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 2nd March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated, 11th December 1907, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the application, granting, operation or renewal of license and lease conveying the privileges of fishing in Cedar, Moose, Cormorant and Clearwater Lakes; also a copy of said license and lease. Presented 3rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Continued.*

148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, showing the individual name and place of residence of the captain and crew of each of the Government steamers *Lansdowne, Aberdeen, Druid, Brant, Lady Laurier, Minto* and *Stanley.* Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148*a*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 5th of February, 1908, for a statement showing, in so many columns: 1. The names of the officers actually employed on board of Government vessels or of vessels hired by the Government for the season of navigation in the River St. Lawrence. 2. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to each of them for the period of their annual engagement. 3. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to those who are only employed for a part of the year. 4. The amount of wages or salaries paid monthly to those who, over and above their real service, are paid a part of their wages or salaries during the months in which the vessels are laid up for the winter. Presented 20th February, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

149. Return showing what changes have occurred in the House of Commons branches of the Clerk of the House and the Sergeant-at-arms' service since 1st July, 1907. Presented 5th March, 1908.—*Mr. Owen*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing: 1. How many Returns or Sessional Papers have been presented to Parliament in answer to motions for the same, since the 1st of January, 1906. 2. How many of these Returns were taken out of the Office of Routine and Records, and the Journal Office, by members of this House, since the above date, giving also the name of the member to whom delivered. 3. For what length of time such Returns were retained by the members who obtained them. 4. How many of these Returns had not been returned to the proper officer of the House of Commons on the 1st of January, 1908. 5. In the case of those returned, how long they were out with the members. 6. How many of these Returns are still in the possession of the members, and how long they have had them. 7. The means usually adopted by the Clerk of Routine and Records and the Clerk of Current Sessional Papers to have outstanding returns retransferred to their possession. 8. The average cost to the country of preparing these Returns by the various departments interested, during the above period. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Johnston.*
Not printed.

151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1907, showing: 1. The number of fishing licenses, the names of the parties to whom issued, and also the amounts of the revenues received from each license, on any or all of the lakes in the province of Saskatchewan. 2. For a copy of all correspondence in connection with each license so issued and in force, or about to be issued. 3. Also for a copy of the different forms used for fishing licenses in the province of Saskatchewan. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (East Huron)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers, in the investigation into the case of Mr. O. S. Finnie, chief clerk in the gold commissioner's office, Dawson, Y.T. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Thompson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Lieut.-Colonel Mallette, of the 64th Battalion, and the Department of Militia and Defence, concerning Major Sabourin, of St. John, Quebec. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between Lieut.-Colonel Mallette, of the 64th Battalion, and the Department of Militia and Defence, for the organization of a regiment in Valleyfield, Quebec. Presented 6th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18—*Concluded.*

154. Report of the Royal Commission on the Quebec Bridge inquiry; also the Report on the Design of the Quebec Bridge by C. C. Schneider; with Appendices. Presented 9th March, 1908, by Hon. G. P. Graham.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

154. (Vol. 2.) Royal Commission Quebec Bridge inquiry. Minutes of proceedings. Evidence and exhibits.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

154*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1907, for a copy of all orders in council, correspondence, reports, memoranda, papers and documents, since the 1st day of January, 1900, relating to the Quebec Bridge, including all reports and orders in council, relating to the plans and specifications for the works of the undertaking, or to any approval thereof by the Governor in Council, or by the Department of Railways and Canals. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).*

See No. 154.

154*b*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 29th Januray, 1908, for a statement showing: 1. If the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company has fulfilled the obligation which was imposed upon it by clause 4 of the agreement made, between it and the Government, on the 19th day of October, 1908, which clause reads as follows: "4. The company will procure subscriptions for additional stock to the amount of $200,000, such new stock to be issued at a price not below par and to be immediately paid up in full, the proceeds to be applied in the first place to the payment of the discount at which the bonds of the company were issued as aforesaid, to wit the sum of $188,721." (Being exactly the difference between the sum of $472,000, the amount of bonds issued, and the sum of $283,279, for which these same bonds were accepted.) 2. When did the company so furnish subscriptions for additional work to the amount of $200,000. 3. Who are the persons or the companies who divided among them this additional stock to the round sum of $200,000. 4. On what date and for what amount did each of these persons or each of these companies become owner of the aforesaid stock. 5. On what date did each of the aforesaid persons or companies pay into the hands of the company the price (in part or in whole) of the stock so subscribed. 6. And if this amount of $200,000 was paid in full and in what manner, distinguishing the amount paid in cash from the amount paid in promissory notes or in any other ways. Presented 2nd June, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..

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poses, since 1896; the location and amount in each case, specifying townships, sections, half or quarter-section; to whom it has been sold, or alienated, and on what terms of settlement; the price per acre, on terms of payment, and the nationality of the settlers in each colony; when the land was sold, alienated, reserved, or set apart, for such purpose, in each case; and how many of these companies have complied with their contracts, and to what extent. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Sproule*... ..*Not printed.*

155*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing what lands, if any, have been reserved for grazing purposes or for acquisition by means of irrigation within the tract described as follows: Townships 12 to 19, inclusive, in ranges 15 to 21, west of the 4th meridian; and when such lands were so reserved, and for how long it is the purpose of the Government to continue such reservation. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, applications, surveyors' plans and maps, in reference to the homestead entries for the southwest quarter of section 27, township 18, range 10, east, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Staples.*
Not printed.

155*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, applications, recommendations for patent, and all papers in any way relating to the disposal of or granting of privileges in connection with the s.e. ¼ of section 2, township 8, range 2, west of the 5th meridian. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*... .. ..*Not printed.*

155*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, applications and all other papers and documents relating in any way to any and all applications for or in connection with or relating to the southeast quarter of section 14, township 12, range 6, west 4th meridian. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed*

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1908, showing who made the seizures under the Inland Revenue Department in the fiscal years 1906 and 1907, in Cornwall, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Joliette and Montreal, and what the seizures consisted of; the name of the party or parties from whom the material was seized; the amount realized by the sale of such seized material; and how this seized material was disposed of. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barr.*
Not printed.

156*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing the number of seizures under the Inland Revenue Department in the years 1906 and 1907, the name of the party or parties making the seizure; the description and quantity of material seized; the name of the parties from whom the material was seized; how the seized material was disposed of, whether by public auction or by private sale, and what the amount realized thereon was. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Barr*...*Not printed.*

156*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing the number of seizures made by the Customs Department for the fiscal years 1905, 1906 and 1907; the reason for each seizure; the disposition of each case; the amount received by the Government, and by the party seizing or giving information in each case; and the names of the ports at which such seizures took place. Presented 23rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Cockshutt*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

156*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1908, showing the names of all officers employed in the Customs Department at the ports of Niagara Falls, Port Erie, Sarnia and Windsor; the rank and duties of their respective appointments, their salaries at the time of appointment, present rank, and increase of salary to any of these officers since date of their appointment. Presented 4th May, 1908.—*Hon. W. Paterson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, for copies of all documents, petitions, memoranda and correspondence received by the Government since 1904, to this day, regarding the amendments to be made to the Inland Revenue Act for the purpose of encouraging and protecting still more the Canadian tobacco industry. Presented 9th March, 1908.—*Mr. Dubeau*.. .. ..*Not printed*

157*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence between the collector of customs at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and the Minister of Customs, or the Commissioner of Customs, including declarations or statements in writing made by Messrs. Donald Nicholson and Evelyn B. Harnett, of the Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Company, Limited, respecting alleged infraction of the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act, and of the regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars and tobacco and cigar manufactories, by Messrs. T. B and D. J. Riley, of Charlottetown, or one of them. Also a copy of the reports of William Caven and other officials and collectors of Inland Revenue; and of all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the said T. B. and D. J. Riley, or either of them, and the Government, or any department, or officer thereof; and of all correspondence between the officers of Inland Revenue in Charlottetown and the Government or any department or official thereof, respecting said alleged infraction of said Act or regulations; and all other correspondence, statements and information in possession of the Government relating to the matter aforesaid; together with a statement of the moneys paid voluntarily or otherwise in settlement or otherwise of penalties for such infraction of the law, to whom paid, and the date of payment. Presented 16th March, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Papers relating to Trade Conference at Barbados. Presented 10th March, 1908, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.... .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all applications, tenders, correspondence, telegrams, or written communications of any kind, in connection with the sale of certain lands in the Ocean Man, Pheasant Rump, and Chasastapsin Indian Reserves, on the 15th November, 1901; together with a copy of advertisements of sales, the names of the newspapers in which they were inserted, and the dates of insertion. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing how many fire extinguishers were purchased by the Government for the different departments of the public service since the 30th June, 1906, to January 1st, 1908; from whom they were purchased, and at what price; and the total amount paid for the same. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

160*a*. Supplementary Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, (as far as the Department of Marine and Fisheries is concerned), showing how many fire extinguishers were purchased by the Government for the different departments of the public service since the 30th of June, 1906, to 1st January, 1908; from whom they were purchased, and at what price; and the total amount paid for the same. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, plans, surveys, estimates, &c., in connection with the proposal to open a waterway in St. Anicet and Ste. Barbe, in the county of Huntingdon, from Lake St. Francis to St. Louis River. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Mr. Walsh. (Huntingdon)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th March, 1908, for copies of all correspondence between the Auditor General and the Department of Marine and Fisheries, concerning the travelling expenses of Commander Spain in 1905-6. Presented 12th March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, showing: 1. The total revenue of Belleville, Ontario, Harbour, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. 2. The expenditure for the years above-mentioned in the harbour; (*a*) for salaries, and to whom, (*b*) dredging in each year; (*c*) for building retaining walls along the river at entrance of harbour; and (*d*) to whom or what persons such last-named sums were paid. 3. What money, if any, the Government has advanced to the Harbour Commissioners of Belleville for improvements, how much and when. 4. If any money has been advanced, what security the Government holds for repayment of the same. 5. The tenders received for building the retaining walls for improvement of Belleville Harbour, the tenderers, the amount of each tender, and to whom the contract was awarded. Presented 13th March, 1908.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Copy of the order in council appointing Mr. Richard L. Drury, of Victoria, B.C., as a special officer of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior in Japan. Presented 17th March, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, documents and papers (so far as the same are not of a confidential character) in relation to the trial and conviction of one Frederick Blunden, for cattle stealing at Macleod, in the province of Alberta, in 1904. Presented 19th March, 1908.—*Mr. Ward*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 17th March, 1908, for a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Senate on Railways, Telegraphs and Harbours, held on the 21st and 22nd of May, 1901, be laid on the table. Presented 18th March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of the interim report of the commissioner appointed to investigate alleged irregularities at Sorel in connection with construction of piers on Lake St. Peter. Presented 23rd March, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing all fines imposed for violation of the Fisheries Act in Division No. 2, Nova Scotia, comprising the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, Halifax, Hants and Pictou, showing the amount of each fine, dates on which same were imposed and paid, the place of trial in each case, the offence charged, and the names of the convicting justices or fishery officers. Presented 23rd March, 1908.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

169. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents, letters and papers not already brought down, relating to a grant by His Majesty of any Indian reserves in the province of British Columbia to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to any officer of the company, or to any person on behalf of that company. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers*

170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1908, showing the amount paid each year for provisions on each of the Government steamers for the last three fiscal years, the average complement of officers and men provisioned on each for each year, and the cost per man per day. Presented 24th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th February, 1908, for a copy of all petitions and correspondence relating to the establishment of a post office at Mill Settlement, West, and also at north side of Newcastle Creek, in the electoral division of Sunbury and Queen's. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Wilmot*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

171*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all letters, petitions, correspondence and other papers in connection with the application to establish a post office at North Grove, in the county of Grenville. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Mrs. Mary Finlay as postmistress at the head of St. Peter's Bay, and the appointment of her successor. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the number of post offices receiving daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly mails, in each county of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and the total postal revenue and expenditure in each of said counties. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Archibald McDonald as postmaster at Whim Road Cross, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of William McGinnon as his successor. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).*

Not printed.

171*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, showing what complaints respecting the inadequacy of postal service or delays therein, or respecting lack of or defects in postal facilities or means of communications, have been received by the Post Office Department since the 1st day of January, 1907, and the general nature of such complaints. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong.*

Not printed

171*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, letters of recommendation, written requests and correspondence with the government in connection with the opening of a Post Office Savings Bank in the post office at St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the province of Quebec. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*g*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions with signatures thereto, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the removal of a post office from Angus McDonald's place in Pisquid, Prince Edward Island, to Russell Birt's, of the same place. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence ,telegrams and petitions in the possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Alex. McLeod in 1905, as postmaster at Valleyfeld East, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 29th April, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed*

171*i*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, resolutions and any information in the possession of the Government, relating to changes in postal charges or regulations within the past two years, between the United States and Canada. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171*j*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and memoranda, in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the establishment of daily mails and improvement of the mail service in the county of Queen's, Prince Edward Island. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, showing what sums of money were paid during the fiscal years 1905-6 and 1906-7 by any department of the Government to the Steel Concrete Company, Limited; for what purpose such payments were made; what orders for work or material to be done or supplied by that company are now being filled, and the aggregate amount payable for same. Presented 26th March, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing how many renewals of placer claims were granted by the Gold Commissioner at Dawson, on or subsequent to the 1st of August, 1906, at $10 each; why the fee of $15, as required by 6 Edward VII., chapter 39, was not collected in these cases; and what shortages were afterwards collected. Presented 27th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

173*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th March, 1908, showing how many renewals of placer claims were granted by the Assistant Gold Commissioner at Whitehorse on or subsequent to 1st of August, at $10 each; why the fee of $15, as required by 6 Edward VII., chapter 39, was not collected in these cases; and what shortages have been collected. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*..*Not printed.*

174. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th January, 1908, showing: 1. What sums of money have been paid for advertising and printing, respectively, to the *Sun* and *Star* newspapers of St. John, N.B., the *Chronicle* of Halifax, the *Echo* and the Glace Bay *Gazette*, and the St. John *Globe*, during the following periods respectively: the fiscal years 1904-5, 1905-6, and from June 30, 1906, to date. 2. In what offices or job offices the printing is done for the *Sun*, *Star*, *Chronicle* and *Echo*. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*... .. ..*Not printed.*

174*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1908, showing all sums of money paid by the Government, or any department or official thereof, during the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, for advertising, printing, or for any other purpose, or on any other account whatever, to the *Sault Express*, a newspaper published at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, or to any person or persons, firm or company for or in respect of any work done by said newspaper for the Government, or any department or official thereof; also showing what amounts, if any, are disputed and unpaid, and showing for what purpose such moneys were paid, and accounts were incurred, respectively, and by what departments, or officials of the Government. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

174*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 22nd January, 1908, showing what amount has been paid by the Dominion Government for all purposes, from 1st January, 1904, to 1st January, 1908, to the following papers: *Alberta Star*, Cardston; *Lethbridge Herald*, *Macleod Advance*, *Nanton News*, *The Frank Paper*. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing the various services on which Mr. Shepley, K.C., has been engaged by the Government since 1896, and the amount that has been paid him for salary and expenses for each. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.... .. ..*Not printed.*

176. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, letters, telegrams, correspondence and papers of every description and nature relating to the appointment of the Hon. Arthur Drysdale as justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and especially all such documents as relate to the date of his acceptance of said appointment or the date of his declaration of intention to accept the same. President 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, showing how much has been paid to C. Boone or the Boone Company, since 1896, and the amount paid for work in each year at each point where same was performed by said party, firm or company. Presented 30th March, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

178. Maps and plans in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Presented 30th March, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*See 178b.*

178*a*. Further maps and plans in connection with the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal. Presented 13th May, 1908, by Hon. W. Pugsley.. .. ..*See 178b.*

178*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th July, 1908. Report of the engineer on the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, together with estimates, plans, &c., illustrating the project in its main features. Presented 6th July, 1908.—*Hon. W. Pugsley.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

179. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 12th February, 1908, for a copy of: 1. The number of convicts under the age of twenty, and their respective nationalities. 2. The number of convicts from the age of twenty and upwards, and their nationalities, in each of the penitentiaries under Dominion control, for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Comeau.. .. ..Not printed.*

180. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 18th February, 1908, showing with respect to the two routes of the Transcontinental Railway that were surveyed between Grand Falls and Chipman, in the province of New Brunswick, the estimated cost of each of the lines, that is to say: 1. The "Back Route," so-called. 2. The St John Valley route. With the following details: (*a*) Cubic yards of ordinary excavation and fills; (*b*) cubic yards of loose rock; (*c*) cubic yards of solid rock; (*d*) cubic yards of concrete; (*e*)miles of steel trestle and cost; (*f*)number and cost of bridges. And with respect to the "Back Routes," giving the last-mentioned details as regards the following subdivisions of that route: 1. Grand Falls and Tobique River. 2. Tobique River and Intercolonial Railway. 3. Intercolonial Railway and Chipman. And is it the intention to adopt a pusher grade in the route selected? Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Thompson.. .. ..Not printed.*

181. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1907, for a copy of all letters, accounts, vouchers, cheques, correspondence and documents relating to any amount paid to Mr. R. T. McIlreith, barrister, of Halifax, for legal services, by the Government of Canada, during each of the fiscal years ending, respectively, 30th day of June, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Also relating to all amounts similarly paid to any legal agent or representative of the Government at Halifax during each of the fiscal years ending respectively, 30th June, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897. Presented 1st April, 1908.—*Mr. Crocket.. .. ..Not printed.*

181*a*. Supplementary return to No. 181. Presented 3rd April, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182. Copy of order in council relative to the appointment of the Honourable Walter Cassels, a commissioner to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting upon the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 2nd April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*a*. Correspondence between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels on the subject of the appointment of the latter to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 7th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*b*. Correspondence between the Honourable Mr. Aylesworth and the Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels on the subject of the appointment of the latter to investigate and report upon certain statements contained in the Report of the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 19th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

182*c*. Letter of instructions from the Minister of Justice to George H. Watson, Esq., K.C, respecting the appointment of the latter as counsel to act with Honourable Mr. Justice Cassels in the investigation upon certain statements contained in the Report of the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the integrity of the officials of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Presented 1st May, 1908, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Not printed.

182*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th January, 1908, showing all commissions of inquiry appointed between 1896 and 1908, the dates of appointment thereof, the names of the commissioners appointed and the secretary and counsel, or others appointed to assist them, the purpose or object of each such commission, the date of report of each such commission, what legislation, if any, has been enacted in consequence of such commissions and reports, the cost of each such commission, including salaries, travelling expenses, witness fees, fees of counsel, and other assistants, and for printing, distinguishing each separately. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Porter.*
Not printed.

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th December, 1907, showing the various Marconi stations established by the Government, their location, the cost of construction and maintenance of each, the messages sent by each, the rate of tolls and the receipts, and all contracts, reports, papers and correspondence, in connection therewith. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

183*a*. Supplementary Return to No. 183. Presented 11th May, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

184. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, showing what quality or quantity of goods or supplies have been furnished by the Office Specialty Company to the Dominion of Canada in every department of the service since 1896, and the total amount for each year. Presented 3rd April, 1908.—*Mr. Bennett*..*Not printed.*

185. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, for a copy of a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, respecting a reference to the Privy Council in regard to the constitutionality of the Saskatchewan Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan on the 23rd May, 1906; together with a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or other communications, relating thereto, between the Dominion Government or any member thereof, and the Government of Saskatchewan or any member thereof. Presented 31st March, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all reports, plans, specifications, tenders, correspondence, telegrams, and all other papers, documents, and other information in connection with the construction of the Hillsboro' Bridge and approaches, including land purchases necessary therefor. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th February, 1908, showing what action, if any, has been taken by this Government since 19th March, 1903, which would have for its object the removal of the cattle embargo upon Canadian cattle entering Great Britain. 2. For a copy of a resolution said to have been passed some years ago by the committee on agriculture, which requested that the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion should invite the ministers of the different provinces in the Dominion to form themselves into a committee, whose object was to lay before the Government of Great Britain the importance of removing the cattle embargo. 3. Also showing what efforts, if any, have been made by the Minister of Agriculture to comply with the wishes of the above-named committee so expressed; together with a copy of the report, if any, of the same to the House, and what efforts have been so made; with what reason, if any, the Government assigns for not taking action in the matter. Presented 6th April, 1908.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Census and Statistics, Bulletin V., Agricultural Census of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, 1907. Presented 6th April, 1908, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19—*Continued.*

189. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy of all memorials, documents, telegrams, and correspondence between the government of Prince Edward Island and the Government of Canada since 30th June, 1904, with respect to the non-fulfilment of the terms of union and for claims for damages in respect thereof. Presented 7th April, 1908.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's).. .. ..Not printed.*

190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda, resolutions, and any other information in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the construction of branch railway lines in Prince Edward Island. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).. .. .. .

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statement showing what was the daily pay paid to the soldiers of these two corps and that which the militiamen belonging to Company No. 2 of the Ottawa Field Battery received at the same time, or that which was received by other corps of the Military District of Ottawa, which were also called out for active service. Presented 8th April, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1908, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, memoranda, agreements, contracts and other documents and papers of every kind, nature and description, from the 1st of January, 1900, up to the present time, relating to or touching the Dolkese or Dokis Indian reserve, or touching the surrender thereof of the timber thereon, and especially all such documents as aforesaid as relate to any proposals or arrangements for the surrender of any rights by the Indians in the said reserve or in the timber thereon, or to the sale or disposal of the said timber or any part thereof. Presented 9th April, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).*
Not printed.

197*a*. Supplementary return to No. 197. Presented 2nd July, 1908.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all opinions of the Minister of Justice, or Deputy Minister of Justice, or any official of the Department of Justice, to the Minister of the Interior or any official of the Department of the Interior, with respect to the Metlakatla and Songhees Indian reserves, or either of the said reserves, since the 1st day of January, 1906. Presented 22nd April, 1908.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

197*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, memorials, documents, correspondence and papers touching any matters, transactions or negotiations between the Department of Indian Affairs and the council of the Six Nations reserve, or the chief or chiefs of the said council or the Indian Rights Association or Warriors' Association, from the 1st day of January, 1906, to the present time. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Lake*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of contract and all correspondence in connection with purchase of cement from E. A. Wallberg, by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to heighten Heath Point. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Staples*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, showing: 1. What amount the firm of H. N. Bate & Co has received from each department of the Government since the year 1896 for supplies, giving the amount paid each year separately. 2. What amount the firm of W. C. Edwards & Co. has received from each department of the Government since the year 1896 for supplies, giving the amount paid each year separately. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Taylor*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, for a copy of all petitions, letters and applications, by or on behalf of "La Société Canadienne d'immigration et de placement," for assistance from the Government, and the answer by the Government or its officials to the same. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Monk.*
Not printed.

201. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1908, for a copy, as it appeared printed in the *Yukon World and Official Gazette* for nine months of the financial year 1906-7, of a synopsis of mining regulations referred to in the Auditor General's Report, 1906-7, at page L—37, and also setting forth the number of times the said advertisement appeared in the newspapers referred to in the time stated. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed*

202. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th February, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, leases or other papers in connection with the leasing or proposed leasing of Kananaski Falls, on the Bow river. A copy of all correspondence and other

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papers in connection with the selling or otherwise disposing of 1,000 acres or any lands to the Calgary Power and Transmission Company (Limited). A statement showing an estimate of about the number of acres and territory owned by the Stony Indian Reserve, held in trust for the Indians, the said statement showing the quantity on each side of Bow river. Presented 13th April, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville).. .. ..Not printed.*

203. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th January, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda and reports, between the Government and its officers and solicitors and the provincial or territorial governments, in regard to the cases taken to test the liability for taxation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the cases Rural Municipality of North Cypress vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; Rural Municipality of Argyle vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; Springdale School District vs. Canadian Pacific Railway; together with copies of all judgments of the courts before whom the cases were tried, and of the refusal of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of the application for leave to appeal to that court. Presented 21st April, 1908.—*Mr. Lake.. .. .. .

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205*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of tons of new steel rails lying along the line of the Intercolonial Railway unused, date when purchased, if required, and when to be used. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*f*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, showing the number of locomotives in service on the Intercolonial Railway on the several Sundays in the months of October, November and December, 1907, hauling freight trains. Presented 18th May, 1908.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*g*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated the 12th May, 1908, for a copy of all the correspondence exchanged in 1906 and 1907, between Mr. L. C. A. Casgrain, of Nicolet, and Messrs. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railway and Canals, and T. C. Burpee, engineer, or any other persons in the Department of Railways and Canals, on the subject of the fences along the line of the Intercolonial Railway across the county of Nicolet and the neighbouring counties. Presented 21st May, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1908, for copies of all accounts, vouchers, correspondence and other papers relating to a payment of $8,399.68 to K. Falconer in connection with New Accounting System on Government Railways, as set out at Page W—192, Report Auditor General, 1906. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Hon. G. P. Graham*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

205*i*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports and recommendations in possession of the Government, or any member or official thereof, with respect to improved railway service on the Belfast and Murray Harbour Branch Railway. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1908, for a copy of all papers necessary to bring the information contained in Sessional Paper No. 90, 1907, up to date. (Robins Irrigation Company.) Presented 28th April, 1908.—*Mr. Ames.*
Not printed.

207. Certified copies of Reports of the Committee of the Privy Council, dated 30th March, 1908, and 16th April, 1908, approved by His Excellency the Administrator, and of the 28th April, 1908, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on certain estimates of expenses in connection with the celebration of the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, submitted by the National Battlefields Commission for the sanction and approval of the Governor General in Council. Presented 30th April, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

208. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1908, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, resolutions, petitions, &c., in possession of the Government or any member or official thereof, respecting the demand of the Charlottetown Board of Trade or any person in Prince Edward Island, for federal legislation to give sailing vessels and steamers equal rights in their proper loading turns at the coal ports in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Presented 5th May, 1908.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's).*
Not printed.

209. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 10th April, 1908, showing: 1. The number of automatic low pressure acetylene gas buoys which have been purchased by the Government during the years 1904-5-6-7 from the International Marine Signal Company, of Ottawa, giving each year separate, and the prices paid for the same. 2. Whether tenders were called for their supply; if so how many tenders were received, from whom, and the prices at which they were offered. 3. How many other gas buoys, beacons, whistling buoys and light appliances were purchased from the same company during the same period of time, the prices paid for the same; whether any tenders were called for; if so, the names of the tenderers and the prices asked. 4. The quantity of the carbide purchased by the Government during the years 1903-4-5-6-7, the price paid, from

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whom purchased and whether by tender or otherwise. Presented 6th May, 1908.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.. .. .. .

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217. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1907, for a copy of all correspondence, contracts and appointments of overseers in respect to Port Burwell Harbour, in the county of Elgin, Ontario, since 1st January, 1907; also a return showing pay-sheets, amount of new material used, from whom purchased, of all day or contract work on the said harbour, giving names of overseers and by whom appointed for the same. Presented 26th May, 1908.—*Mr. Marshall*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

218. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1908, showing the names of all persons who furnished supplies to the steamer *Petrel* between the 31st March, 1907, and 30th April, 1908, the amount paid to each such person, and the date of each payment. Presented 4th June, 1908.—*Mr. Chisholm (Huron)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

219. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th February, 1908, (*a*) showing the revenue contributed by the province of British Columbia for each and every year from 1872-3 to 1905, inclusive, under the following heads: 1. Customs. 2. Chinese Immigration. 3. Inland Revenue, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas Inspection, Electric Light Inspection, Methylated Spirits, Sundries. 4. Post Offices. 5. Public Works, Telegraphs, Esquimalt Graving Dock, Casual. 6. Experimental Farm. 7. Penitentiary. 8. Marine and Fisheries, Sick Mariners' Fund, Steamboat Inspection, examination of Masters and Mates, Casual and Harbours, Fisheries. 9. Superannuation. 10. Dominion Lands and Timber. 11. Vancouver Assay Office. 12. Miscellaneous. 13. Public Debt. 14. Any other source. And (*b*)showing expenditure by the Dominion of Canada on account of the province of British Columbia, for each and every year from 1872-3 to 1905, inclusive, under the following heads : 1. Public Debt. 2. Charges of Management. 3. Lieutenant Governor. 4. Administration of Justice, Judges, &c. 5. Penitentiary. 6. Experimental Farm. 7. Quarantine. 8. Immigration. 9. Pensions, &c. 10. Militia. 11. Public Works, Buildings, Harbours and Rivers, Dredging. 12. Telegraphs, Agency. 13. Mail subsidy. 14. Marine and Fisheries, Dominion Steamers, Lighthouses, Meteorological Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Miscellaneous, Fisheries, Fisheries Inspection, Hatcheries. 15. Indians. 16. Subsidies. 17. Dominion Lands. 18. Customs. 19. Inland Revenue, Excise, Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light. 20. Esquimalt Dry Dock. 21. Post Office. 22. Chinese Immigration. 23. Defences, Esquimalt. 24. Chinese Immigration Inquiry. 25. Bounty on Minerals. 26. Miscellaneous. 27. Vancouver Assay Office. 28. Railway Subsidies. 29. Any other source. Presented 10th July, 1908.—*Mr. Ross (Yale-Cariboo)*..*Printed for distribution.*

220. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd February, 1908, showing during the last ten years how much money has been expended by years by this Government for printing and lithographing done outside of Canada; and for what reason such work was done out of Canada. Presented 4th June, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*..*Not printed.*

221. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1908, for a copy of the evidence taken in the *Montcalm-Milwaukee* collision case, and a copy of the decision of the wreck commissioner and of the assessors on the collision. Presented 5th June, 1908.—*Hon. L. P. Brodeur*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

222. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, for the production of the following: 1. A copy of the appointment of Doctor Edmond Savard, of Chicoutimi, as paymaster for the county of Chicoutimi. 2. A copy of the instructions given to him as such regarding the validity of the receipts. 3. A copy of all correspondence that took place between Doctor Edmond Savard and the Department of Public Works of Canada in regard to the St. Fulgence pier, in the county of Chicoutimi. 4. A copy of all correspondence that took place between the Auditor General and the Department of Public Works regarding the said Doctor Edmond Savard, paymaster, concerning the St. Fulgence pier. 5. A copy of all the pay lists in connection with the said St. Fulgence pier during the period of time that the said Doctor Savard

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was paymaster. 6. A copy of all the pay lists for works done to the wharfs of Chicoutimi and St. Alexis during the time that the said Doctor Savard was paymaster. Presented 9th June, 1908.—*Mr. Bergeron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

223. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th March, 1908, showing: 1. All lands or interests in lands granted by the Government to the Temperance Colonization Society, together with the dates of such grants, description of lands granted, consideration paid, or terms upon which such lands were granted, and all other particulars of sale. 2. Showing the terms of settlement or otherwise upon which such lands were granted, or held by the Society, and the conditions or regulations in force from time to time regarding such grants, and the holding thereof respectively. 3. Showing wherein or in what respect and with respect to what lands, the said Society lived up to, and complied with such conditions and regulations, and wherein the Society failed to comply therewith. 4. Showing what lands, if any, have been reclaimed by the oGvernment from the Society for such non-compliance with such terms and conditions, or for any other cause or reason. 5. Showing what lands the said Society still hold, as far as known. 6. Showing whether the said Society is still in existence, and if so, who compose the same as far as known. 7. Also for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memoranda, orders in council, or other documents in possession of the Government, relating to the said Society or the lands granted thereto. Presented 10th June, 1908.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

224. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th January, 1908, showing the number of men and the quantity of supplies, material and mails transported on Government account over the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, and the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, with the cost of same at current transport rates, since the beginning of the contract arrangements made with each, up to date. Presented 17th June, 1908.—*Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

225. Supplementary Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th December, 1906, for: 1. A copy of all leases and agreements between the Government, represented by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and (*a*) the Athabasca Fish Company (J. K. McKenzie, Selkirk, Manitoba), or their assigns, Messrs. Butterfield & Dee; (*b*) A. McNee, Windsor, Ontario; (*c*) the British American Fish Corporation, of Montreal and Selkirk (F. H. Markey). 2. A copy of all reports, correspondence or documents, relating to or touching upon the application for securing of, transfer of, or enjoyment of any privileges under said leases. 3. A statement of all rentals, bonuses, or payments to the Government in respect of such leases to date. 4. All information in the possession of or procurable by the Government with reference to (*a*) the number of tugs, boats and men employed; (*b*) the quantity and value of nets used; (*c*) the number and value of fish taken; (*d*) the quantity of fish exported under each of said leases during the last period of twelve months, for which such figures are available. Presented 26th June, 1908.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

226. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1908, for a copy of all contracts, papers and other documents between the Government or the Department of Militia and Defence, or any member thereof, or any one acting for or on its behalf, and the Sutherland Rifle Sight Company, or any one acting for or on its behalf, relating to the purchase of rifle sights or any other materials. Presented 26th June, 1908—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

227. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 18th June, 1908, showing the tonnage entered at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907. Also the value of imports for the same years at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., and also the value of exports for same year from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Presented 7th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Domville*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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228. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th July, 1908, for a copy of a memorandum by Major General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G., Inspector General, upon that portion of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, 1908, which deals with the Military Administration of the Militia. Presented 13th July, 1908.—*Sir Frederick Borden*.. .. .. .

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234. Copy of a telegram from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relative to the woollen industries, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply thereto. Presented 18th July, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. *Not printed.*

234*a*. Correspondence, &c., from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association relating to the woollen industries in Canada. Presented 20th July, 1908, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

235. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 6th May, 1908, calling for copies of all correspondence with the Department of Inland Revenue and officers, referring to analysis of fertilizers and for the decision of the department on questions raised during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, to date. Presented 18th July, 1908.—*Hon. Mr. Domville.* *Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1907

[No. 27—1908.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, September 28, 1907.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1907

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, September 10, 1907.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, and to refer you for detailed information to the individual reports from the department's officials, officers and agents, together with the statistical statements herewith presented.

It may be pointed out on the threshold that the recent change in the dates defining the fiscal year, which has necessitated the abridgment of the period for review to nine instead of the twelve months customary under normal circumstances, must affect efforts at comparison of operations and results with those of the preceding twelve months in certain directions, which the development of this report will disclose.

The new fiscal limits, however, will eventually tend to facilitate annual review, for the reason that a year extending from April 1 to March 31 will include all subdivisions of what may be termed industrial seasons, and permit of their being dealt with as complete within themselves and the fiscal year concerned, as, for example, the agricultural operations of sowing and planting and the resultant harvesting, which have to be respectively given for separate years when reviewing years between July 1 and June 30.

It may be remarked that nothing short of actual calamity more widely and closely affects the struggle for existence among the poorer classes in this country than the comparative clemency or severity of the winter season.

While this is the case with regard to all, it has particular application to the aboriginal communities dependent upon such resources as hunting, trapping and fishing,

or among the farming communities upon the live stock industry. Considering the altogether exceptional severity of last winter, it is gratifying to find that the Indians generally not only escaped abnormal hardship, but enjoyed no small measure of prosperity, as evidenced by the fact that during the shorter period concerned their earnings did not fall short of the aggregate of those during the full preceding year.

While there have been no marked changes affecting the condition of the Indians in any of the provinces, influences have been quietly at work in the younger ones which will eventually have important and permanent effects.

It is not alone of interest to note how rapidly increasing settlement has in some directions been bringing the aboriginal communities into extended, and, in others, more intimate contact with civilization, but that as compared with the past there has been a distinct change in the character of the settlement affecting them. So far the Indians in the older provinces, despite some prejudicial influences incidental to contact between an aboriginal race with any form of civilization, have been most fortunate in their experience, and to the character of the civilization in touch with which they have developed may be attributed the peaceful and industrious traits observable in them to-day.

In the province of British Columbia the more adventurous and energetic spirit which has characterized her settlement is reflected in the native population. So far in the prairie provinces much the same class of settlement as has prevailed in the eastern provinces has been at work, but of late it has assumed a heterogeneous character, the welding of which is still in the problematic stage. What the effect of these various phases may be upon the respective aboriginal communities affected affords ground for interesting speculation to those more immediately responsible for the shaping of their destinies, although history forbids the entertainment of actual anxiety as to the ultimate outcome of any colonization or process of miscegenation under the British flag.

Another matter of kindred character deserving of mention is the inception of another treaty, which will be known as Number 10, which, in pursuance of the policy of keeping sufficiently in advance of settlement to avert the danger of complications or conflict with the original claimants of the soil referred to two years ago in connection with the making of Treaty Number 9, has been initiated with the Indians of such parts of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan to the east of Treaty Number 8 as had not been included therein. Since this new treaty is still in course of negotiation, or, at any rate adhesions to it have not yet been completed, further description here might be regarded as somewhat premature.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A summary of births and deaths in the various provinces, showing the respective gains and losses from natural causes, together with a census of the Indian population so far as ascertainable throughout the Dominion, will be found in the respective subjoined tables; but it has to be noted that in consequence of the change in date of the fiscal year already referred to the former covers a period of nine instead of the cus-

tomary twelve months, and the census was closed on March 31 last, instead of three months later, as has been the practice in former years.

COMPARATIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Provinces.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario	514	468	46	
Quebec	205	131	74	
Nova Scotia	79	66	13	
New Brunswick	78	49	29	
Prince Edward Island	10	7	3	
British Columbia	675	737		62
Manitoba	279	249	30	
Saskatchewan	208	167	41	
Alberta	226	231		5
	2,274	2,105	236	67
			67	
Net increase			169	

Provinces.	June 30, 1906.	March 31, 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	23,728	23,783	55	
Quebec	11,307	11,380	73	
Nova Scotia	2,148	2,114		34
New Brunswick	1,732	1,764	32	
Prince Edward Island	284	288	4	
British Columbia	24,997	25,092	95	
Manitoba	8,074	8,445	371	
Saskatchewan	7,425	7,471	46	
Alberta	5,512	5,561	49	
Northwest Territories inside treaty limits	3,308	3,962	654	
" outside treaty limits	165	17,183	17,018	
Outside Northwest Territories and treaty limits	20,714	3,302		17,412
	109,394	110,345	18,397	17,446
			17,446	
			951	
	951			
	110,345			

A reclassification has been made whereby, with the exception of the Yukon Territory, districts shown heretofore as outside treaty limits, while still appearing under that category, have been brought within the Northwest Territories to conform to the recent extension of their boundaries.

As has frequently been pointed out, conditions forbid any pretense at accuracy with regard to vital statistics beyond the limits of treaties; but it has to be further remembered that, although a close approximation thereto may be claimed for figures within such limits, no great significance can properly attach to a close comparison of a census for any given year with that of its immediate predecessor, because some fluctuation necessarily results from the migratory habits of the outlying bands of hunters as well as from the movements of those in proximity to the boundary line

between the Dominion and the United States, but these conditions in no way detract from the value of comparison between averages of groups of years. For example, no valuable deduction can be made from the fact that the population on March 31 last exceeded that shown for June 30 of the preceding year by 951; but, if the average for the last three years, viz., 109,125, be compared with that for the same term immediately preceding, viz., 108,108, the gradual growth of the population under normal conditions may be inferred and a comparison of the increase shown, viz., 1,017, with the aggregate natural recorded growth within treaty limits during the same period, viz., 1,205, tends strongly to inspire confidence in the correctness of the inference drawn.

It might naturally be supposed that a race weakened by the antagonistic influences of early contact with civilization would produce offspring still less capable of contending with like conditions, but, although the infantile mortality in the younger provinces under such circumstances may seem somewhat alarming, the survival to the extent indicated by what has just been shown speaks well for the inherent vitality and adaptability to environment of the majority of the Indian tribes, and justifies sanguine expectations of development as conditions become more favourable.

HEALTH.

On the whole perhaps the most noticeable differential feature of the year affecting the health of the Indians has been a marked recrudescence of influenza, or grippe, and, further, of a recurrence to something of that severity of type which characterized the disease when a good many years ago it first attacked the reserves in epidemic form.

Measles, which of recent years have been somewhat prevalent, particularly in the western provinces, have, with the exception of a serious epidemic among an outlying band at Lake Abitibi and some sporadic cases, been confined to Ontario, where, in some six of the agencies, there have been somewhat severe and extended outbreaks.

There seems, moreover, to have been a tendency on the part of whooping cough to attack the same reserves where measles secured a footing, and, like them, to assume a somewhat more virulent character than usual.

The fatalities resulting from these diseases, particularly measles and influenza, have been largely confined to infants and young children, and, as usual with these complaints, much of the mortality has resulted from complications caused through lack of care, particularly when convalescing.

Small-pox appeared on one or two of the reserves, one case having broken out in the Saddle Lake agency (in Alberta), where it may be remembered there was a somewhat serious outbreak some few years ago. One or two cases appeared among the bands in Nova Scotia, and in Ontario several occurred on the Walpole Island reserve and one among the Moravians in the same province. The only outbreak which assumed serious proportions was among the Oneidas and Chippewas near Delaware. The failure to confine the outbreak among these Indians to much narrower limits was evidently attributable to the same difficulty experienced six years ago, when small-pox

made its appearance among several of the bands, viz., that of convincing them that anything of so mild a type could really be or possess potentialities for development into the same scourge of which recollections or traditions have imbued them with a wholesome dread.

On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that the disease failed to effect an entrance into reserves in localities where it was more or less prevalent among surrounding communities.

With the exceptions just recorded, and that of a local outbreak of diphtheria at Onion Lake, and, despite the general severity of the winter, which indeed in some directions seems to have had rather a beneficial influence, the general health has been distinctly better than the average, unless in New Brunswick, where there was an unusual prevalence of general ailments.

As to tubercular, scrofulous and kindred maladies, which together with infantile mortality unduly inflated the death-rate, particularly in the younger provinces, all that need be said here is that general progress in the direction of civilization is gradually removing and imparting power to resist the conditions peculiar to the Indians which are responsible for the excessive death-rate.

In so far as concerns tuberculosis, when it is remembered that its deadly workings are of so insidious and comparatively unobtrusive a character that only of comparatively recent years has there been any general awakening to their danger among nations whose civilization is of long standing, it need cause no surprise that little success has so far attended efforts to open the eyes of the Indians. If this can be accomplished, intelligent co-operation in remedial measures, as with regard to other diseases the abrupt abnormal character of which forcibly appeals to them, may be confidently expected to work much improvement.

Extending settlement is gradually bringing more and more of the hitherto outlying bands within reach of scientific aid, and marked results have been obtained from treatment in tent hospitals experimentally introduced into certain localities.

AGRICULTURE.

Despite the centripetal force which seems with increasing power to be drawing the young people of all classes of the community from rural districts to the towns and cities, and the peculiar constitutional tendency of the Indian to prefer employment which gives quick returns and allows of intermittent application relieved by periodical indulgence in recreation to the comparatively plodding and monotonous occupation of farming, the proportion of those who devote themselves to agricultural pursuits in the older provinces does not appear to be becoming less, and in the younger ones is on the increase.

In the prairie provinces, where the Indians have not become so thoroughly habituated to farming, some show a disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities for other employment, which the influx of settlement has afforded them in certain districts,

but such openings are only temporary, and there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of other industries competing seriously and permanently with agriculture in the labour market.

That agriculture should be holding its own as an occupation is gratifying, because without in any way undervaluing other industrial effort, it can be confidently asserted that there is no other direction in which Indians as a class can equally contribute to the commonwealth as by agricultural production or individually to their own permanent material, and perhaps it may be added, moral benefit.

Moreover, as a primary step towards divesting themselves of the nomadic habits which are fatal to the acquisition of even elementary civilization, and the adoption of industrial pursuits, there is no occupation which can take the place of agriculture. To show what may be expected of the rising and future generations through application to agriculture under favourable conditions and intelligent and enthusiastic guidance, reference may be made to Mr. Inspector Graham's report on the colony at File Hills of school graduates in the district, which will well repay a careful perusal.

The extent and value of last season's operations are shown in the following table, and since the cleavage between the various pursuits of a large number of individuals is so indistinct as to render classification impossible, the population of each province has been given with a view to showing roughly the comparative extent to which agriculture is engaged in.

Province.	Land cropped.	Population.	Grain and Roots.	Hay.	Value.
	Acres.		Bush.	Tons.	$
Ontario	17,331	23,783	565,363	27,799	429,750
Quebec	5,004	11,380	140,319	7,809	166,650
Nova Scotia	273	2,114	9,851	901	13,692
New Brunswick	479	1,764	12,458	262	7,327
Prince Edward Island	52	288	1,867	49	939
British Columbia	11,056	25,092	430,621	11,385	309,005
Manitoba	5,928	8,445	132,660	15,686	117,635
Saskatchewan	10,146	7,471	267,260	38,830	218,786
Alberta	1,987	5,561	67,484	18,170	74,164
	52,256	85,898	1,627,883	120,891	1,337,948
Totals 1906	47,955	.....	1,405,570	118,005	1,142,347
Increase	4,301	.....	222,313	2,886	195,601

As will be seen, there has been an appreciable increase in area cultivated, as also in products, as compared with the preceding year, which itself gave very satisfactory results, and although it is regrettable that success has not been more equally distributed, it is a matter for congratulation that the specially favoured provinces were those in which the greatest dependence is placed upon agriculture.

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting some few localities, and also the culture of fall wheat, the conditions for seeding, planting, growth, maturing and harvesting were uniformly propitious, and the results very satisfactory with regard to both quantity and quality, although on the whole the

harvest of cereals was proportionately more abundant than that of roots and vegetables, unless in Quebec, where the relative abundance was for the most part reversed.

In the maritime provinces, and the districts in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia in which the Indians farm to any extent, conditions were far from being equally favourable, for, although as a rule during and for a time subsequent to the spring prospects were good, the prevalence of more or less drought later on considerably interfered with the realization of the expectations which had been entertained.

LIVE STOCK.

Considering the most unusual severity and prolongation of the winter throughout the Dominion, the live stock industry has, at any rate from the negative view-point, been prosperous beyond expectations.

In Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces what difference there was with regard to the severity of the season seems to have been in favour of Ontario, and the same remark applies to the conditions of the preceding haying season, because in that province the lightness which characterized the hay crop throughout the others was not so noticeable.

This was the more fortunate, because in Ontario alone of the provinces mentioned is live stock kept in any considerable quantity.

In Manitoba lack of moisture deprived the hay of body to some extent, but had a compensating effect in so far as by drying up the margin of the swamps it rendered increased quantities available, so that despite the exceptional severity of the winter season the loss but slightly exceeded its normal extent.

In British Columbia, while the winter was proportionately as severe, the hay-supply was less plentiful, because drought deprived the grass of substance, and largely diminished the quantity of water usually available for the irrigation of the meadows, and had the department not come to the assistance of some of the stock-owners, their losses would have been somewhat heavy.

In the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta the winter was exceptionally severe, not only with regard to the degree of cold, but also duration and prevalence of storms.

Fortunately, the preceding haying season was so favourable that, generally speaking, ample provision had been made; and if in any districts loss exceeded the normal, it compared very favourably with that suffered by surrounding ranchers and mixed farmers.

As settlement has encroached upon vacant lands in the vicinity of reserves, the distances at which hay has had to be made and stacked have correspondingly increased, and the subsequent work of drawing it home was rendered much more arduous by the prevalence of heavy snowstorms.

Moreover, the prolongation of the season and the needs of settlers who have not been in the country long enough to fully provide for their own requirements created a strong demand for hay.

Conditions thus combined to afford an excellent test of the progress made by the Indians in the direction of appreciation of the value of their live stock and of the self-denial they are prepared to exercise and labour to expend for its conservation.

That they have stood the test so well is very encouraging, particularly in provinces where stock-raising, whether as a distinct industry or as a branch of mixed farming, is destined to play so important a part in the maintenance of the population.

Further expansion need not in future be looked for so much in the direction of increase of the herds already in the hands of individuals as in the numbers of those who will engage in the industry, because largely in consequence of the curtailment of the hay areas just referred to and the gradual increase of cattle, a large and growing proportion of the Indians have already reached the limit of what they can profitably handle, while their surplus stock, which in previous years was allowed to accumulate, is now going to supply their domestic requirements.

The quality of the stock, which is already pretty generally of high standard, is being maintained, and where necessary raised by the continued supply of well-bred bulls, to the purchase of which those who benefit are required to contribute in full or in part, according to their means.

In no direction is more progress visible than with regard to the improvement taking place in the breed of horses, which are replacing the worthless, at any rate for agricultural and other industrial purposes, ponies, the possession of which continued to constitute the standard of wealth among the Indians long after their changed circumstances had deprived them of value.

These improved horses are not only becoming of value in the prosecution of farming operations, but promise to prove a source of direct revenue in the market.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

The aggregate earnings from wages and miscellaneous industries repectively have been as shown by the following table:—

Province.	Wages.	Various Industries.
	$	$
Ontario	518,292	226,173
Quebec	508,398	97,441
New Brunswick	56,150	24,000
Nova Scotia	24,650	23,775
Prince Edward Island	150	13,035
British Columbia	379,455	215,636
Manitoba	85,870	19,800
Saskatchewan	47,516	57,206
Alberta	38,917	37,059
Totals, 1907	1,659,398	714,125
Totals, 1906	1,727,009	647,753
Increase		66,372
Decrease	67,611	

As will be observed, the aggregate earnings from the sources indicated for the period under review have fallen short of those for the preceding year by $1,239; but remembering that that period only covers nine months as against twelve, it becomes evident that to gauge the comparative application and opportunities of the Indians a

considerable allowance, and at first sight it might appear a third of the whole, should be put to the credit of the curtailed term.

For various reasons it is not possible to determine what the amount of such allowance should be in order to arrive at a just conclusion, because, for example, many had not returned from their favourite occupations in the lumber camps or kindred pursuits of stream-driving, &c., in time to allow of the inclusion of the season's earnings in statistics which had to be closed for purposes of report on or very shortly after the last day of March. Again, it may be pointed out that a large proportion of the returns from another by no means unimportant industry prosecuted mainly during the winter season, viz., the manufacture of fancy wares, baskets, and so forth, will not be realized until the advent of the summer season or the fall.

While enough has been said to show the uselessness of any attempt at close comparison, it is quite evident that upon even the least favourable computation the whole earnings have been appreciably in advance of those for a like period during the preceding year.

The earnings from wages and various pursuits respectively fluctuate according to general or local circumstances, but, as a rule, it is found that any shortage in one direction is made up in another.

It is impossible to determine to what extent the equilibrium has been disturbed through the curtailment of the period reviewed, but it is interesting to notice that during the term covered the comparative deficit in wages, viz., $67,611, has been very closely counterbalanced by an augmentation in general earnings amounting to $66,372.

In the prairie provinces an impetus has been given by the influx of settlement to various occupations, such as freighting supplies, preparing and drawing fire-wood, &c., but the rapid extension of the railway system will before long do away with those sources of revenue, for which, however, it will make ample compensation in other directions.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The amounts shown hereunder to have been earned by fishing, hunting and trapping include the computed value of the food furnished from these sources as well as the margin obtained from sale or barter for the purchase of other necessaries.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
Ontario	71,454	103,694
Quebec	3,777	89,952
New Brunswick	10,415	7,050
Nova Scotia	6,715	5,700
Prince Edward Island	1,145	55
British Columbia	370,206	196,646
Manitoba	43,841	69,903
Saskatchewan	31,169	129,498
Alberta	5,765	28,135
Totals, 1907	544,487	630,633
Totals, 1906	525,889	762,398
Increase	18,598	
Decrease	.....	131,765

These industries as will be seen are of no small importance to the Indians, for, while some only pursue them as adjuncts, others have to depend entirely upon their prosecution as a means of subsistence.

The Indians mainly dependent upon these sources are to be found along the lower St. Lawrence in Quebec, in the western parts of Ontario, in the Lake Winnipeg district in Manitoba, in the Pas district on the Saskatchewan, and in some portions of the north and west districts of that province and of Alberta, and still more in the province of British Columbia, where the catch of fish, game and fur does not fall much short of the combined aggregate for all the other provinces.

Although the Indian population of British Columbia does not exceed that of Ontario by much more than a thousand souls, the value of its fishing was more than four times greater, and that of its fur, &c., nearly double.

Taken throughout the Dominion, there was not much variation in the conditions which characterized the hunting and trapping season.

On the whole both game and fur were fairly plentiful, especially the latter; but the unusual severity of the cold and prevalence of heavy snowfalls materially interfered with such pursuits. Fortunately the high prices which prevailed went far to compensate for any shortage occasioned by weather conditions.

In British Columbia the salmon fishing at the canneries has in the past materially contributed to the income of a considerable number by affording a market for labour, but competition has been largely reducing this opening for the fishermen, if not for the women who clean the fish.

Moreover, the season for sockeyes, the salmon of main commercial value, was by no means as favourable as during the preceding year, which was one of those when at recurring quaternary intervals the salmon run in largely augmented numbers.

For the lack of success at the canneries, there was some compensation presented in a plentiful supply of the dog salmon, upon which reliance is principally placed for the furnishing of food.

In the other provinces the fishing season was, taken on the whole, more favourable than the average, for, even at some points where it may have failed to reach it, there was at any rate a sufficiency for domestic consumption.

The general tendency is for game and fur-bearing animals to retire before the advance of settlement, but this process is very gradual, and the high prices which have obtained for some years past have helped to divert attention from any contraction in the catch.

Increasing stringency of fishery regulations and their application to the Indians has been causing more or less friction, at any rate in British Columbia, between them and the authorities responsible, but, while it is very natural that the aboriginal race should feel aggrieved by interference with their old-time methods and what they regard as their prescriptive rights, it is hoped that before long they may be brought to realize that to no other class of the community will greater benefit ultimately accrue from the

prevention of wasteful methods of fishing; all of which remarks with some modification apply to provincial game ordinances and their effects throughout the Dominion.

There are other minor natural products which, although as compared with those just referred to appear unimportant, none the less are of considerable value to the Indians. Of these the principal are the wild fruits and berries, which are to be found in all the provinces in great, although not of course during every season in equal profusion. Wherever neighbouring settlement exists, a ready market is obtainable for all of these, which are harvested by the women and children, who furthermore cure quantities for winter's use, and thus secure a variety of diet which is not only grateful, but of peculiar value in districts where agricultural operations are at the most confined to the cultivation of a few potatoes.

Wild rice is another valuable contributor to the food-supply in some districts, not only directly, but through the attraction of wild fowl. There are many other directions in which nature provides the raw material for various industries by which the Indians support themselves, such as bark for the manufacture of certain of their fancy wares, wild grass from which they make hay for sale, pelts for the manufacture of moccasins, &c., the fire-wood which they market, and so forth, returns from which appear under the head of various or miscellaneous industries.

MORALITY.

The first difficulty which confronts an attempt to estimate the morality of the Indians is the complexity of the standard for comparison which presents itself. What may seem admirable when judged by the requirements of the largely negative moral law or conscience of the natural man may prove far from satisfactory when the laws which have been evolved by the protective necessities of the social relations of civilization are superadded, and still more so when the expanded code of Christian ethics is taken account of.

In will be seen, therefore, that Indians cannot be judged as a people, but by communities considered with relation to their contact with Christianity and civilization.

With regard, however, to even the most advanced, it may be said that a marked absence of crime in various directions results from the comparative simplicity of their social relations, and this of course is more noticeable in proportion to the remoteness from centres of civilization, as is, on the other hand, the retention of a spirit and practice of kindness, hospitality and mutual helpfulness, which among the complexities of more artificial societies necessarily, to a large extent, find expression through public institutions or philanthropic societies or municipal or other organized forms.

With regard to marital relations, fundamental to the welfare of a people, the position of the aboriginal communities is distinct from that of other classes of communities. The law, with the laudable desire to protect the sanctity of the marriage tie, recognizes, at any rate under certain restrictions, which need not be particularized here, the validity of the aboriginal marriage customs, but, with the same motive, refuses to recognize that of their separations or divorces.

It can be readily understood how the immunity from consequences may tend to encourage infidelity and produce intolerable conditions and lack of scrupulosity rela-

tive to the methods of escape. It would, of course, be obviously improper to force upon the Indians either religious or civil ceremonies which might have no real significance to them nor binding force upon their consciences. In any event it is not apparent that any wide necessity exists for radical changes, since the conditions existing on the reserves generally are, all considered, by no means so far from satisfactory as may in some quarters be supposed, and moral sentiment as to the sanctity of the nuptial bond is steadily growing, and the Indians themselves as they progress in Christian civilization are with fair celerity voluntarily adopting the usages with relation to the contraction of marriages, together with all their consequences, obligatory upon other classes of the community. On the other hand the time has arrived for serious consideration of the necessity for remedial legislation, more particularly in parts of the province of British Columbia where flagrant abuses result from peculiarities in the local tribal customs which tend to shield from the restrictive operations in certain directions of the provisions of criminal law.

Another aspect of morality, which probably exerts the most potent influence of all, whether regarded from its direct or indirect effects, is that of sobriety with relation to the use of intoxicants. The original intention apparently had in view when enacting legislation to keep intoxicants out of the Indians' reach was to prevent its being carried to them, and under then existent conditions that was all that was necessary, nor was it impossible of approximate accomplishment.

The same conditions and requirements largely obtain to-day in so far as outlying bands are concerned, and the inadequacy of the provisions and machinery for the attainment of the desired end are, where at all, comparatively little felt, although it has to be admitted that liquor occasionally reaches them, more especially those situated along the lower St. Lawrence and on the western coast of the province of British Columbia, where waterways greatly facilitate the illicit traffic. Such drinking, however, generally assumes the form of spasmodic carousals, especially among hunting bands when they come in from the woods, which, while certainly bad enough, has not the same detrimental effect as habitual indulgence.

The class of drinking which now proves most injurious and is most difficult to repress is the gradual outcome of changing conditions which have brought many of the reserves into contact with the larger centres of civilization or frontier villages or small towns along the lines of new railways, to which Indians, if so disposed, go in search of liquor, or are exposed to its temptations when in the pursuit of legitimate industries.

The effort to meet the necessities arising from these changed conditions can be observed in the gradual amendments of the original legislation by the introduction of special provisions affecting the traffic with relation to reserves as Indians begin to settle on them, and the recognition of the responsibility of the consumer, at any rate to the extent of punishing him for consumption to the stage of intoxication or for having in possession.

It seems, however, very questionable whether these attempts to adapt what was designed for original to changed conditions have produced the best attainable results, and whether better could not be secured by bringing offences in the direction of selling

or furnishing under the purviews of licensing regulations, and extending recognition of the responsibility of the Indian and punishing him for consuming in any quantity or attempting to purchase or obtain possession.

It might furthermore be worthy of consideration whether it might not prove to be in the best interests of all concerned to entirely exempt from the operation of the provisions of the special class legislation relating to intoxicants, bands with regard to which long and intimate contact with civilization and exposure to temptetion have exhausted the potentialities for the development of self-control, and have inculcated moral character and habits of sobriety among all but the percentage to be found among all communities of whatever nationality, and whose survival is of questionable benefit to themselves or to any one else, and cannot in any case be adequately protected.

Meanwhile, whatever may be thought as to the nature of existing legislation and available machinery for its enforcement, the department never relaxes its efforts to make the most effective use of them, since long, varied and often discouraging experience has taught that however severe the lesson which may be imparted, the impression made seldom has much permanent effect.

So far one aspect of the matter alone has been referred to, but it has to be remembered on the other hand that whatever disappointment may be encountered or criticism evoked either by the failure to materialize the utopian dream of the enforcement of total abstinence upon communities surrounded by or in touch with outnumbering ones where the traffic in and manufacture of intoxicants are freely carried on, such failure is comparatively small, for which fact a large proportion of credit due must be given to the good sense, and, at any rate in the older provinces or parts thereof, the acquired self-control of the Indians themselves, among whom indications of a growing temperance sentiment are not wanting.

EDUCATION.

The number and classes of schools in operation throughout the Dominion were as follows:—

Province.	Class of School.			Number of Schools.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	
Ontario	75	3	5	83
Quebec	19			19
Nova Scotia.	10			10
New Brunswick	6			6
Prince Edward Island	1			1
British Columbia	36	8	9	53
Manitoba	46	9	2	57
Saskatchewan	20	14	3	37
Alberta	8	18	3	29
Northwest Territories		3		3
Outside treaty limites	5			5
Total	226	55	22	303

Reference to the subjoined table will show the various religious denominations in connection with which these schools are conducted, and the number of each class by the respective denominations concerned, in the several provinces, as well as of those carried on by the department direct, without the intervention or assistance of any denomination.

Province.	Denomination.					
	Undenominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.
Ontario	37	25	12	9		
Quebec	3	12	1	3		
Nova Scotia		10				
New Brunswick		6				
Prince Edward Island		1				
British Columbia		16	15	17	4	1
Manitoba	3	11	30	8	5	
Saskatchewan	1	10	19		7	
Alberta	1	13	8	7		
Northwest Territories		2	1			
Outside treaty limits			5			
Total	45	106	91	44	16	1

As compared with the preceding year, the reduction of the number of day schools by two and of the industrial class by one, as against an addition of five boarding schools, leaves a net increase of two in the aggregate number of schools of all classes under operation.

The changes in the various provinces which brought about this aggregate result were in detail as follows:—

In Ontario a boarding school was established at the Albany mission, which terminated the requirement of the day school formerly in operation, which was accordingly discontinued.

On the Whitefish Lake reserve a Methodist Indian day school, known as the Naughton, which had been closed in consequence of a lack of pupils to justify its continuance, was practically reopened, but in amalgamation with a school for white children in the adjacent township of Graham, which experienced like inability to muster an attendance sufficient to support a school.

At Scugog no application has been made by the trustees of the school for white children, on account of Indian attendance thereat, an arrangement made because the children on the reserve of school age are too few to support a school of their own.

In addition to the boarding school, the establishment of which at Albany mission has just been referred to, one has been instituted at Moose Fort, in the James Bay district, and a new day school opened at Squaw Bay, in the Fort William agency, to meet the requirement occasioned by the removal of about one-half of the Indians from their former place of residence to that spot.

In the province of Quebec the only change was the opening of a day school at Caughnawaga, and, in Nova Scotia, the discontinuance of one no longer required at Shubenacadie.

In British Columbia a new day school was established to meet the growing requirements of the Kitsegukla reserve, in the Babine agency.

In Manitoba the necessities of the respective points led to the discontinuance of the day school formerly in operation at the Manitou Rapids, and the establishment of one of the same class at lower Fort Alexander.

The only industrial institution discontinued was that in this province known as the Rupert's Land industrial school, at Middlechurch, not far distant from the St. Peter's reserve, the immediately provoking cause for which was the total destruction of the institution by fire during the first week of January, 1906.

In the province of Saskatchewan a day school was reopened at Fishing Lake, in the Touchwood Hills district, and a new boarding school was instituted at Lac la Ronge.

In Alberta a day school at White Whale Lake was withdrawn from, and at Vermilion, in Treaty No. 8, a boarding school restored to operation.

Within the Northwest Territories, but beyond treaty limits, a boarding school was substituted for a day school at Providence mission.

The total enrolment for the nine months ended March 31, last, was of 9,618 pupils, of whom 4.944 were boys and 4,674 were girls. This as compared with the enrolment for the preceding year shows a decrease of 270 boys and 200 girls, but is attributable to the fact that the quarter eliminated from the computation, viz., that ending on June 30, is that which for various reasons shows the largest attendance.

The average of attendance was 61·38, as compared with 62·92 for the preceding year.

The main advantage of boarding as compared with day schools in districts where conditions on the reserves have not gained much from contact with civilization is the avoidance of the retarding and retrogressive influences of the home upon the pupils. Moreover, with regard to outlying districts, the boarding school system overcomes the otherwise insuperable difficulty of securing any regular attendance of children among tribes of roving habits.

At industrial as well as boarding schools an effort is made to adapt the training to the requirements of the pupils' future environments, and to avoid the danger of such treatment as might create a distaste for conditions from which there might be no means of escape.

Little change has or indeed could have in so short a time taken place in the attitude of the Indians to the education of their children, although steady progress is being made, largely through missionary influence in overcoming such actual hostility as results from superstition.

The Indians' appreciation of instruction continues to be regulated by the amount of practical assistance rendered thereby in dealings with the dominant race, and, of course, is gradually increasing in proportion as settlement advances. This, perhaps, has been more noticeable in the province of British Columbia than in any other, and in no direction more than in that of acquiring acquaintance with and facility in the use of the English tongue.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 62, Part II, and reference thereto will show that during the past nine months 80,358·01 acres were sold, for which the aggregate amount realized was the sum of $422,086.13. During the past nine months 278 Crown grants were issued and recorded, and returns of patents to the number of 54 were transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and three returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario of lands patented within the province.

The land on the Michel reserve, No. 132, situate near Edmonton, which had been surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, was offered for sale by public auction at Edmonton on December 5, 1906. All of this land, comprising 8,270·60 acres, was disposed of, and realized the sum of $79,912.06.

On August 21, 1906, the Indians of the Pas band, situate on the Saskatchewan river, surrendered 500 acres of their reserve to be disposed of for their benefit as a townplot, and subdivision survey of the townplot is now being made with a view to giving effect to their desire in the matter.

The Indians having surrendered a portion of their reserve known as Pasqua reserve, in township 20, ranges 14, 15 and 16, W. 2nd M., to be disposed of in their interests, the same was offered for sale by public auction in quarter-sections, at Regina, on October 17, 1906. The total quantity offered for sale, amounting to 16,007·68 acres, was disposed of, and realized the sum of $214,671.47.

The Indians of the Alexander reserve, in townships 55 and 56, R. 27, W. 4th M., having surrendered a portion thereof for disposal on their behalf, the same was subdivided into quarter-sections and offered for sale by public auction, at Edmonton, on October 3, 1906. The total quantity offered for sale, namely, 8,549 acres, was disposed of, realizing the sum of $57,858.

In January last the Indians of Cowessess and Kakewistahaw bands, residing on reserves 73 and 72, in Crooked Lake agency, in the province of Saskatchewan, surrendered 20,704 acres of the former reserve and 33,281 acres of the latter to the Crown to be disposed of for their benefit, and a subdivision survey is now being made of the land, with a view to carrying out their wishes.

On January 24, 1907, the Indians of the Nipissing band, living on their reserve on Lake Nipissing, surrendered to the Crown to be disposed of for their benefit, 67,651 acres of their reserve, being the portion thereof lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway right of way. This land is now being subdivided with a view to the furtherance of the desire of the Indians.

Tenders were called in August last, receivable up to Wednesday, September 19, 1906, for twelve of the larger islands in the Georgian bay, opposite the townships of Baxter, Gibson and Freeman, and, eight having been received for more than the upset price, the islands were disposed of to the highest tenderers. The other four islands, the tenders for which were below the upset price, were not disposed of.

MINERALS.

During the past nine months a few applications have been received for permission to explore for minerals, and a few mining permits granted in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts, and a couple of sales have been made of mineral lands.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for lands on their reserves were issued during the past nine months to the number of 51, and on March 31 last there were current 1,429 such location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued, in triplicate, to white men at the request of the Indian locatees, to the number of 44. On March 31, last, there were 1,131 leases current.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Licenses renewed and in force	28
Berths vacant	8
Worked, but not renewed	1

Since last year's report of survey work overlapped the limits of the fiscal year then reviewed and embraced the season for the calendar year, there is no field work to report for the nine months ended March 31 last.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the nine months ended March 31 the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $4,868,622, had increased to $5,157,566.59. The balance sheet of this fund will be found on page 176, Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was $940,679.72.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $51,708.92.

Deposits and interest during the nine months aggregated $19,704.08, and withdrawals, $11,205.94.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, Middlesex county. It contains 5,271 acres of choice farming land.

Population.—The population of the band is 777.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year, with the exception of a serious epidemic of measles, from which a number of deaths resulted; this was followed by an outbreak of small-pox in January, 1907. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is day labour. There are a few good farmers. They have very good vegetable gardens. They earn a large amount of money from pulling flax, berry-picking, cutting wood among the whites and from employment in connection with canning factories. A good deal of money is also realized from basket and mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians were the recipients of an award from the United States government, which was paid over to them during the summer of 1906. The greater part of this money, I am pleased to say, has been spent in the betterment of their homes, farms and buildings, and the purchase of stock and farming implements. Many new houses have been erected and many of the older houses permanently repaired.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The attendance has been very good, and the progress made by the children during the year has been very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneida Indians are industrious and law-abiding. There are a few members of the band who are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the Indians occasionally use intoxicating liquors, and the marriage law is sometimes not observed as well as it ought to be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, comprising 8,702 acres, which for the most part is a beautiful, undulating, fertile tract of country.

Population.—The population of the band is 474.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. An outbreak of small-pox occurred in January, 1907.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from pulling flax and cutting wood among the whites, and from employment in connection with canning factories.

Buildings and Stock.—The barns and stables, though generally small, are in fairly good repair. The houses are principally small log or frame buildings. There are several good brick houses. They do not raise much stock. Their horses are of fair quality.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve. The attendance was fair during the year. The children who attended regularly made good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding and fairly industrious. They do not make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are usually temperate. The marriage law, I regret to say, is not observed as well as it ought to be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies 2,098 acres, a portion of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 118.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemic broke out during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally day labouring and farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are not as good as could be desired. There is a good brick house on this reserve. They do not raise much stock. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The attendance was fair during the year. The children have made good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally temperate, and fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
PENETANGUISHENE, May 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Christian island, situated at the southern end of Georgian bay, on the steamboat route from Collingwood to Parry Sound and from Collingwood to Midland and Penetanguishene.

Population.—The population of this band is 235, an increase of one since last year.

Health.—The general health of this band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent. All sanitary regulations have been observed.

Occupations.—Farming is the occupation of most of the Indians. The younger men act as guides, and load lumber at the mills, getting good wages. Wood is taken out in the winter, for which they find ready sale. During the fishing season large quantities of excellent fish are caught. The Indians are prosperous and happy, having ample of everything for their needs.

Stock.—The Indians have good cattle, which are always in fine condition, there being an abundance of excellent grass and water.

Education.—The school is still under the able administration of the Rev. John Wilson, B.A., who has done excellent work, he having great influence with the children, and most of them attend regularly except when ill.

Temperance.—The Indians are law-abiding and temperate, and elect only temperate men to fill any of the offices.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. McGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
VIRGINIA, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being 5 miles from Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island and one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort; the reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a

good clay soil and is well adapted for raising grain and roots and is especially adapted for raising stock.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 113, one less than last report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been pretty good during the last nine months. There has been no epidemic prevalent except measles. Nearly the whole band had the measles this winter, but no deaths resulted from this disease. All the ordinary precautions, such as keeping premises clean, vaccination, avoiding bad water, wearing warm clothing, are well observed; but the isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases is not always properly carried out, on account of most of the dwellings being small. This is especially the case in regard to consumption, which at times is quite prevalent in this band.

Occupations.—About half of the Indians farm; most of the others raise more or less vegetables; the young men work out some of the time at lumbering and river-driving, also for farmers; the old men dig roots, and peel bark for sale for medical purposes. Some sell a little cord-wood; others hire out as guides for tourists when fishing and hunting. The women make baskets and fancy-work and obtain good prices. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians of this band might take up with profit.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are pretty good; a good many of them are frame, the rest are built of logs. The dwellings are with a few exceptions quite comfortable.

Stock.—The stock is fair, both horses and cattle, but there are not enough of either. There are not many sheep kept by the Indians; hogs are more plentiful.

Farm Implements.—The implements are very good, and there are plenty of them of all kinds for the use of the Indians.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, taught at present by J. H. Prosser, and all the children of school age attend pretty regularly, and study well. The parents like to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are quite industrious and are making fair progress, while others will not work if they can help it, and do not get any better off. They all observe the law fairly well, especially the criminal law.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole the Indians are quite temperate; a few of the men will drink if they can get liquor; none of the women drink. With regard to other immoral conduct, the band stands fairly well; the greater part of them are moral in every respect, but a few of them cannot be so classed.

General Remarks.—Most of the women of this band are quite industrious and make considerable money; many of them have large supplies of fancy-work prepared in the winter for sale in the summer when the tourists come to the lake.

I have, &c.,

JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
CAPE CROKER, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the past nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the agency. It is situated on the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce. This reserve contains nearly 16,000 acres, about 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Population.—This band numbers 389, and about 25 non-treaty Indians who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been as good as usual during the past year, and five of them lost their lives by a drowning accident. All sanitary measures have been carefully attended to, the dwellings whitewashed and the rubbish burnt up. Some kind of influenza or grippe visited the reserve and was hard on the old people and weakly ones and caused a number of deaths. In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean. They are rapidly making their homes more comfortable, and building them on sanitary principles.

Occupations.—In agricultural pursuits this tribe is steadily improving; a portion of the band depend mainly on their farming, and working at timber in the winter; the timber has a tendency to spoil them for agricultural pursuits. They continue getting heavy team horses, and are steadily increasing their number of cattle, sheep and hogs. A good many fish for about one month in the fall, when the salmon trout are plentiful; the rest of the Indians work out in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting. Some work for white farmers during the summer, and in winter in the lumber woods. The Indian women are industrious, make baskets and pick berries; they raise poultry and attend to their gardens, nearly all staying at home.

Buildings.—There is considerable improvement going on steadily in the building of houses and barns. The public buildings are about the best to be found on any reserve in Ontario. In church buildings they excel; there is a new Roman Catholic church now under contract, which will be completed this summer; and when the proposed slight extensions to the two docks are completed, there will be first-class boat accommodation.

Stock.—These Indians have thousands of acres of the best pasture-land, including good water surrounding it, to be found in western Ontario. It is suitable for the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on a grand scale, but the Indians do not utilize one-fourth of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all necessary farm implements.

Education.—There are three day schools on the reserve, one at Cape Croker, one at Sydney Bay and one at Port Elgin; all are well equipped and kept in good order. The parents, generally speaking, are taking quite an interest in the education of their children. We have two pupils who passed the entrance examination, one is attending the high school at Wiarton, and the other is studying for the ministry at Albert College, Belleville.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, a few are indolent and as long as they can take things easy, make no provision ahead for the hard times in winter and scarcity at some seasons of the year. The industrious ones are becoming richer, have good teams and outfits and some stock of each variety.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are not addicted to drink and have temperance societies. There are a few who continue to get whisky whenever they can, which only happens when they have a little wealth about them, as it is only for the love of their money they are supplied by some unscrupulous white men; a few of these are to be found around nearly every place where liquor is sold, and the Indians will nearly always try to screen them for fear of their supply being cut off.

Religion.—There are two churches on the reserve and the Indians generally take a deep interest in religion. The largest congregation is the Methodist with over 200 adherents, and the Roman Catholic with about 150, and the Church of England only a few in number, about 15, has service once a month in the Sydney Bay school.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ORILLIA, April 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Rama reserve is situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching opposite the town of Orillia and in the northern and eastern corner of the county of Ontario. The land, slightly rolling, intermingled very sparsely with stony ridges, is a good sample of clay loam and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The total area is 2,000 acres.

Population.—The population of the Rama reserve is 238.

Health and Sanitation.—A serious epidemic of measles prevailed on the reserve during November and December of 1906; otherwise the general health of the band has been good. The removal of garbage, vaccination, and all other sanitary precautions are carefully observed.

Occupations.—The Indians are under the favourable conditions of a good market in the near-by town of Orillia both for grain and live stock. Agriculture is followed by most of the Indians. The young men find ready and profitable employment during the winter and spring months in the lumber camps and as rivermen. Again under the ever-increasing number of tourists during the summer months the Indians, who make capital guides, are always in demand at excellent wages. From the same source the women find a greater demand, at far better prices, for their basket and bead-work. The chemical works near-by, and paying good wages, provide employment for a number of the Indians. A small number earn a good deal by selling fur, Mr. C. Goffatt having purchased about $400 worth.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in most cases are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Stock of any kind is only raised for home use, and is not of a high grade.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are not of modern pattern.

Education.—The one school, situated under the council-hall, is well lighted, large and airy, and warm in winter. A break of about one month occurred in the school year on the departure of the former teacher, Rev. J. Lawrence, and the engagement of our present one, Miss McBain. The breaking in on the term was detrimental to the pupils, but still where interest is shown by the parents, and an improvement is being made in this respect, the children are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making fair progress and are mostly all industrious and law-abiding. The general wealth of the band, as a consequence of the general good times, is increasing slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate. Some of the young men indulge in intoxicants, but public sentiment strongly condemns any indulgence in liquor or immoral conduct.

I have, &c.,
D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, May 21, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to report on the various matters in connection with the Indians of this agency, as follows:—

Reserves.—There are in connection with this agency three reserves, viz.: the Sarnia reserve, situated on the St. Clair river just below the town of Sarnia and immediately adjoining it; the Kettle Point reserve and the Stony Point, or as it is sometimes called, the 'Aux Sables reserve,' both of which latter are situated on the southern shore of Lake Huron, in the township of Bosanquet and near the northeast corner of the county of Lambton.

The Sarnia reserve contains portions of the first four concessions of Sarnia township and is 3 miles in length from north to south and varies in width according to the course of the St. Clair river, being 4 miles wide on the south boundary and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from east to west on the north end of the reserve. The total area of this reserve is 6,260 acres and it is all good land for agricultural purposes. It is all fenced and a very considerable amount of it cleared. Even the woodland by being fenced is available for pasturage.

The Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves may be considered as one reserve, although there is about 2 miles between them. They contain 4,677 acres and are surveyed into lots approximating in size to 80 acres each, about one-half of which are occupied. A considerable part of the unoccupied lands are of inferior quality.

Population.—The Indians of the three reserves form one band and belong to the Ojibbewa tribe and speak the Ojibbewa language. On the Sarnia reserve there are 293, and on the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves there are 127, making a total for the band of 420.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on these reserves has been fairly good, the worst outbreak being influenza or grippe, which was prevalent at the beginning of the present year. There were a few cases of typhoid fever in the autumn of 1906, one of which was fatal. These cases were on the Sarnia reserve. As a preventive measure instructions were given to the residents near the St. Clair river who used the river water for domestic purposes to boil all water before drinking, and the disease did not spread. All except the very youngest children have been vaccinated. One house was quarantined on account of one of its inmates having been in a neighbourhood where small-pox had been known to exist, but no case developed. While the deaths have been fewer than in former years, there have been some cases of tuberculous sickness terminating fatally. Efforts have been made to guard against this by making the houses warmer and more comfortable and by taking precautions against catching colds. Premises have been kept fairly clean and owing to improved drainage malarial diseases are rare.

Occupations.—A majority of the Indians on all the reserves farm more or less, but, except a few, not very extensively. Some, however, are making praiseworthy efforts in that direction. On the Sarnia reserve, which is all fenced and in good condition for pasturing, the land is utilized by taking in cattle to pasture. The disappearance of game has caused the Indians of these reserves to cease hunting. Fishing in the waters of the St. Clair is followed on the Sarnia reserve, and in those of Lake Huron by the residents of the other reserves. Work on the docks at Sarnia at

good wages is plentiful and affords the Sarnia Indians an oportunity of keeping themselves and their families in all the necessaries and in some of the luxuries of life. A number work at the Imperial Oil Refinery and find steady employment, and a number are employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. All these have the advantage of being able to board at home. At Kettle Point and Stony Point the principal industry besides farming is acting as boatmen and guides to tourists and summer resorters. The Indians do not raise much live stock on any of the reserves in this agency. Basket-making and fancy-work furnishes employment for a great many of the women, but owing to the increasing scarcity of timber, this industry is not carried on to as great an extent as formerly.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses for the most part are fairly comfortable frame buildings. There are some good barns and stables, but there is great need of more. However, most of the families have as many buildings as they have use for at the present until they accumulate more live stock and cultivate the ground more extensively.

Stock.—The herds of cattle on these reserves belonging to Indians are very small. A great many have none at all, though most of the Indians who farm have horses. There is hope, however, that they are beginning to realize the benefit that will result from stock-raising and dairying, for which the Sarnia reserve especially is so well adapted.

Farm Implements.—On all the reserves in the Sarnia agency the Indians are fairly well provided with farm machinery and implements of all kinds.

Education.—There are two schools, which have been open during the past nine months. The St. Clair school on the Sarnia reserve is one, and the Kettle Point school on Kettle Point reserve is the other. Besides these two, some pupils have been attending the Mount Elgin Institute at Muncey and the Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie. The parents in most cases show a laudable interest in having their children educated. The St. Clair school is a comparatively new building in good capacious grounds, and the Kettle Point school is an old building and badly situated, but will be removed to a more suitable location this summer. In certain studies, namely, reading, writing, drawing, and arithmetic, their progress is rapid. Other studies, such as grammar, history and geography, are mastered with difficulty.

Characteristics and Progress.—The leading characteristic of the Indians in this agency is a lack of steady, persevering, plodding industry, their disposition being to work hard for a few days and then cease for a while to rest and spend their wages, and also a desire to get the results of their labour immediately without waiting, which characteristics work somewhat to their injury by leading them to work for wages instead of cultivating their farms, which would eventually give them better results. Progress is slow, but when we consider what has been accomplished in two or three generations, we can confidently look forward to greater success in the future. The education of the young and the unavoidable companionship with progressive, industrious people are having their results, coupled with the religious instruction they are receiving.

Temperance and Morality.—There are not very many of the Indians in this agency who are very badly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; still there are some. The frontier position of the Sarnia reserve makes it difficult to prevent them from obtaining liquor. They are fairly free from crime, and, generally speaking, are moral.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 23, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there was an increase of 4 in the band under my care, leaving the population 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the Golden Lake reserve is very good; there was no disease of any kind since last return. Their houses are pretty clean and most of the Indians are getting very clean; they compare favourably with the white people.

Occupations.—The principal work of these Indians is working in the lumber camps in winter and on the river in spring. As wages are very high now, they do not try to farm much, only a few of the old ones.

Education.—The children in this school are doing well, as they have a good teacher.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance.—I think, with the exception of a few young men, there is very little liquor drunk on this reserve.

The last season was too dry in this part of the country. The crops were very light. Most of the Indians did better hunting and fishing than in years past.

I have, &c.,
MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northwest side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island. It has an area of about 1,250 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is generally good, no epidemic having made any depredation on the reserve. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians; they farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished. Their construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements. They have some cattle and horses and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern and of a good quality.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but an arrangement has been made for the children to be educated at the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious and law-abiding, making a good living by their thrift.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality, which is above the average.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, adapting themselves more and more to the ways of the white man, and are inclining more and more to agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of timber.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The soil is sandy clay loam and clay, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwoods with patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band numbers 329.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat and clean, and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were mostly due to the white plague and grippe; no fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their farms and are doing well. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. During this winter the resident members of the band cut about 500,000 feet of oak and basswood into saw-logs, which would net them nearly $8,000. Sugar-making, berry-picking, and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings are mostly of logs, hewed, and neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishing of the houses; nearly every house has a sewing-machine; and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing both in number and quality. The implements purchased are modern, and are being well cared for.

Education.—A fine school-house has been erected in West Bay village. Many of the pupils read and write well, both in Indian and English. In addition to the regular courses, sewing and the making of all kinds of clothing is taught, some material being supplied by the department to facilitate the work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. They are copying the white settlers in many respects, improving the roads, and in addition to the usual statute labour expended $500 in repairs on the main roads, and are doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality.—Along these lines there is a marked improvement; no complaints are made excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks.—This band is progressive. A store and post office is kept by a member of the band; and following the lead of the white settler and agriculturist, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was not so favourable for grain and hay, but the root crops were good. The winter has been mild, so that all kinds of stock wintered well; the increase is strong and hearty. The Indians are well dressed and drive good vehicles and horses.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of only seven persons. Their reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsey, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres. Some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of this band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and in the winter make ties and posts, and in the summer earn quite a sum peeling ties and posts and loading vessels.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northeast part of the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres. It is fairly well timbered with hardwood, cedar and spruce.

Population.—This band numbers 167.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor; the sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

Occupations.—Farming and gardening are their chief occupations. Some 16 families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the land and raising stock. Others are employed in the camps and loading vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in. They are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines, musical instruments and other luxuries. Their stock is well cared for. Cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern; covered buggies, democrats and wagons are in general use and a threshing-machine is owned by the band.

Education.—The school is well attended. Good work is being done not only in teaching the usual courses, but in practical housework. The cutting-out and manufacture of clothing is taught the girls, and some of the work shows unusual skill.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of the band who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of the water-supply has always been a detriment heretofore to those living on the farms, but the department during the past year drilled four wells out on the farms, and a good supply has been secured. The farmer's children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits.

Temperaance and Morality.—As a whole, the band is fairly temperate. Some families are rather unsettled, but appear to be improving.

General Remarks.—Some of the Indians of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons and Negonnewenahs have erected good houses, where they reside permanently. The past year was not good for hay and grain, but the root crops were good, and the stock has wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A goodly portion of the land is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 89.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are very well observed, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: farming, lumbering, fishing, making mats and baskets, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and frame construction and present a clean and tidy appearance.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have not many farm implements, but what they have are ample for their requirements.

Education.—These Indians have a good school on the reserve, which is competently conducted, but the attendance is very small.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, intelligent and law-abiding. They do not make as good progress in farming as is desirable, but on the whole they may be said to be advancing in civilized acquirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. A large portion of this reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—They farm on a very small scale, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer, work at the lumber mills, load barges, and work in the camps in winter.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable log dwellings, which are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—Industry and sobriety are characteristics of these Indians. They are making very fair progress, but they do not give as much attention to tilling the soil and agricultural pursuits as would be desirable.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about 12 miles from Sudbury, on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. This reserve has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture.

Population.—The population of these Indians is 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been fairly good. There have been no epidemics, and sanitary precautions are very well observed.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in gardening. Hunting was formerly their chief means of subsistence, but at present it is a nominal pursuit, owing to the scarcity of game. Many of them find employment as guides, and some work in the lumber camps.

Buildings.—Nearly all their buildings are constructed of logs, and they are kept in a fair state of repair.

Stock.—They have not much stock.

Farm Implements.—They have but few farm implements, as they give but indifferent attention to agriculture.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve, but the parents take very little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and, if more attention were given to agriculture, more marked results would follow.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are fairly well observed by this band.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of Georgian bay, but the greater portion of the band reside on the unceded part of Manitoulin island. Their reserve contains an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—The population of this band is 199.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health. They observe the prescribed regulations of the department, and keep their premises in good order.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are composed principally of logs, are neatly constructed and comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of modern farm implements.

Education.—The children of this band attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exemplary in these respects.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band, who reside on the Manitoulin island, number 42. They live at West Bay and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they

successfully farm and garden and are generally prosperous and contented. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 362. They reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 599 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these Indians.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good condition, and kept neat and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with all kinds of farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, and there are not any children of school age in this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, about 4 miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres. A portion of this reserve is good farming land, the remainder timber and grazing land.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are, generally speaking, healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravished the reserve; and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Occupations.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and in loading vessels. They also do a little berry-picking.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings and barns and outbuildings that compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Stock.—This band has a very good assortment of stock, consisting of horses and cattle; these are well cared for by their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They have all kinds of modern farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is attended by the children, and they are making very good progress in their studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians and quite up to the standard of advancement. The chief is a good man and a living example of sobriety and thrift.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and up to the standard in morality.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A large portion of this reserve is suitable for farming, the remainder is grazing land.

Population.—This band has a population of 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and premises clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—Their chief avocation is general farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in, and they also find employment in loading barges at Little Current during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—The buildings of these Indians are well constructed, and furnished as well as those of the average settler.

Stock.—They have very little stock.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements.

Education.—The school on this reserve is in charge of a competent teacher, and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty, they are progressing favourably and are a well-behaved people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 68. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 671.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians generally for the past year has been fair, with no unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Their dwellings and outbuildings have all been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

Occupations.—These Indians are taking more interest in agricultural pursuits and are learning to follow farming on an intelligent scale. They also engage in fishing, lumbering, making fancy bark-work and baskets, and berry-picking.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a very good state of repair, and some of these Indians have valuable dwellings on their farms that would compare favourably with any of the farmhouses owned by the best white settlers.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is improving in quality.

Farm Implements.—They are equipped with the most modern farm implements.

Education.—Unsurpassed facilities for education are within the reach of all the children on the reserve. The boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day schools at Wikwemikong are conducted by a well qualified staff of teachers, and there are also day schools at Wikwemikongsing and South Bay.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and intelligent. They are making satisfactory progress along educational lines and in agricultural pursuits. Their labour is much in demand among the lumber mills during the summer season, and by taking advantage of these opportunities their incomes are often supplemented considerably.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of these Indians who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but on the average they may be said to be a temperate people. They are up to the standard in morality.

I have, &c.,

C. L. D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the nine months ended March 31, last.

Reserve.—As stated in previous reports, this reserve comprises about 3,308 acres in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland; it also contains Sugar and Hickory islands in Rice lake, the former about 100 acres and the latter about 10 acres. There are about 1,700 acres of this reserve rented to white tenants, who pay from $1,600 to $1,800 rents annually; the remainder of the cleared lands are worked by the Indian locatees.

Population.—This band numbered on April 1, last, when I took the census, 249; we had 10 births, 2 deaths and 2 of an increase by marriages from other bands, or a total increase of 10 during the past year.

Health.—The members of the band are all healthy except one boy, who is in a decline.

Occupations.—Nine families are farming and doing fairly well by raising grain, selling milk to cheese factories, fat hogs to drovers, eggs to storekeepers and others, besides basket-making and other industries. Those not engaged in farming make their living by working on the rivers in the summer, in the lumber woods in the winter, and working for farmers. From these sources they get good wages. It will be seen that during the nine months included in this report they earned $9,117. They make comparatively nothing by fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The buildings are nearly all frame and very well kept both outside and in; of course there are a few exceptions. The machinery used is of the latest make and up-to-date in general.

Education.—The school is taught by Mr. F. G. Joblin, with whom the members of the band are well pleased, and he is liked by the children and they attend well indeed. He no doubt is a first-class teacher and holds a second-class professional certificate.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole, these Indians are doing fairly well; each year they make large additions to their fences, but no new land was broken nor new buildings erected during the past nine months.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the older men will take liquor, but several of the young men will whenever they can get it, and though they may be fined to the limit of the law, they will not tell from whom they get the liquor, and will go to jail rather than tell. Two convictions were made recently of Indians being drunk, but they positively refused to tell.

I have, &c.,

J. THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve is located partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand; it comprises 6,000 acres, 4,800 of which is in Tuscarora, and the remaining 1,200 in the township of Oneida.

The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of the Six Nation reservation. The greater part of this reserve is good tillable land under cultivation; about 2,700 acres of which is leased to whites; members of the band cultivate the remainder of the cleared land.

Population.—The population of this band is 267.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good during the past nine months; there have been only two deaths among the adult members, both old women about 80 years of age. There were some deaths from infantile complaints during the winter, all children under one year of age.

The dwellings generally are neat and clean; and the councillors are very diligent, they perform the duties of the board of health and see that all sanitary measures are observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are principally farmers. Some are very successful and raised good crops last season. Some of the younger men without land hire among the farmers near the reserve; others work in the fruit-growing districts of southern Ontario.

Buildings.—There has been no improvement to speak of in the building line during the past nine months. A majority of the dwellings and outbuildings, however, are a credit to the reserve.

Stock.—There are several good horses and cattle owned by members of the band, mostly of a mixed breed. The stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry; no sheep.

Farm Implements.—A majority of the Indians who depend entirely on farming are well supplied with modern implements.

Education.—The children make good progress at school. The parents do not take the interest they should in having their children attend regularly. There is but one school on this reserve, of which Miss L. Mitchell is the teacher.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians who work their own land are progressing favourably by cultivating the land, building wire fences, increasing the number of their stock, &c.; while those who labour among the whites appear to spend their earnings as they go along and never save up anything for a rainy day.

They are all law-abiding citizens, when not under the influence of liquor. We have a rifle range on this reserve; quite a number come out to practise regularly. Last year Sergeant Jobison, a member of this band, won the aggregate for the highest number of points at 37th Regimental match, competing with some of the oldest rifle shots in the province.

Temperance and Morality.—A temperance society meets regularly in the council-house. Its membership is increasing, and they are doing a good work; some of the

hardest drinkers in the band joined three or four years ago and are doing what they can to help the cause. With very few exceptions they are all temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

W. C. VAN LOON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, April 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 860 is cleared; 110 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good. No outbreak of any contagious disease occurred. The majority of the houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations.—A good many of this band work their locations; others work in the lumber camps in winter, and some do remarkably well trapping in the spring.

Buildings.—All the buildings on this reserve are fairly well kept.

Stock.—The stock is mostly good and in many cases well kept.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm have all the modern machinery.

Education.—The children here attend school with the white children and are making splendid progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and very well behaved and law-abiding.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which more than 300 acres is cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 190.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures are very well observed here, and the health of the members of this band has been fairly good since last report.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians are making very steady improvement in agriculture; a number of them work in the lumber camps in the winter and spend the summer rowing tourists on the lake.

Buildings.—The buildings, with the exception of the hall and church, are of log and frame, and are kept in very good repair.

Stock.—The stock is mostly good, and is very well kept.

Farm Implements.—Those who farm here have all the modern machinery.

Education.—The school-room is very bright, roomy and well ventilated. The teacher, Mr. McCue, takes a very great interest in the pupils, and those who attend regularly are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink, but on the whole these people may be said to be temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Sup't. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northwestern portion of the township of Scugog, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It contains 800 acres, 60 of which is woodland and pasture, the remaining portion being admirably adapted for general farm crops. About 500 acres is rented to the whites.

Population.—The total population of the band is 35.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good. The women are neat and careful about their homes.

Occupations.—The older members of the band occupy their time in fishing and trapping; but the game is now getting scarce; the younger folk engage in farming or as farm help. The gathering of wild rice is becoming a profitable employment to some of them. The women spend some of their time in making baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The Indians have good modern houses, there being only one building of the log type remaining. The quality or quantity of live stock does not improve much. The farm implements are good, but not too well cared for.

Education.—The school in the village, although not separate to the Indians, is conducted by a good teacher. The parents are encouraging their children and giving them a fair chance of an education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The young men are industrious and willing to work, but they seem to do better for others than for themselves.

Temperance.—Intemperance is almost of the past, although sometimes a temptation is hard to resist.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
BELLEVILLE, April 12, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings, which reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north shore of the bay of Quinte, contains in round numbers, about 17,000 acres of land; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land under cultivation; the remaining part consists of pasture-lands partly timbered with second-growth trees and scrubby bushes and shallow plains and marshes.

Population.—The population of this band is increasing somewhat.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good all through the past year; no outbreak of any contagious disease has occurred except a few cases of typhoid fever and one cancer of the breast.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians on this reserve is farming; the land is strong and productive when well cultivated, and some of the farms are kept in a first-class state of cultivation, while others are badly tilled and full of foul weeds and badly drained. Many of the fences are out of repair, and others that are needed are wholly gone; some few new fences were built and others repaired last season.

Some sixty odd white people have leases on the Indian lands, and most of the lessees reside on the reserve. The rents received from the tenants are in part applied on improvements to the buildings and fences, and the rest goes towards living expenses of the locatees, together with the wages earned in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere.

The crops on the reserve were fairly good last year, but not equal to the previous sason; plenty of straw, but poor yield per load.

The Bay of Quinté Mohawk Agricultural Association, established four years ago on the reserve, has held four very successful fairs on the grounds at the council-house, and the interest in this enterprise seems to be well maintained. The stock and products exhibited at these fairs compare favourably with such exhibits of the whites in the surrounding townships.

Buildings.—A few new buildings have been put up and many houses and outbuildings have been repaired and many others need repairs badly.

The parish stone church, which was struck by lightning and burned down on May 12, 1906, is being enlarged and rebuilt at an expenditure of about $13,000, and it is expected to be ready for occupation towards the last of April instant.

This new church will be better than the beautiful old one that was destroyed, and more convenient in every way.

The late respected Dr. Oronhyatekha had promised a handsome stained memorial window, but passed away without making provision therefor; however, his son and daughter propose to furnish the window from their personal means, which will be a lasting memorial to the honoured name. There is to be a good new organ put in.

Stock.—The horses and cattle on this reserve are chiefly of mixed breeds and of a very good quality.

Dairying is a most important industry in the county of Hastings; many of the Indians send their milk to the cheese factories. The cows are well cared for, and the milk is carefully attended to and sent to the factories in good condition.

Pigs are raised by many and sold at a good profit.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of modern implements are used on the reserve, as well by the Indians as by the white tenants.

Education.—There are four public school-houses on this reserve and some Indian children go to schools adjoining the reserve; one school on the reserve has not been opened since Christmas for want of a teacher; the other three schools are open and taught by white girls. The attendance and progress of the children is fairly good. Each school-house was repaired both inside and outside last season, but better equipments for teaching should be provided.

The council-house was repaired and is now in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The sober and industrious Indians are law-abiding and are bettering their circumstances and properties, but some of the indolent and dissipated are getting more miserable and destitute as they advance in years.

Temperance and Morality.—Some members of this band still use liquor to excess, and their means is thus wasted, not only for the liquors, but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison; a majority of the members of the band are temperate in their habits, and quite a few are teetotalers, but intemperance is the curse of this band and there seems to have been more drinking by the Indians since the church was burnt.

Most of the adult members attend church somewhere on Sundays, and the children go to Sunday school. The morality of this band is reasonably good, except for drinking and non-payment of debts when first due.

I have, &c.,

WM. R. AYLSWORTH.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 18, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames and contains 3,010 acres of good farming land.

Population.—The population at present is 3 less than last year: there were 11 births, 1 added by marriage, 8 deaths, 4 had their interest commuted at ten-years' purchase and 3 were enfranchised, leaving the population at 329.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during most of the time was reasonably good. They had an epidemic of measles during January and February, on account of which the school had to be closed, and one case of small-pox; but by close attention to quarantine by the board of health it was confined to one family and no deaths occurred. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed; 117 persons were vaccinated during the winter and 20 refused to submit to the operation.

Occupations.—The greater number of this band farm more or less extensively and nearly all raise stock. Most of the young men go to the woods in the winter

season and cut wood and logs; in the spring they fish quite successfully in the river; while others hunt and trap. In summer they work off the reserve a great deal. The women still make mats and baskets.

Buildings.—Only two new houses have been erected during the year, one log and one frame, but quite a number of the old ones have been repaired with a view to making them more comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock comprises horses, cattle, and hogs; there are no sheep on the reserve. I may say that most of the Indians' farms will compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on the farm are used and those who depend on farming entirely are well supplied with most modern implements.

Education.—There is only one school upon this reserve. It is centrally located and is within easy reach of all the children and efficiently taught by Miss Mary M. Ross. The children are making good progress, considering the irregular attendance. I offered a dollar to every pupil who would attend school every day during last year, and two were successful in obtaining the reward, and five so far this year. The parents do not manifest much interest in school matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious—just from necessity, a number of them—and are very law-abiding, seldom having any serious troubles, and are steadily improving. Their progress is not so marked upon the reserve as it should be, owing to their working off it so much for white people in order to obtain ready money.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that a few are not so abstemious as I should like to see them, and drink to excess occasionally, but we have had no disorderly occurrences as a consequence of their drinking. Their morals otherwise, so far as we can see, are all that could be desired, and all attend church regularly every Sabbath.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, of the Sault Ste. Marie agency of the Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The Garden River reserve is situated a short distance east of Sault Ste. Marie on the north bank of St. Mary's river, and is traversed by Garden river, Echo river and Root river, which have their outlet in the St. Mary's river. The Canadian Pacific railway passes through from east to west parallel to the shore of the St. Mary's river. The Indians of this band reside along the shore of the river and a short distance inland, where they have considerable clearing, consisting of small farms and gardens. This portion of the reserve is level and sandy. Farther from the river the land is more broken and rocky. There are about 29,000 acres in this reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 457.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer and autumn months, the health of the band was good, but on account of the great severity of the winter, there has been a large amount of sickness in the band and a number of deaths, which were caused in some cases by consumption and other lung diseases.

Occupations.—The majority of this band cultivate small plots of land, mostly along the shore of the river. These plots are from two to forty acres in extent. A few of the Indians raise considerable stock, but no extensive farming is engaged in. In the winter season, the men to some extent find employment in the lumber camps. During the past season, permission was given to members of the band to take timber out of their reserve to the extent of about 500,000 feet, board measure, and railway ties to the number of about 5,000. This kept a considerable number of them employed at home. Some of them are engaged in sugar-making in the spring, while in the summer many pick the different kind of berries, for the local market. The women employ a good deal of their time in the manufacture of baskets and birch-bark curios, which find a ready sale. Some of the men are engaged in prospecting during the summer months, as well as with surveying parties as guides.

Buildings.—The greater number of the dwellings are built of logs. A few frame buildings have also been erected, and with a few exceptions, are reasonably comfortable. None of these Indians live in wigwams during the winter. The only public buildings on this reserve are the council-house and a lock-up.

Stock.—Horses, cattle and swine are the stock raised on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and the ordinary garden and farming tools are used.

Education.—Considerable advancement is being made in education on this reserve, there being two day schools, which are conducted by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches respectively.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians of this band are industrious, but very few think of providing much for the future; while others are idle and dissolute.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some members of this band who are temperate and strongly opposed to drunkenness, while, unfortunately, there are many others, who, whenever the opportunity presents itself, will drink all they can get.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

Reserve.—The Batchawana band own no reserve of their own, except about 1,600 acres on the shores of Goulais bay, where a portion of the band reside. At Gros Cap, about 15 miles west of the Sault, a small reserve was purchased for a few of the members of this band, who formerly resided on Whitefish island in the St. Mary's river, from which place they were moved to their present location.

Part of this band, consisting of the Agawa branch, reside on the west shore of Batchawana bay, where they are squatters on patented land.

Population.—This band has the same population as last year, namely, 381.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good during the past nine months, but owing to the severity of the past winter, there has been considerable sickness among them during the past two or three months.

Occupations.—Nearly one-half of this band reside on the Garden River reserve, and most of these cultivate small plots of land. Many of the younger men work in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the rivers as drivers in the spring. They also act as guides and canoeists during the summer. Those residing at Batchawana Bay and Goulais Bay are employed chiefly in fishing.

Buildings.—These are mostly of log with an occasional frame building.

Stock and Implements.—Some cattle, horses and swine are raised by the members of the band at Garden River, while at Gros Cap, Goulais Bay and Batchawana, a few cattle only are kept.

Education.—At Goulais Bay a school has been kept open for the last two years until last Christmas, when the teacher was taken ill. Since that time no teacher could be obtained to take the position. There is no school established at Batchawana Bay. At Garden River, the members of the Batchawana band attend the schools situated on that reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are strictly temperate and use no intoxicating drinks. Others are the very opposite and will consume all that they have an opportunity to get.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—This band has a small reserve northwest of the mouth of the Michipicoten river, on Lake Superior, embracing about 9,000 acres. The Algoma Central railway acquired a small portion of this reserve on Michipicoten harbour for railway purposes, where they erected extensive iron ore docks for the shipment of ore from the famous Helen mine.

A small reserve at Missinaibi of about 200 acres and another of about the same extent at Chapleau were purchased from the Ontario government, two years ago, where two small branches of this band reside.

Population.—This band has a population of 358.

Health and Sanitation.—On account of the very severe weather of the past winter, there has been a great deal of sickness among the members of this band, especially among those living at Michipicoten, White River and Missinaibi. An outbreak of measles during the months of February and March resulted in a number of deaths.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are largely engaged during the winter season in hunting and trapping. It is, however, reported that owing to the severity of the weather, the trappers have not been as successful as in previous years.

During the summer months they are usually employed in transporting goods by canoe over the inland rivers and lakes, and in prospecting and with surveying parties.

Buildings.—At Little Gros Cap, a short distance from Michipicoten River, there are only five houses. At Chapleau six or seven houses have been erected on their new reserve, and about the same number at Missinaibi. These are mostly built of logs.

Education.—At Michipicoten River there is a small school, which is attended by ten or twelve children of the band residing in the neighbourhood. At Chapleau many of the Indian children attend the public schools. There are no other schools connected with this band.

Temperance and Morality.—Of the three bands in this agency, the members of the Michipicoten band are the most temperate and moral, which may be accounted for by the fact that they are farther from temptation.

OTHER BANDS.

At Biscotasing portions of Spanish River band No. 2, Mississagi band and Serpent River band are visited by me annually in the month of July, when they are paid their Robinson Treaty annuity. These Indians belong to the Thessalon agency.

They do not reside on their reserves, but are engaged in hunting, trapping and canoeing, and as guides.

Population.—Of the Mississagi band who live in the neighbourhood there are about fifty members; of Spanish River band No. 2, about sixty souls; and of Serpent River band, about twelve.

Occupations.—They engage in hunting, trapping, land-looking, lumbering and canoeing.

Dwellings.—A few have houses, but most of them live in tents or wigwams.

Stock.—They keep little, if any, stock.

Education.—There are no schools belonging to these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They appear to be reasonably industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the members of these bands, who have their headquarters at Biscotasing, are temperate and moral.

I have, &c.,

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia and Mission rivers, extending to Lake Superior on the east, and contains about 11,654 acres. The purchase by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway of 1,600 acres frontage for terminal purposes has necessitated the removal of the band to the 'Mountain' and 'Mission bay;' during last summer new houses were erected and land cleared; they are better housed than formerly, some fifty-four new houses having been built. The reserve is well timbered; though a large portion is rocky, there is sufficient good agricultural land, more than will be utilized for years to come.

Population.—The band numbers 280 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good.

Occupations.—They have done very little farming the past season; the various occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides, berry-picking in season, and a few work in the winter in the lumber camps.

Education.—The St. Joseph's Indian Home for boys and girls is situated on the reserve on the banks of the Kaministiquia river and is in charge of the Reverend Sisters of St. Joseph Mission. It has an attendance of 60 to 70 pupils; under the efficient teaching and management marked advancement and improvement is manifest.

Characteristics and Progress.—A fair proportion are industrious and law-abiding. The Brothers of the Mission set a good example in the way of farming, which might be more fully followed. On the whole the Indians are advancing financially.

Temperance and Morality.—It would be desirable if the young men of the band would follow the example of the older men: I regret to state, intemperance among the former during the past year has increased. With very few exceptions they are moral; their behaviour is good.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Nipigon river above Lake Helen, and contains 486 acres, well timbered, and the land is mostly a clay loam suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 222 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, no contagious diseases or epidemic; precautions are taken in keeping yards and premises clean.

Occupations.—In the summer season the men act as guides for fishermen tourists on the Nipigon river; they earn good wages and are considered the best of guides. In the winter hunting is their chief occupation.

Buildings.—The houses are mostly log, are warm and comfortable.

Education.—One school at the Lake Helen Mission in charge of Miss Barclay is well attended and the children show advancement in their studies. Besides the regular studies, she is teaching the girls to sew and knit.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority are industrious and law-abiding, but do not take advantage of their good opportunity to do much farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in these respects is good.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The band occupy three different locations on Lake Nipigon, at Grand Bay, Jackfish Island and at the outlet of Gull river; the last-named contains some 7,500 acres, nearly all well timbered and wherever cleared is good land.

Population.—The population of the band is 454 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, only a small portion of them live in houses during the summer; in the winter they are off hunting.

Occupations.—Nearly all the young men have been employed as guides and canoemen for the Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors during the past two summers. In winter season their chief occupation is hunting.

Education.—They have no school, but the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the English Church Mission at Grand Bay, has started to build a school, and has applied for assistance towards the same, for the summer months.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious as far as their occupations are concerned, but do no farming except grow a few potatoes. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor very seldom reaches them. Their morals appear to be good.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered and the greater portion good land.

Population.—The population of the band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; they keep their houses and premises clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides, packers and canoemen; in season they gather large quantities of blueberries for sale.

Buildings.—These are composed principally of logs and are comfortable.

Education.—They have no school at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do no farming, but are industrious at their various occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in these respects is good.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres divided into 25 farms facing on the river; the land is sandy loam and suitable for potatoes and roots. They have most of the lots well fenced.

Population.—The population of the band is 209.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. The chief looks after them in regard to keeping the premises and houses clean.

Occupations.—Their occupations are hunting, fishing, picking berries in season, and numbers are employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific surveyors and the Hudson's Bay Company as packers and canoemen.

Buildings.—The houses are built of logs, are comfortable and neat.

Education.—A school is on the reserve and has had a good attendance under teacher J. A. Blais. The parents show an interest in the advancement of the children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their gardens show considerable care and are well fenced. Potatoes are the principal crop. The chief has instituted a plan to improve the road along the front by making each man put in day's work on it.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor is removed from them, and there is little to complain of in this respect.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 255 persons, some 65 having been transferred to Treaty No. 9.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good.

Occupations.—During the past two seasons the Grand Trunk Pacific survey has employed a large number, also the transportation of supplies for the Hudson's Bay Company. Their chief occupation is hunting.

Buildings.—Their houses are comportable and clean.

Education.—There is a school on the reserve under Miss Finlayson, with a good attendance, and the children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, they do very little land cultivation, but are fine hunters and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They have few opportunities to indulge in liquor, and their conduct is good.

I have, &c.,

NEIL McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, July 29, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve, who do not belong to the band), is 100.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, hunting and fishing. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Canada Atlantic railway at Depot Harbour, located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it. They also act as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season.

Buildings and Stock.—The improvements in these are not as noticeable as I should wish for. There is, however, one very good farm on the reserve, owned by James Walker, a former member of the Cape Croker band, but who now belongs to the Parry Island band, and I am endeavouring to induce the other members of the band to emulate this Indian in their agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band are in a fairly satisfactory condition. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. There are 19 children of school age on the reserve, besides those children residing on the reserve who do not belong to the band, some of whom attend school, so that the attendance has been fairly good during the past year. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could be expected.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—The members of this band are a most temperate body, as no case of intemperance among them during the year has been reported to me; their conduct in this respect has been quite satisfactory.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 4 miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga bay, on the east side of Georgian bay, and 23 miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of 14 square miles.

Population.—This band has a population of 107.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril, employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages. They also sell wild fruit.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are small, and of an inferior type. Most of them are built of logs, and of such dimensions that they do not allow of the proper housing of the occupants.

Education.—The children of this band are taught in the school-house on the reserve, where the exercises are conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The number of children of school age is 25. The progress of the pupils during the past year has been very fair.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people. A few of them do exceptionally well in their employment as fishermen for the Buffalo Fish Company at Pointe au Baril; and if more of the band would apply themselves to work, they would all be able to earn a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to be able to say that no case of intemperance among the band has been reported to me during the past year. Their moral conduct has also been of a high order.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, almost midway between Byng inlet and French river. It contains an area of 30 square miles.

Population.—This band has a population of 166.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been very good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve are the means adopted by most of them in earning a living.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is 28. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the pupils are making very good progress in their studies.

Buildings and Farm Implements.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are of a very fair order, their dwelling-houses being whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Their village is located on a high and picturesque bluff, and I think, taking their houses collectively, they form the most creditable group of Indian dwellings in this superintendency. Their agricultural implements are not numerous and comprise five ploughs and a harrow.

Characteristics.—The members of the band are of a superior character. They are a stalwart body of men and their appearance indicates constant industry.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects has been, during the past year, all that could be desired.

WATHA BAND (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 135.

Health.—The health of this band for the year has been only fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months some of the younger men find occasional employment in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, and in summer a number of them act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the other reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is 31. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in the superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order, and leaves nothing to be desired.

MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganettawan river. It contains an area of 8,670 acres.

Population.—There are only 29 members of this band who reside permanently on the reserve; the remainder reside on the Manitoulin island.

Health.—The health of the resident members of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupations.—The members of this band engage in farming in a small way. Their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of the Holland & Graves Company, at Byng Inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may require

it, so that if they want to work, they can easily earn a very fair living. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings and Stock.—As the population of the resident members of this band is small, their buildings are, of course, in proportion, and consist of two dwellings, two stables and two other buildings. Their live stock is fairly numerous for the population of the reserve.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. The children who attend school do so at Byng Inlet, about 2 miles distant from the reserve, where there is a large and well-conducted school.

Characteristics and Temperance.—The Indians of this band are an industrious and well-behaved people, and are as temperate in their habits as any of the bands in this superintendency.

I have, &c.,

D. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, April 3, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. The soil is principally of a light, swampy character, and about one-half of the total area of the reserve is still under timber.

Population.—The Chippewas of Saugeen number 389 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some who suffer from hereditary diseases like consumption, the health of the Indians has been generally good. All adults who had not been vaccinated for seven years, and children not previously vaccinated, were vaccinated as usual by the medical attendant for the reserve. No epidemic of contagious disease has occurred among the Indians since my last report; but two-thirds of the deaths during the year were caused by consumption. The Indians are giving increased attention to the observance of hygienic precautions and to the matters of ventilation and cleanliness.

Occupations.—The greater number of Indians of this reserve are engaged in clearing and cultivating their fifty-acre holdings. Many also work among the white people of the neighbouring towns and townships as hired help. Although the soil of this reserve is not of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and the Indians are slow to develop into good farmers, they do not derive as much from their farms as it is possible that they might. There is also an abundance of pasturage on this reserve not fully utilized.

Buildings.—As the population of this reserve varies but little from year to year, the number of new buildings erected is not great, but improvements and additions are being constantly made to the buildings that already exist.

Stock.—The live stock on the reserve has not increased to any appreciable extent during the past nine months. The horses are the most valuable animals that the Indians possess, but cattle, hogs, and poultry are also owned by quite a number.

These animals have plenty of food during the spring, summer and autumn seasons; but during the winter they are often not so fortunate.

Farm Implements.—The number of implements necessary for the sowing and harvesting of the crops is sufficient for those who engage in agricultural pursuits and better implements are being invested in as required.

Education.—No other question of general interest receives more attention on this reserve than that of education. The reserve is divided into three school sections, in each of which there is a fairly well-equipped brick school-house. Many of the parents send their children to school with great regularity, but there are also cases where the assistance of the truant officer is required. On the whole the schools are doing good work and the progress of the pupils is quite up to the average.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although almost all the Indians work sufficiently hard to obtain a very good living, most of them are still lacking in the thrift and energy that characterizes the average Canadian farmer. Generally, however, they are law-abiding, and each year sees them adding gradually to their home comforts.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the constant use of intoxicants, but there are a number who occasionally give trouble in this respect. The missionary work carried on among them does much to improve the moral tone of the reserve, which is not the best.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, April 4, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river, for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of—

Mohawks	1,762
Oneidas	350
Onondagas	350
Tuscaroras	397
Cayugas	1,044
Senecas	215
Delawares	168
	4,286

While the births exceeded the deaths by 10, the population has decreased by 29, largely on account of residence in the United States for five years or more.

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations Confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714, it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted; since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation.—There were only two cases of typhoid, both of which came from outside sources. Measles and whooping-cough have been prevalent all the year and became epidemic during the last quarter, being particularly fatal among the infants, who invariably contracted broncho pneumonia. Two schools were temporarily closed by reason thereof.

During the past nine months 5,593 patients were treated at the medical office on the reserve, 1,488 visits were made, 2,057 patients seen on calls, and 59,677 miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained and interpreted at the general council held on March 12, and referred to the board of health. The board of health is doing good work in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting; carbolic acid being freely used. The general health, apart from infantile diseases, has been fairly good.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve and also the fencing. As fencing material is becoming very scarce upon the reserve, the Indians are putting up wire fences. Many new dwellings and barns have been erected by the assistance of loans from the council.

Stock.—The Indians are taking greater interest in the raising of stock. During the year two Holstein and two Shorthorn bulls were purchased by the council for the improvement of the stock. Many Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as formerly.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood are well supplied with the most modern implements.

Education.—There are ten schools under the control of a board consisting of 9 members: 5 Indians chosen by the Six Nation Council, 3 whites, representing the joint interest of the New England Company, the Church of England, and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the department; and one school under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve. During the last quarter the attendance has been reduced by measles and whooping-cough. Six white and five Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken being a graded school having two teachers. Conventions for the teachers of the reserve were held at the Ohsweken school in the month of October. There were Indian pupils attending the Ohsweken school who wrote at the entrance examination of the high school at Caledonia. There are four attending the Caledonia high school, and one in the Hagersville high school; two members of the reserve attending Toronto University, and one attending Woodstock College, formerly pupils of the Ohsweken school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable for want of stock to work land, seek employment off the reserve. These Indians are most law-abiding and are steadily improving. During the nine months, 7 dwelling-houses, 9 large barns, mostly with stone basements, as well as many new wire fences, also 12 new wells for the more convenient supply of water, were completed.

The Farmers' Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on January 9, 1907. Both meetings were largely attended. A Women's Institute in connection with the Farmers' Institute also holds regular meetings, and has occasioned great interest among the women of the reserve. The Six Nations Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair, and was as great a success in exhibits and attendance as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete.

The public roads were kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five path-masters, who were appointed by the chiefs in council at their meeting held in January. The Indians built one large concrete arch culvert during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits. Several temperance societies hold regular meetings on the reserve, and are increasing in membership.

I have, &c.,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, 2 miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,240 acres. This band has recently surrendered a large portion of land, 50,000 acres, which will be disposed of to their interest and will bring them a large revenue. The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation, as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the Big and Little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has a population of 239.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, and acting as guides to tourists and surveying parties. A few cultivate small farms along the lake front, and during the winter months they work in the adjacent lumber camps. At present a number are employed on surveys in the Cobalt district. The women gather berries, and make moccasins and fancy bead-work for sale, which sells readily in the adjoining villages.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are improving their buildings, particularly their houses. These are kept clean and comfortable. They have only a few small barns and stables, as they do not need them; they have very little stock, only a few horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs and harrows, and are well supplied with spades, shovels, hoes and garden tools. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Education.—There are two good schools on the reserve, one at Beaucage and the other at the Garden Indian village. They are presided over by competent teachers, holding certificates. The attendance is good, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their surroundings.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, temperance is well observed. During the past year several fines were imposed on persons supplying liquor, but there are some who get it yet, whenever an opportunity offers. The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of the French river, where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 30,300 acres, consisting of the two large Okindawk islands. These Indians are the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber. A portion of the band resides on the smaller island adjoining Lake Nipissing, leaving the larger part uninhabited.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the year has been good.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting and acting as guides to tourists, while others work on the drives and in the adjacent lumber camps. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens and catch fish for their own use.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are few in number, and composed of logs. The stock comprises only a few ponies and cattle.

Education.—There is no school on the reseve, although a school was offered to these Indians; they do not wish to have their children educated.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency, but seem to be contented in their former state. They seem rather to oppose anything pertaining to modern living. They do not take to farming, or in fact to anything else that would better their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is exceptionally good.

TEMAGAMI BAND.

Reserve.—No reserve has as yet been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Temagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is now reached by the new railway operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and beautiful islands, and is now a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 92.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing, and acting as guides to tourists. They cannot more than half supply the tourists, which necessitates bringing in outside guides from other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected as yet for them; some cultivate small gardens along the lake.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited, a large number living in tents around the shore of the lake, while others have houses on Bear island.

Education.—This band has a good school on Bear island, Lake Temagami, in charge of Miss Dougherty, a competent teacher. The children are a smart, intelligent class, and appear to be progressing with their studies.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and take more readily to the modes of living of the whites. They are noted as expert canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this band are addicted to liquor, but are very reticent about giving information against the persons supplying them.

I have, &c.,
GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, about 6 miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains an area of 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 133.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the last nine months; there have been no epidemics during the same time. The Indians are very tidy about their buildings and they keep them nice and clean.

Occupations.—They load vessels in summer and work at saw-mills, and in the winter they go to the woods, and in the spring they help to bring down the logs to the mills, for which they receive good pay.

Buildings.—Their buildings are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Their stock is of an inferior quality.

Farm Implements.—They do most of their work with hoes and shovels.

Education.—They have a fair school-house on the reserve, but not many children to attend.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are very well attended to by a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and earn a good deal of money; they are better clothed than they used to be, and I think are getting richer.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are temperate and moral in their habits, but there are a few that are intemperate and immoral.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of about 3,000 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 135 on the reserve; some of the band are at Biscotasing.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the year; the band is well cared for by Dr. Baxter, who, I am pleased to say, is getting the band in a good healthy condition.

Occupations.—They work at the saw-mills at Blind River and in the lumber camps in winter; they earn a good deal of money.

Buildings.—They have some good buildings, and they keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have no stock of any account.

Farm Implements.—They do no farming, consequently have no implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve at present.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are about holding their own.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate people and fairly moral.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river and is bounded on the south and west by the North channel of Lake Huron, and on the north by the Serpent river, and contains 27,480 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 114.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been very healthy during the last nine months; they got lime last autumn and whitewashed their houses, and they keep them clean.

Occupations.—They are mostly labourers, working at Cutler saw-mills and in the woods in winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, clean and tidy.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses, pigs, and poultry.

Farm Implements.—They have some ploughs, shovels and hoes, with which they do their gardening.

Education.—They have a good school and a good teacher, and take an interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, temperate and moral. They have a good church and take a lively interest in religious matters. They are getting better off every year.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of the North channel and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains 28,000 acres. As to residence, this band is divided into three communities: two of these are dwelling on the reserve, and are in my charge, viz.: Sahgamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel; and on the left bank of the Spanish river, in the easterly end of the reserve; the third community is on Manitoulin island, under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Population.—The population of these two communities is 247; some of these are at Biscotasing and are looked after by Indian Agent Nichols.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have been in good health during the year; no epidemics were prevalent among them.

Occupations.—These Indians are employed as labourers. They have good gardens, which are mostly looked after by the women and old men.

Buildings.—This band has very good buildings and outbuildings, which are kept neat and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have a good assortment of stock, good horses and splendid cows; their pigs are not so good, but fair.

Farm Implements.—They have quite enough of implements for all the farming they do.

Education.—They have a good school at Sahgamook, a beautiful structure which serves as a dwelling and school-house, and is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral, and are improving in every way.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewas and Pottawattimies of Walpole Island reserve for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of Walpole, Ste. Anne's and Squirrel islands, and is bounded on the west by the River St. Clair, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair; and has an area of 40,480 acres of first-class farming and grazing land.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band is 593, and that of the Pottawattimie band 179.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians had been very good up to January 31, when an epidemic of small-pox broke out on the reserve; but prompt action was taken and the disease was confined to five houses. The disease is practically stamped out, there being only one case at the present time. No deaths occurred from the disease.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians work among the whites in the sugar-beet fields in the summer-time; and in the woods during the winter, cutting wood and making axe-handles, for which they receive good wages. There are a small number that farm.

Buildings.—There have been practically no new buildings erected since last report; but quite a number of the Indians have been improving their houses and making them more comfortable.

Stock.—The Indians do not keep as much stock as in former years, but the most of the stock is of a better quality.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have about all the farm implements that they require for their present use.

Education.—There are two schools open on the reserve, one at the southern end of the reserve, and the other at the St. Clair river. Both schools are well attended and the pupils are making fair progress. Quite a number from here are attending the industrial schools at Sault Ste. Marie and Muncey.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and industrious as a whole, but prefer working for the whites, where they get their pay every two weeks, rather than farm their own land. There are a few that attend to their farms and are

getting fairly well off. Those that work away from the reserve make good wages, but live well and dress well and do not save any money.

Temperance and Morality.—There is quite an improvement with regard to temperance. If the authorities surrounding the reserve keep up the good work that they have been doing in this matter, it will be only a question of time when intemperance will be wiped out. There is an improvement in the morals of the Indians, but there are a number that are far from being moral.

I have, &c.,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. It has an area of exactly 148 $^{63}/_{100}$ acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are called the Abenakis of Becancour.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is 27, including absentees.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic on the reserve this year. Most of the Indians enjoy good health, and sanitary precautions are observed.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis of Becancour is cultivating their lands; they work at the shanties in the winter and drive timber in spring. Most of them are poor and there are several who are unable to work.

Buildings.—The buildings are kept in good repair. There have not been any new ones erected this year.

Stock.—These Indians have some horses and several milch cows, all of fairly good breed. They have also other stock, such as pigs and poultry. They try to improve their lands, but they have very few farm implements.

Education.—The school-house on the reserve is closed, because there are only two children on the reserve of school age. The municipality of Becancour gives these children the privilege of attending the public school near the reserve, but they take very little advantage of it.

Characteristics.—For the most part these Indians are industrious; they are men capable of doing heavy work; they easily obtain employment in the shanties. They are more economical than formerly and keep their money better. Very few use liquor.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. Most of them are fairly attentive to their religion. Not having a church on the reserve, they attend the parish church and the parish priest acts as missionary.

General Remarks.—These Indians are well civilized. Very few of them are full-blooded Indians, most of them are half-breeds, for the mothers of the young people are white women.

I have, &c.,

JULES R. DUBE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, March 19, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales consists of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres 52 perches. The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it is a very picturesque site.

Population.—The population of the band is 330.

Health.—There has been no epidemic during the year, but there have been some cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy articles. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the sea-side resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their wares. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families who hunt, although they also make baskets; but what they realize from the former source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes scarcer.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some of them do not cultivate any land; others raise some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be away during the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention.

Buildings.—The Abenakis erect good houses, and several of these are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock.—The Abenakis own some horses, a fair number of good cows, and some pigs.

Farm Implements.—They have few farm implements, and what they do own are of small value.

Education.—The education of the children is carefully attended to. All the Indians can read and write, and several of them have made a complete course of classical studies in a college or some other institution of higher learning. There are two schools on the reserve: one Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. Samuel J. Boyce, and the other Roman Catholic, in charge of the Grey Nuns. As the number of children attending the latter school is always increasing, it will be necessary to have a third teacher for this school. The Roman Catholic school-house, which is just finished, is a pretty little convent, where the pupils make a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General, when they have passed the necessary examinations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis as a rule are industrious. The sale of their baskets brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family on returning in the fall has saved up a sum of money, and, if they were more economical, they would be able to have something

for hard times. Nevertheless, several of them are building good and comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been very little disturbance caused by the abuse of liquor, and the morality of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks.—The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding people, and live in harmony with the white people. I think that there are no more pure-blooded Indians in the band; they all have more or less white blood in their veins. A great number of them have lost the characteristics of the red men, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians.

They all speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their dealings with white people; but in the family and in their council meetings they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 26, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—Maniwaki reserve is situated on the Desert river at its confluence with the Gatineau river, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 perches.

Population.—The population of this agency is 398.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness on the reserve during the latter part of the past winter; but no contagious epidemic other than consumption has been prevalent on the reserve. During the year, 3 members of the band died at the ages of 94, 92 and 80 years: 1 was afflicted with epilepsy from childhood, 1 died of pneumonia; the remaining 6 died of consumption in one form or another. It is hard to induce the Indians to follow the sanitary instructions in regard to spitting on the floors of their dwellings, as there are many of them who adhere to the old idea that consumption is hereditary and not contagious. None of the Indians of this band were vaccinated during the past nine months.

Occupations.—There are about twenty-six families who do a little farming, but do not farm sufficiently to maintain their families; nearly all the young men of this class work in the lumber woods during the winter. A large number of them still adhere to the old system of hunting, at which industry they make money very fast, owing to the high price of fur during the past season.

Those who work in the lumber woods obtain very high wages. The other industries in which they make considerable money are the making of moccasins, mittens, snow-shoes, axe-handles, baskets, and canoes.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are of logs, with the exception of one frame building. There are some very good dwellings and most of them are kept clean and tidy, but there are still a number of the Indians who reside in shanties. There are some good barns and stables, but all are of logs.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is pretty good. There are some good horses and cows, but a number of them were killed and disposed of last fall on account of the

shortage of fodder and the high price of hay, which was sold at $20 per ton during the past month.

Farm Implements.—There is a pretty good supply of farm implements on the reserve, quite sufficient for the amount of farming the Indians do. They are very well supplied with vehicles and all sort of small tools, such as saws, axes, spades, shovels, forks and hoes.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve, and the children have attended pretty regularly for the past year. Some of the smaller children were detained from school by the severe cold weather of the past winter. The Maniwaki school is taught by Miss Annie O'Connor, and the Congo school by Miss Margaret McCaffrey. The children dress clean and tidy and conduct themselves well while at school, but the parents, with few exceptions, take very little interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band have made very little progress in farming during the year, but make more money and are living better than in the past. Some of the Indians are fairly industrious; while others are indolent and will not work unless driven to it by necessity.

The women are much more industrious than the men, and I must say, in some cases are the greater support of the family.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number of the Indians on this reserve who are strictly temperate, but there are many more of them who are addicted to drink when they can obtain it, but at present it is very hard for them to obtain liquor at Maniwaki.

The municipal council of Maniwaki has passed a resolution to the effect that any hotel-keeper convicted of selling liquor to Indians will be prohibited from obtaining a license in the future.

The morality of the Indians of this band is improving, as no case of immorality has come to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—The death-rate was considerably augmented by the death of three very old people and one who was killed by the train; three women entered the band by marriage; three men and three children entered the band with the consent of the department. The population of this band is not increasing very fast, owing to the fact that 13 women members of the band are married to white men, and have large families, who are not members of the band.

I have, &c.

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report accompanied by statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence river, near the village of Cacouna, but most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; that is why it is so difficult to take a census of them.

Population.—There are 106 Indians on the reserve. One old woman died during the year.

Health.—The health of these Indians is satisfactory. One man and one woman are quite ill; sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy wares; the last-named are made by the women and sold during the summer to strangers who come and spend the summer at Cacouna. The men do a little fishing and hunting; some of them go to the shanties and earn good wages, but most of them are very poor, especially the widows, who are sometimes in great distress. If the government did not come to their assistance from time to time, they would suffer a great deal, especially in winter. The government does an act of charity and humanity towards these poor Indians, who are very grateful.

Education.—The children go to school to the convent at Cacouna regularly.

Religion.—So far as I know, these Indians are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—With some exceptions, temperance is well observed. The morality of these Indians is fairly good.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, May 20, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report in regard to the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve of the village of the Hurons of Lorette, containing an area of 26·75 acres, is the only one now owned by the band. It is where most of the Indians reside, near the ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population.—Since my last report the population has increased by 5; being at the present time 466, instead of 461, as it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who, although not residing on the reserve, live near it; also in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there is an Amalecite Indian family consisting of 9 persons who resided last year at St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, the head of which is still employed as game warden by the Quebec government; also nine Abenakis Indian families residing at St. Ambroise de Lorette, in the county of Quebec. Their chief occupation consists in the making of snow-shoes and Indian fancy wares, on the proceeds of which they live and support their families.

At St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix, there is an Abenakis family and a family of Montagnais Indians. The condition of these two families is still the same, although they have not been out of want during the nine months just past. Abbé G. A. Girard, the curé of the parish, has been very attentive to their needs. Thus, during the past nine months, at his request and on his recommendation, the department granted relief at different times to these poor families.

The combined population of these four groups of Indians including the Huron population of the reserve is 521.

Resources and Occupations.—During the first part of the past nine months the special industry of the Hurons, that is to say, the making of moccasins and snow-shoes, did not equal that of the previous year. However, since last December the demand has increased greatly.

The Indians do little fishing, but, on the other hand, the hunt has been abundant and remunerative.

Health.—There is no complaint as to the cleanliness of the village and of the Indians occupying it; the sanitary condition is beyond reproach. All the same, grippe since last fall has been so severe as to amount almost to an epidemic.

Education.—The teaching is given by the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; all are thoroughly satisfied with it.

The progress of the pupils is not what ought to be attained. The reason is that they have not been assiduous for some months, the parents not being strict with their children on this point; but for the last two months I have observed with the missionary, that the pupils have attended class better and their progress has improved accordingly.

Religion.—With the exception of seven Hurons, residents of the reserve, one of whom belongs to the Anglican Church and six to the Presbyterian Church, the Indians of my agency all profess the Roman Catholic religion.

Temperance and Morality.—One can only praise the Indians of my agency under the heading of temperance and morality. Since energetic measures have been taken by the department, assisted by its agent, vendors of beer no longer come to the reserve. It is only on the certificate of the physician of the band or of the missionary, in cases of illness, that one can obtain liquor, and these certificates are granted only in urgent cases.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

CAUGHNAWAGA, June 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907, in regard to the Caughnawaga agency.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Lachine. The area is a little more than 12,327 acres.

Population.—The population is 2,175.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics during the year.

Occupations.—These consist of farming by a few, making lacrosse-sticks, and the driving of logs on the Ottawa river; others work for the Dominion Bridge Company, the Wire Works, at Lachine and Montreal, while others are engaged in building bridges in different parts of Canada.

Education.—There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys and one for the girls; there is also a Methodist school for the boys and girs. They all give satisfaction.

Morality.—Some of these Indians still use intoxicants when they can be procured, but the general morality is very fair.

I have, &c.,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, April 13, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. On the opposite shore is the village of St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec.

It contains an area of about 6,887 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,449.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indian houses has been good. The health of the Indians has also been good, with the exception of a few affected with lung disease and grippe, which resulted in a few fatal cases.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, running rafts of timber, acting as guides for tourists, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets to a large extent. The basket timber in this vicinity is getting scarce, and they have to travel quite a long distance to get their requirements.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve, one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. The schools are well supplied with school material and teachers, but owing to the lack of interest in the parents not sending their children, the attendance is not large.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are still on the gain in cultivating their land and making improvements on buildings and are well supplied with farm implements, in all making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of these Indians are men who do not drink; those that are most given to drink are young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,
GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, March 22, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Indians of Oka for the year ended March 31, inst.

Reserve.—The land occupied by these Indians is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, on the Ottawa river, province of Quebec, but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population.—The population of this band is 467.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. There has not been any serious epidemic. The disease that carries off most of the Indians is consumption. Some of them do not keep their houses clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians cultivate land and make baskets and barrel-hoops and go to the shanties.

Education.—There are two Methodist schools on the reserve. Owing to the indifference of the parents in regard to education, the number of pupils is small.

Religion.—The Methodists hold services in their chapel. The Roman Catholics worship in the parish church. These Indians take a fair interest in spiritual matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly hard-working and skilful; but their mode of life admits of little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, especially the young people, are fond of liquor, which is the cause of the poverty and immorality among them; there is much to be desired in regard to these matters.

What causes the greatest loss to these Indians is the effort they put forth for a return to old ways.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH PERILLARD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31 last, as well as statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the Micmacs of this agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Grand Cascapedia, and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a beautiful aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivated and has a fairly good soil.

Population.—The population is 106.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease this year; as in years past, the Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many means of making a living. They do a little farming, hunting and fishing, and sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and stream-driving in spring; others are employed by farmers or work at home making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins, with which they make a great number of shoepacks for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief source of revenue.

Buildings.—The houses are all poor with the exception of four or five, which are good and comfortable.

Education.—A good school-house is built on the reserve, and the children who attend regularly receive a good and Christian education. The pupils learn English; French and Micmac are also taught in the same school. Parents are, unfortunately, careless with respect to regular attendance of their children.

Characteristics.—The Micmacs are generally industrious and skilful; but although they earn much, they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and to their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of Maria are generally intemperate; but I must say that there are some who never taste any intoxicating liquor. Their morality is good in general: most of the Micmacs observe the laws of morality.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MORIN, priest,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE
POINTE LA GARDE, June 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement for the same period.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north bank of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe.—These Indians are all of the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The population is now 485, a decrease of 5 since last year, there having been 18 births and 23 deaths during last year.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no contagious disease during the year, except a few cases of consumption. The Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are various, such as farming, lumbering, ship-loading, stream-driving and acting as guides for tourists.

Buildings.—The buildings are in general very fair, there are some good houses, well furnished, also some very good barns.

Stock.—These Indians have some very good horses and some others of less value. They have also a good many cows and other animals. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—They have a very good school kept by the Reverend Sisters of the Holy Rosary. The children who have attended regularly have made good progress, but unfortunately a great many do not attend regularly.

Religion.—All these Indians are Roman Catholics. Their missionaries take a great interest in their welfare.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, are good workers and command the best wages as labourers, in the vicinity. It is a pity that some of them are so improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a good many of them are very fond of strong drink; and some of them are not as moral as they should be.

I have, &c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, April 24, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, accompanied by statistical statement, for the period of nine months ended March 31, last.

Reserve.—The Pointe Bleue reserve, belonging to the Montagnais of Lake St. John, lies on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in Chicoutimi county, in the province of Quebec. This reserve is magnificently situated in one of the finest spots of the region. It has an area of 22,423 acres, composing an entire township, Ouiatchouan. However, for some years only 2,900 acres has been at the disposal of the Indians, the larger portion, 19,525 acres, having been sold to white people for the benefit of the band.

Population.—The band has a population of 560.

Health and Sanitation.--The members of the band have enjoyed good health generally, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed. Tuberculosis is the commonest disease among the Indians, and some entire families are afflicted with it, but not in such a degree as to prevent them from following their occupations. Dr. J. Constantin, of Roberval, has given excellent attendance, and the advice that he frequently gives to members of the band is of a nature to encourage them and to persuade them to practise the laws of health.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians live by hunting. Some families, however, engage in agriculture and succeed fairly well; the soil being of first quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of produce. The discovery of the Chibogamoo mines has afforded a good opportunity for several of the Indians to make money; they act as guides to prospectors and miners in this distant region, with remuneration amounting on the average to $60 a month.

Buildings.—The buildings, houses and other kinds, are generally kept in proper order and in good repair.

Farm Implements.—Those who engage in agriculture are well provided with all farm machinery necessary for the working of their farms, and they make excellent use of them.

Education.—There is only one school on the reserve. The teaching is given in both English and French by Miss Berthe Potvin, who holds a diploma. The parents seem to understand better than formerly the importance of education, and the school is attended more regularly than ever before. However, several Indian families who live almost exclusively by hunting take their children with them to the woods, and thus deprive them of the benefits of education. The teacher is fully satisfied with the progress of her pupils in all respects.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Montagnais of Pointe Bleue, with rare exceptions, are energetic, hardworking and provident. They are charitable and help one another at times. The poor and needy are few in number and are assisted by the other members of the band. The financial condition of the Indians is becoming better from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—In spite of all the efforts and the means employed by the department to supress the vice of drunkenness among our Indians, I regret to have to say that temperance has not made any apparent progress. The Indians are very much addicted to liquor, and what is more regrettable is that they can always

obtain it very easily in the villages and parishes surrounding the reserve. The greatest abuse of liquor among the Indians takes place most frequently outside of the reserve, when they are starting or returning from the hunt.

Morality is fairly well observed.

I have, &c.,

ALPHONSE MARCOUX,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE—BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, for my agency, comprising three bands, Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of 97 acres. The soil is sandy and not very good for cultivation, but the Indians cultivate all the clear land with potatoes.

Population.—The population is about the same as last year, namely, 42.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and very comfortable. They also keep themselves clean.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are various, such as fur-hunting, seal-hunting, acting as guides to sportsmen and explorers; they are employed almost the whole year; some of them work in the lumber camps. They manage to live fairly well, but the hunt is their main revenue.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but the children of school age attend the school with the whites in the village of Escoumains. The Indians are very well satisfied with the school. Fair progress is being made at the school. All the members of this band can speak French, and read and write in their own language.

Progress.—Their manner of living is always the same, but it is on the good side; they are all good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of 63,100 acres.

There is a good quantity of spruce good for saw-logs, also some few pines and a large quantity of pulp-wood, which is a great temptation to manufacturers. There is also good farming country, but these Indians do not care about farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 502.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, outside of an epidemic of whooping-cough and grippe. Many are consumptives. As for their way of living, they are not what they ought to be in cleanliness and sanitation, for all my instructions and reproaches. Most of their dwellings are old, and in summer crowded with two or three families in each house, so it is impossible to keep houses and individuals clean.

Occupations.—Their only occupations are fur-hunting and salmon-fishing. The hunt was very good this year and highest prices paid for their pelts. Almost every family is inland now, and those left at the reserve are almost destitute.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns, but the attendance and attention of the children are poor, but fair progress has been made by those who attend school regularly.

Progress.—There have been no improvements made in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole remarkably addicted to liquor; especially when they come back from hunting or when leaving for the woods, they like to have a little good time; but they are quiet, except a few.

SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.

Population.—The population of this band is 377.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good throughout the year, but, like the Indians of Bersimis, consumption is prevalent among the members of the band. They have good buildings.

Education.—These Indians have no school for themselves. Some of them can speak French and English, and they all read and write their own language.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many of this band are addicted to intoxicants and avail themselves of the same means as the Indians of Bersimis of obtaining whisky. Many traders frequent the place.

I have, &c.,
ADOLPHE GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, June 20, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze river, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,177·66 acres have been surrendered, leaving 15,222·34 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,879 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 230 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is fairly good; the location of the village is splendid, and there is but very seldom an epidemic of any kind.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians of this band engage in farming to a more or less degree, but none depend altogether upon their farms for a livelihood. Only a few follow hunting and trapping, as the fur-bearing animals are becoming

scarce in this part. Quite a number act as guides for tourists and sportsmen and are now developing into prospectors. They also find employment during the winter in the lumber camps, and on the log drives in spring.

Buildings.—The buildings are being constantly improved and an occasional new building erected; most of the dwelling-houses are quite comfortable.

Stock.—There has not been much change since last year, either in number or quality; the greatest number of milch cows that any family has is two, some others have none whatever.

Farm Implements.—The band is fairly well equipped with agricultural implements, quite sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. Sister Mary Aimée, of the Society of Good Shepherds, has been teacher for the past three years. Quite a number of the children do not attend school very regularly, but those that do are making fair progress. There has been a better attendance during the past year than formerly.

Progress.—There is a slow but steady progress being made, and the majority are living in hope of becoming enfranchised in the near future.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics and are very regular in their attendance at church.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority are temperate and law-abiding citizens; only a few of them will indulge occasionally in the use of intoxicants. The morals of nearly all are pretty good, but there are a few exceptions.

I have, &c.,

ADAM BURWASH,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
RICHIBUCTO, April 10, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the Indian reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about 4 miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the main line of the Intercolonial. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 83, an increase of 11. There have been 11 births and no deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves, Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland,

and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. Only two families now remain at Pabineau, the rest having removed to the island, nearer the town.

Population.—The population is 33, an increase of 1.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. It contains 2,058 acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 216, an increase of 5. There have been 9 births and 4 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 is cleared and occupied by the Indians, the remainder being woodland with some timber. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 146, an increase of 2.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population.—The population is 55, an increase of 2.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300 acres. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 299, an increase of 4.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cutlivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 35.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river, in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population.—The population is 24.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pock-

mouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is timberland, the remainder being covered with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the southern part is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege connected with this reserve, and another in connection with Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in the county of Northumberland; the former belongs to the Eel Ground and the latter to the Red Bank band. They each contain 100 acres of good land. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres, only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency who have left the reserves and settled at points nearer towns and villages. In Westmorland county there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, and another near Salisbury; they number in all 61, including the three Indian families at Fort Folly.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS OF THIS AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total Indian population of the agency is 952, an increase of 23.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. Tom Barnaby, ex-chief of the Eel Ground band, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. There have been no epidemics or diseases of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises. Care is also taken to gather up and burn the dirt and refuse matter that accumulates around their premises during the winter.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season there is work for them in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve live by begging, and selling their wares. Very few of them do any hunting.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church, council-house and lock-up on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church and lock-up; the church is too small to meet their needs, and they are taking steps to have it enlarged. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept up by them and the neighbouring whites of the same religion. This church is also too small for the requirements of the congregation, and it is being replaced by a large and handsome church, to the erection of which the Indians have contributed a share. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, lock-up, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island Indians keep some stock and a few farm implements; but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither.

Education.—There is an Indian day school at Big Cove, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, but the Indians as a rule take very little interest in education. The school at Big Cove is doing good work, however; the teacher, Miss Isaacs, is a young lady of the Micmac tribe, from the province of Quebec. The children of the Indian Island band attend a neighbouring white school; John Barlow, an Indian Island boy, is attending Richibucto grammar school, preparing himself for the work of teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are several Indians who are industrious and progressive; but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion.—These Indians all belong to the Roman Catholic religion and are deeply devoted to their church. They celebrate annually the festival of Ste. Anne, the patron saint of the tribe, often extending their festivities for several days.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who manage to get liquor despite all efforts to prevent it. They are quite as moral as are white people in the same station in life.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, April 11, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 514 is forest-land, the remaining being farming and pasturage lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are farming, milling, guiding, hunting, working in the lumber woods, river driving and Indian wares. The produce raised from farming, especially potatoes, oats, buckwheat and hay, was a fair average.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good, sanitary measures are carefully looked after. Their dwellings are detached. They are kept neat and clean. The Indians were free from all diseases of a contagious nature during the past year.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicants with but one exception, is not indulged in to any extent. Their morals are good. They are industrious and largely self-supporting.

Education.—A few of their children attend the free school of the district. The majority of them, however, fail to attend.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers. It consists of about 15,000 acres of forest and farming lands. All the lands above the Tobique river, including some 5,000 acres, are well adapted for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 199, the increase in numbers compared with last year's report being due to the removal of a couple of families from the state of Maine to the reserve.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band consist of hunting, guiding, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods in the winter, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, making Indian wares, and farming. The last-named industry is confined chiefly to the raising of oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay, which are most needed for the sustenance of their families and cattle. These crops were a good average the past year. During the past winter a number of the band did a large trade in the manufacturing of snow-shoes, which are always in good demand at fair prices. These and the various employments referred to enable them to support their families, but when overtaken by sickness or accidents, assistance must be supplied by the department.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band apart from diseases such as consumption, scrofula, cancers, grippe, &c., was fairly good. They were entirely free from diseases of a contagious nature. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department receive prompt attention, after the snow disappears. Their houses are all frame buildings and are detached from each other. They have an excellent supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and all of the band live in a neat and comfortable manner.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are good. They lead good Christian lives under the ministrations of their clergyman, who resides on the reserve. A few of the young men will indulge in the use of liquor occasionally, but it is only of short duration.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss A. A. Bradley, who holds a second-class provincial license. Since the reopening of the school after the summer holidays, the attendance has been extra good, and all the pupils are making good and satisfactory progress in their studies.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are a very industrious class. Owing to their peaceable manner, and their practical knowledge of all kinds of work referred to in this report, their services are always in good demand by their white neighbours.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river; it consists of 200 acres, 30 of which is cleared and used chiefly as pasturage-land. The remainder is forest-land, from which the Indians get their fuel.

Population.—The population of this reserve and Upper Woodstock is 64.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve derive their living from basket-making, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and hiring as labourers with well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming was not engaged in by any of the band during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the band has been fairly good. They have been free from epidemics and contagious diseases. There have been no deaths amongst them for the year. Their dwellings are small frame buildings, they are detached, which, with the sanitary measures observed, tends to health.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals and habits are good, and as a rule, with rare exceptions, they avoid the use of intoxicants.

Education.—Although there is a free school in the vicinity of the reserve at which the children would be at liberty to attend, none of them will take advantage of it.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county, and is 11 miles distant from Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river and consists of 460 acres, 360 of which is forest-lands. The remainder of the reserve is cleared and fenced and is used by the band for farming and pasturage.

Population.—The population of the band is 104.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band, and on which they depend largely for the maintenance of their families, is the making of all kinds of Indian wares. In winter these are sold to merchants of Fredericton and farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. In summer the majority of the band visit certain water resorts, where they dispose of their fancy-wares to visiting tourists at good prices. Hence it is that only a few of the band are able to give any attention to farming. The remainder of the band, especially the young and able-bodied men, follow labouring in the woods, stream-driving and rafting lumber for the Fredericton Boom Company, from all of which they get fair wages.

Stock.—They are owners of some good horses, but are owners of only a few head of cattle.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings; they are comfortable, and as a rule are kept neat and clean.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been remarkably good. No epidemics or contagious diseases visited them this year. Sanitary measures receive attention by the removal of all refuse as soon as the snow disappears.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and they avoid the use of intoxicants, except in very rare cases.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is under the supervision of Miss Mary C. Monaghen, who holds a second-class provincial license. The children who attend regularly are making very good progress in their studies. As a rule all the parents take a lively interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics.—All of the band are quiet and industrious and much respected by their white neighbours.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite to the city of Fredericton, in St. Mary's village. It contains but 2 acres of land, and fronts on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 120.

Occupations.—This band derives its living from the manufacture of Indian wares, hunting, guiding, loading scows and woodboats with deals, stream-driving and milling. As a rule good wages are received for their hire, but it seems to go as fast as it is earned, for their daily wants.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band, with the exception of diseases that Indians are subject to, has been fairly good. They have been free for the past year from any diseases of a contagious nature. The sanitary regulations of the department are on the approach of fine weather strictly complied with.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are all frame buildings. There have been a couple more of new ones added to the list the past year. Most of the buildings are comfortable and neatly kept.

Temperance and Morality.—Since the departure last summer of a few individuals from this reserve to their former homes in the state of Maine, the use of intoxicants has been much lessened, and their morals greatly improved.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is taught by Miss M. I. Rush, a teacher who holds a provincial second-class license. The majority of the children are regular in their attendance and are making fair progress in their studies.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are industrious and live in peace with their white neighbours.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of 125 acres of land, of which 30 acres is cleared and used chiefly as pasturage. The remainder is forest-land that is covered with a good growth of soft wood that will answer for fuel for many years to come.

Population.—The population of this band is 71.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians follow labouring work for a living; in summer they work in saw-mills at Burton and Upper Gagetown, at fair wages; in winter the young men hire for the lumber woods. A few do work for persons in Oromocto village, while others do some hunting and guiding. Farming, excepting the raising of a few patches of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; they were free from contagious diseases the past year. The situation of the reserve is conducive to health.

Temperance and Morals.—The majority of the band avoid the use of intoxicants; a few of them who can ill afford it, will occasionally indulge in the use of liquor without any regard to the wants of their families. In such cases intoxicants are purchased indirectly through some worthless character, who usually escapes prosecution. The morals of the band are good.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of an inferior kind, as they are occupied only at certain times of the year.

Education.—None of the children of this reserve attend school. There is a free school in the district, but it seems that it is over-crowded with pupils of the ratepayers for the present and past year.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency, including quite a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians, are located in King's, Queen's, St. John, York and Charlotte counties. They pursue for a living the same occupations as those Indians of other parts of the agency. The several bands referred to in this report are law-abiding, peaceable, and command the respect of their white neighbours. As a rule, they are industrious and unless incapacitated by sickness, accident, or old age, they are able to make a living for themselves and families.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of matters in my agency up to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—There are two reserves in this agency, viz.: Liverpool Road reserve, situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres; and the Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queen's counties, comprising 400 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 68, an increase of 4 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good; there have been no contagious diseases and no deaths. Their dwellings are all frame buildings and are kept neat and clean; they willingly comply with all sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations.—They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, but their principal occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides to sportsmen, chopping for lumbermen, stream-driving, basket-making, &c.

Education.—The Indians living at Lequille send their children to the public school; the teacher reports that they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious and willing to work, but they do not have any faculty of saving or accumulating, though all make a fairly comfortable living while in good health; but sickness or accident finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been no complaint or even any report of intemperance or immorality amongst the Indians during the year.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

I have, &c.,
JOHN LACY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency: Heatherton reserve, Summerside and Afton. The Heatherton reserve is situated at the head of Pomquet harbour and has a area of about 110 acres, about 10 of which is good intervale land which yields a considerable quantity of hay. This reserve is very fertile. There is

no wood of any kind upon it, the Indians depending for their fuel upon the wood of a piece of land rented by the government from a neighbouring farmer.

Summerside reserve is a lot of 100 acres of fairly good land, situated on the eastern side of Pomquet harbour, and is about 2 miles from Heatherton village. On this reserve the Indians of the agency have their beautiful little church of Ste. Anne's.

Afton reserve is composed of two lots of the combined area of 340 acres; there is a considerable quantity of wood on it.

Population.—The population of this agency is 215, a decrease of 5 since last report, by emigration. During the past year there were 6 births and 4 deaths.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. They do not follow exclusively any of these avocations, and those of them who devote more of their time to farming are much better off.

Education.—They have no school on the reserves, but six of the Indian children are attending the neighbouring school.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are a very sober, honest, moral class of people.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—ESKASONI AGENCY,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, June 3, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Eskasoni reserve is situated on the north side of East bay, on the Bras d'Or lake.

Population.—The population, this year, is only 122. It varies from year to year, owing to migration, from 120 to 130.

Occupations.—Their occupations consist of coopering and farming, besides doing a little in the way of fishing, hunting and trapping.

Health.—Their health has been good; and, with the exception of a few cases of consumption, has not suffered much from any other disease.

Temperance and Morality.—They are law-abiding, and as a rule, industrious and sober. I have not been made aware of any case of crime among them this year.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, *P.P.*,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY—SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of the Sydney band own about 600 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney; but they all live on a small reserve of about 2¾ acres, which is situated at the shipyard in the city of Sydney. From the Caribou Marsh reserve they get the most of their fire-wood and stuff for pick-handles, tubs, baskets and such other wood-works as tney engage in.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 77. This is 9 less than last year, but the population of the band at North Sydney increased by 11 (and they are pretty much the same people back and forth), so that there is an actual increase of 2 in the two bands since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been as good as that of the other citizens of Sydney during the year. The sanitary conditions are very good. The houses and surroundings are kept quite neat and clean, and the personal habits of the Indians (men and women) have greatly improved.

Occupations.—The men work around town, on the streets, on the electric tram road and at the steel works. In winter they also make pick-handles, tubs, &c. The women earn a good deal of money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are becoming more comfortable all the time and are nearly all as well furnished as ordinary country houses. A very great improvement is taking place in the art of housekeeping.

Education.—They have a well-equipped school, with an excellent teacher in charge. The attendance is good, and the children are making fair progress.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all total abstainers at present, the men and women having all taken the total abstinence pledge about a month ago, and having all kept it so far, with good prospects of a continuance of that blessed condition. Their morality is of a high standard, providing they do not drink liquor, but there are a few among them who, as soon as they drink liquor, abandon themselves to other vices.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

These Indians live about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney on land owned by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and have only small shacks and mostly camps. Few of them live permanently here. They simply move for a time, and are back and forth between here and Middle River, Whycocomagh, St. Peter's and Sydney, yet the average population seems to be increasing.

Tribe.—All these Indians are Micmacs.

Population.—The population is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians here is not as good as that enjoyed by the Sydney band. This is principally due to bad sanitary conditions and general lack of living comforts.

Occupations.—They are not very industrious: they depend on work around town, and occasionally do a little coopering.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and are sober and of moral habits.

I have, &c.,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with statistical statement for the past nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Millbrook reserve is located 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 40 acres. There is also a small settlement near the town of Stewiacke.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this country is 104.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of some chronic cases of consumption and an epidemic of grippe among the children this spring, the health of the Indians has been good. During the past winter a number have been vaccinated. Their houses are kept clean and usually with respect to their dwellings they vie with one another as to appearance, painting and whitewashing.

Occupations.—The Indians engage in hunting, trapping, basket-making, bead-work, and quill-work; they are also employed in the lumber woods in winter, and about the mills and farms in summer.

Education.—There is a school-house on the reserve and the children who attend regularly are making good progress; in some cases the parents are indifferent as to the attendance of the children.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the removal of some of the worst offenders, there is less drinking than formerly. Their morals are good and they are apparently trying to improve their condition.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT H. SMITH.

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the tabular statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—Franklin Manor reserve, the only reserve in this agency, is situated at Halfway River, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 miles from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres. More than half of all the Indians belonging to this county live on or near this reserve. The remainder are scattered more or less over the county, a few living in each of the following places: Springhill Junction, Amherst, River Hebert, Southampton, and Collingwood Corner.

Population.—The total number of Indians in this county is 99, an increase of 2 during the year. There were 4 births and 2 deaths.

Occupations.—Those Indians who live on or in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, subsist partly from the produce of their farms, and partly from other industries, such as basket-making, manufacturing axe-helves, tubs, mast-hoops, &c., and nearly all hunt, or act as guides for hunting parties. Those living at Springhill Junction make pick-handles, which they sell to the miners at Springhill. Many of the young men work in the lumber woods during the winter months, stream-drive in the spring, and are employed about the mills during the summer. The women pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and in winter make baskets.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good, and their houses, for the most part, are kept clean.

Education.—Nearly all the young Indians in the vicinity of the reserve can read and write. They attend school at Halfway River, the department paying for their tuition.

Religion and Morals.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. Their morals are much improved.

I have, &c.,
F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—This agency is located 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land, the remainder second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Vital Statistics.—The population is 101; 20 live in Weymouth, the remainder live on the reserve. There have been 4 births and 4 deaths, and 11 have moved away.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. Sanitary regulations have been observed and in most cases their dwellings are clean and comfortable.

Resources and Occupations.—They act as guides for the sportsman, engage in river-driving, hunting, cooperage and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame in good repair and comfortable.

Education.—There is one school-house on the reserve, with a very good attendance. They have a good teacher and are doing good work.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics. They have a fine church, and are very zealous in their devotions.

Temperance.—They are temperate, with a very few exceptions, and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 24, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve.—There are six reserves in Halifax county. No Indians reside on them, nor do they derive any benefit from the land. The Indians reside at various points, viz.: Elmsdale, Enfield, Wellington, Fall River, Bedford, Dartmouth, Sheet Harbour, and Upper Musquodoboit.

Census.—Owing to constant migration, it is difficult to keep even an approximate census. At present there are 249 Indians residing within this agency.

Health.—During the past winter there has been a great deal of sickness, due no doubt to the exceedingly cold and changeable weather. Consumption is quite prevalent, which, once seated, very few recover from.

Education.—Very little attention is given, and it is no easy task to educate the Indians into attending school, even when convenient to do so.

Buildings.—The greater number live in frame buildings, but the rovers adhere to the camp.

Occupations.—A comparatively few derive a portion of a livelihood from farming while nearly all have splendid gardens; but the principal occupations are hunting, fishing, acting as guides, lumbering, basket-making, &c.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are industrious, but quite a number try to get along with as little work as possible, and sickness or accident very often finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are generally good, but the greater number of them will drink liquor whenever obtained.

I have, &c.,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, April 24, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves.—The reserves now under my care consist of the Indian Brook reserve, located in the extreme eastern part of the county, and the St. Croix reserve, located in the extreme western part of the county, the latter having no settlers, it being all forest. The former consists of, or is largely, forest-land and wild meadow, and on this reserve all live who are engaged in agriculture.

Population.—The population now is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year was good. Those dying were mostly affected with consumption.

Occupations.—The Indians of this county are engaged in such occupations as farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making and occasionally the men hire in the lumbering camps.

Buildings.—Those who live on the reserve have comfortable houses.

Education.—Although no school is being taught at present, one can easily perceive that the younger people of the band have had educational advantages, as their speech is in good English and their conversation intelligent.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and industrious in providing for their immediate wants only, and appear to have little regard for any wants which the future may bring.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the male population would indulge in the use of strong drink if they had the opportunity, but they are almost wholly restrained therefrom, and no cases of intoxication have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, May 14, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves.—I have the care of two reserves in this agency: Whycocomagh, 1,555 acres; and Malagawatch, 1,300 acres.

Vital Statistics.—The Whycocomagh band numbers 133. The number at Malagawatch is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—Consumption carried off another victim since my last report. Every spring I go over the contents of the circular from the department regarding sanitation, and I feel that some good is thereby done. Many of the Indians seem satisfied that sputum and other noxious and obnoxious matter should be destroyed. The doctors could do much by insisting on a few sanitary rules at each visit.

Education.—There is not much progress, as the attendance is poor.

Occupations.—Fishing, coopering, begging, farming, bead-work and basket-making enable the Indians to make a living.

Temperance.—I feel satisfied that the Indians of this agency are as law-abiding as the average citizen. They are usually very temperate as to the use of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

DONALD MACPHERSON, *P.P.*,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, May 4, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the nine months ended March 31, last.

Reserve.—The reserve in this county consists of 9¾ acres situated at Cambridge.

Population.—There are 78 Indians in this county.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good. There have been no infectious diseases during the year; premises are kept clean; there were some light cases of grippe.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in basket-making, coopering, hunting, trapping, fishing, acting as guides, as labourers, stream-drivers, &c.

Buildings.—The buildings are comfortable, and a great deal neater than formerly.

Stock.—The stock looks well. It is owned by private individuals.

Farm Implements.—These are not numerous, but are what is needed for general use.

Education.—There are no Indian schools, the children attending school with the white children in the section to which they belong. The parents seem to be interested in the schooling of their children. As a rule the children seem to be bright and quite clever.

Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and, I think, are becoming wealthier every year, certainly some individuals are.

Temperance and Morality.—They are for the most part temperate; there is very little drinking amongst them, but when they do, it is impossible to find out where they get the liquor. Their morals are exceedingly good.

I have, &c.,

C. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, April 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The Indians of Pictou county hold two reserves. The larger reserve, at Fisher's Grant, contains 200 acres. The greater portion is under wood. The other reserve is an island near Merigomish.

Population.—The present population of this agency is 170. This number includes a few Indians temporarily absent from the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have, during the past year, enjoyed immunity from any general epidemic. Small-pox, which has been spreading in different sections of this county, spared the Micmac tribe. Steps have been taken to have the Indians vaccinated. I regret to record the recent death of the kindly physician of the Indians for many years past, Dr. John MacMillan, Pictou.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, and some hire out as labourers.

Buildings.—During recent years, helped by the department, the Indians have improved their dwellings, sufficiently large frame buildings taking the place of small unsanitary shanties, greatly to the advantage, health and comfort of the tenants.

Stock.—Horses and a few cows are owned on the Fisher's Grant reserve.

Farm Implements.—Two or three Indians possess all the needful farm implements, which do service for all the others.

Education.—There is one school located on the Fisher's Grant reserve, doing satisfactory work and fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are industrious; only a few make a comfortable living. They cannot obtain steady employment near the reserve. The land is not productive, the fishing is precarious, they lack the knowledge and equipment to till the soil or reap the harvest of the deep. The wood to be made into tubs, baskets and pick-handles is getting scarce and more remote. What outlook is there for the ambitious Indian? Their circumstances are not improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule, sober and virtuous, and fear God, who is to judge the living and the dead.

I have, &c.,

J. D. MACLEOD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, May 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queen's county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming, those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and work in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is 167, a decrease of 3. There were 11 deaths and 8 births.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good, there being no infectious disease among them. The sanitary regulations with regard to the buildings are well observed.

Education.—There is only one school in this agency, at New Germany, Lunenburg county, the pupils of which are making good progress.

Religion.—All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW.

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
PICTOU, March 25, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in the county of Richmond and it is situated on the eastern shore of Bras d'Or lake, about 10 miles north of St. Peter's canal, containing about 1,200 acres of good land, of which about 200 are under fair cultivation.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this reserve has decreased since last year by 29, 27 having gone to Cape Breton county, 3 having died and there having been only 1 birth during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, the health of the band has been fair. Consumption is the prevailing disease, of which two have died. Sanitary measures have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations.—The main pursuits are fishing, farming, timbering, hiring out as labourers, &c. On the whole much improvement is noticeable regarding the comforts of life.

Education.—The school has been open all year; the attendance is fair; and progress satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding, strictly temperate, industrious and thoroughly religious.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are scattered over the country.

Population.—The population of this agency is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good during the year. No epidemic or contagious disease has occurred. Sanitary measures are well observed, whitewash being freely used. The houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Education.—Few of the children attend school, as they reside quite a distance from the school-house. The parents take little interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on the whole are industrious, law-abiding, and year after year they are improving in their habits. Some are quite independent; others are very poor.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one, they are all of temperate habits, and their moral character is good.

I have, &c.,
JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, May 9, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at the mouth of the Middle river, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza. It consists of 650 acres, 60 of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres partially cleared, but not under cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Micmacs.

Vital Statistics.—The population is 100, comprising 27 men, 25 women and 48 children and young people under twenty-one years.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve for the past year has been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal pursuit is farming. A few of them do a considerable amount of coopering and basket-work. Very little fishing or hunting is done on this reserve.

Education.—There is a good school on the reserve with a fair average attendance. The present teacher is a Grade 'A' with a normal school diploma.

Religion.—The Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class of people. Their manner of living has been much improved in recent years. They live in neat, comfortable frame dwelling-houses, and a number of families take considerable pride in keeping their dwelling-houses and other buildings in a neat and tidy manner. All of them take more or less interest in farming.

Stock.—The Indians own a few horses and quite a number of cattle, including milch cows, and some poultry. Their stock is kept in good condition.

Farm Implements.—There are not many farm implements on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—I am happy to report that these Indians are temperate and moral in their habits.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD.

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, April 4, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr's road, about 2 miles from the town of Yarmouth. It has an area of 21·19 acres. There are only two families living on the reserve. The rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon River, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Pubnico Head and Hectanooga. They will not reside on the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations in regard to their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations.—Working in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles are their chief occupations. Some go as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

Education.—The children attend school fairly well when they have a chance.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but made little progress last summer.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

I have, &c.,

W. H. WHALEN,

Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, April 5, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement in connection with the Indians of Prince Edward Island for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve, and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains an area of 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39, in King's county; it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population.—The poulation of this band, comprising both reserves, is 288, an increase of 4 since last year, for there have been 10 births and only 6 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians in general has been fairly good, although a good many were sick during the winter.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are: farming, fishing, basket-making and berry-picking.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserves are well constructed and fairly well finished.

The chapel built a few years ago is a very fine building, so is the parochial house built last year at a cost of $600.

Stock.—The Indians residing on the reserves keep horses, cows, pigs and poultry.

Education.—There is but one school situated on Lennox Island reserve, attended by sixteen children, who are making fair progress.

Temperance.—On this subject I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians living on the reserves, with one or two exceptions, are sober; but those living away from the reserves are not so, many of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

The Indians of Lennox Island reserve, as I reported last year, organized some years ago a temperance society, which is doing a great deal of good. Mr. Lemuel Bernard, a very sober and intelligent young man, is president. The members meet once a month.

I have, &c.,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 22, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Since my last report, three of the Sioux reserves, viz.: Oak River Sioux, No. 58, Oak Lake Sioux, No. 59, and Turtle Mountain, No. 60, have been placed under a separate agency, in charge of Acting Agent E. H. Yeomans.

Tribes.—There are now five reserves in this agency. Four are occupied by the Saulteaux and one by the Sioux or Dakotas. The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe and receive annuity yearly, $5; councillors, $15, and chiefs, $25.

The Sioux receive no annuity, but were given a reserve, cattle and some farm implements, so as to enable them to make their own living by farming and raising cattle. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre and refused to return to the United States.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for the growing of wheat, oats, corn and root crops of all kinds. The soil in the valley is heavier and part can be cultivated. Part of the hay crop is cut in the valley and on section 26-14-27, west of the 1st meridian. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will run through the reserve, along the valley of the Assiniboine river and cross the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east. Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains; and has an area of 6,656 acres. About 264 acres of this reserve has been surrendered, and in lieu of this, the south half of section 8-20-19, west 1st meridian and adjoining the Fishing Station, Clearwater lake, has been added. The Fishing Station is about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, Elphinstone. The soil is a black loam and is suitable for raising grain and roots of all kinds. There is good pasture for stock; but as the cleared land is now being cultivated, pasture for stock will be mostly in the wooded sections. In the flats along the river there are large hay meadows from which a good supply of hay is secured by the band for their stock. There are numerous small lakes and ponds, around which small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 1,075 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, with some spruce at Clearwater lake, suitable for lumber. Fires have done considerable damage to the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs through the southeast corner of the reserve. Elphinstone, Manitoba, is the nearest post office, being situated about a quarter of a mile from the south boundary of the reserve.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 3,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar. The large timber is suitable for building log houses and stables, and the smaller makes good fire-wood. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam and is suitable for the growing of wheat, oats and barley and root crops of all kinds, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded, and the south open prairie with bluffs of poplar.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Manitoba, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is adapted for the growing of grain and root crops of all kinds.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton section). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar suitable for building log houses and stables, and willow brush. There are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay meadows. The hay-supply is limited, especially in wet seasons. The soil is a rich black loam and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Considerable clearing has to be done before the land can be cultivated. There are about 6,000 acres in wood, principally poplar. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch), runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. Until more land is cultivated, stock-raising will not be a success, owing to the limited hay-supply.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57	74
Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61	131
Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62	180
Gambler's band, No. 63	13
Rolling River band, No. 67	98
Total population	496

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency, during the year ended March 31, 1907, has been good. There was, comparatively, very little sickness, principally colds and those suffering from scrofula; several deaths resulted from this cause. The tent hospital now in operation on the Waywayseecappo's reserve for treatment of the scrofulous cases by operation—under the supervision of T. A. Wright, Esq., M.D., Nurse C. Johnston—is an advance in the right direction, for the treatment of this terrible disease, so prevalent amongst the Indians. Several patients have been operated upon, with success, and as the Indians see the good results, the prejudice they have against operation will disappear. The Indians live in tents during the summer months, and as they move them frequently, their general health is improved, especially those suffering from scrofula and pulmonary diseases. All refuse which has accumulated during the winter months around their houses is removed in the spring and burned. Their houses, with some exceptions, are kept fairly clean, some exceptionally so, and are a credit to them. Most of the Indians are clean about their persons and take pride, especially the young people, in being neatly dressed when visiting the small towns in the vicinity of their reserves.

Resources and Occupations.—The Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, make their living, a very good one, farming and raising cattle and a few horses. They also have good gardens and raise bushels of corn and potatoes, having each year a surplus to dispose of. Their principal crop is wheat, which is generally a good No. 1 hard, sample. These women make bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and generally find ready

sale for them at fair prices. This band also add to their earnings by the sale of a little fur, senega-root and wild fruits.

The Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, make their living farming on a small scale, raising cattle and horses, hunting, and a number of the young people are employed as domestics and labourers. Nearly all heads of families cultivate small gardens. The tendency of the younger members of the band is to go in more for farming, and there will be an increased acreage cultivated on this reserve. The old members of the band make their living chiefly by hunting and gathering senega-root. A number of the women make bead-work, baskets, moccasins, and tan hides. These Indians avail themselves very little of the fishing privilege at Clearwater lake, meat being more to their taste.

The Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, make their living principally by hunting, sale of dry wood, a little farming is done by a few and some cattle are raised. This industry could be increased to their advantage, but the work of putting up hay, and caring for the cattle during the winter months, is too much for a number of them, and the result is that this industry is not on as large a scale as it should be. I have hopes that a number of the young men will take hold this year and make a start in farming land of their own and raising a few head of cattle. The women of this band do bead-work, make moccasins, baskets, tan hides, and during the seasons, gather senega-root and wild fruits, deriving a nice income from the sale of the same.

The Rolling River band, No. 67, make their living by farming and raising cattle, in a small way, hunting, sale of dry wood, senega-root, wild fruits, and working out for farmers and on threshing gangs in the fall. Owing to this reserve being thickly wooded and difficult to clear, farming is carried on only in a small way. A small herd of cattle runs on the reserve, as the hay-supply is limited, especially in wet seasons; no great interest is taken by the Indians in increasing their herds on this account. The members of this band, with a few exceptions, provide a good living for their families during the year.

John Tanner on the Gambler's reserve, is well to do, and an up-to-date farmer. He cultivates 150 acres of land, raises cattle, horses, pigs and poultry; has a first-class equipment for working the farm.

Buildings.—Improvement in this line is very marked. Most of the new houses being built, are of a good size, with shingled roofs, with kitchen attached, and are well ventilated. Those who are in a position to do so, build small frame houses, but as the cost of lumber is so great, I discourage the putting up of frame houses. On the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, 886 choice spruce logs were cut this winter at the Fishing Station reserve, No. 61A, and permission being granted by the department, a portable saw-mill was engaged, and some 65,000 feet of rough lumber sawn, which will be a great help to the Indians, costing $5 per thousand feet for the sawing, the Indians paying themselves for the sawing.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are in fair condition for this season of the year. The past winter has been a severe one, and I expect a small per cent of loss during the parturition period, especially amongst young stock. Feed is getting scarce and the straw ration is not the best of feed at this time of the year. All the bulls were well cared for and came through the winter in good condition. The class of horse being used by the Indians is steadily improving, especially amongst those who farm, who have teams equal to those of white farmers. These are well cared for, and not unfitted for work, as formerly, by being driven all over the country.

Farm Implements.—The Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, have all the implements required for their farm work, comprising walking and sulky ploughs, drag and disc-harrows, seed-drills, binders, mowing-machines, wagons, bob-sleighs, &c. Fairly good care is taken of them.

The Saulteaux bands are fairly well equipped, each band having a sufficient number of ploughs, drag and disc-harrows, seed-drills, binders, wagons, bob-sleighs, mowing-machines, horse-rakes, &c. Good care is taken of their implements, and mostly all are under cover.

Education.—There is one boarding school and one day school in this agency. The boarding school (Birtle boarding school) is located in the town of Birtle, on the north side of the creek. The school building has been greatly improved the past winter, all the building has been replastered, new furnaces installed, basement floors cemented. The plumbing cost over $1,100 and the building is now equipped with all the necessary baths, closets and a room specially fitted out for doing the washing for the school. A septic tank has been built and a sewerage drain properly put in, making the sanitary conditions up to date.

There is an attendance of about 50, and with the improvements made to the building, there will be accommodation for 60 children. The progress made in the schoolroom during the year has been very marked in all the classes. The teacher, Miss Eliza McGregor, is very efficient and thoroughly understands the training and teaching of the children. The older pupils, under the instruction of the matron and assistants, have improved greatly during the year. This school is under the management of the Rev. W. W. McLaren, who is the principal.

The day school (Okanase day) is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, near Elphinstone. The present teacher is Miss Murray. Very little progress is made in this school, which is altogether owing to the frequent change of teachers. There is an average attendance of about 5. The small attendance is very discouraging to any teacher.

As a rule no great interest is taken by the majority of the Indians in the matter of educating their children; there are exceptions, of course, and I am quite safe in stating that very few parents voluntarily bring their children to school unless they are made to see something in it for them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has been a good one, all round. Progress is being made and the acreage is increasing steadily. Owing to the grain blockade, they were only able to sell their wheat in small quantities; this, however, has proved to their advantage, as they have shown more judgment in the spending of the smaller sums received, buying nothing except necessaries. Improvements have been made in the building line and there is quite a rivalry between individuals, each striving to outdo the other in building a better house and stables. Improvement has also been made in their methods of farming, more care being taken in ploughing, seeding, &c.

Temperanace and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor. There are a few, however, who get it, when they have the money, and seem to have no trouble in procuring it from some disreputable go-between. One of this class was caught and made an example of, the past year, being both fined and imprisoned, and no doubt this will make others who deal in the stuff very cautious in selling it to the Indians. During the year there were two convictions against persons selling liquor to Indians—one was hard cider—and four Indians were sentenced for being drunk. The morality of the Indians, with a few exceptions, is of a high standard, considering the circumstances in which they live; they are to be commended in this regard.

Crops.—The harvest began in August, and threshing towards the end of September. On some of the reserves, threshing was delayed until late in the winter, owing to the few threshing outfits in the neighbourhood. The returns from threshing-machines were satisfactory, and the sample of wheat and oats was very good. Wheat averaged 16 bushels per acre.

General Remarks.—The year just closed has in every way been a very good one for the Indians. The crops were harvested in good condition, and the results were satisfactory, fairly good prices were realized and the money received from the sale of wheat and other produce of the farm was expended to advantage. The past winter was an exceptionally hard one for the Indians, and it speaks well for their prosperity that only a few families and old widows during the winter months were given a little government assistance.

The missionaries on the reserves have continued their assistance in the advancement of the Indians under our united charge. The clerk, Mr. H. O. Armstrong, resigned during the year, and Mr. F. C. Millar, of Birtle, has been appointed in his place.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Clandeboye agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

This agency comprises three reserves, namely: St. Peter's, Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 14 and 15, ranges 4 and 5, east of the 1st meridian, province of Manitoba. Traversing it from south to north is the Red river, a navigable river about 200 yards wide. Within the boundaries of the reserve is included the old river parish of St. Peter's in which, as in the other river parishes of St. Clement's, St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. James, St. Norbert, and others, the land is divided into river lots, varying from 3 to 6 chains in width along the river front and running back east or west from the river two miles. The St. Peter's parish was known before the 'transfer' as the 'Indian Settlement,' each family living on its own lot, a sufficient number of lines having been run for each to identify his own land. Some of the Indians before and after the 'transfer' sold their lots, giving in many cases what is known as a 'Peguis' title, a deed from Chief Peguis. In this way at the time of the treaty a number of white settlers who had purchased these lots were living in St. Peter's. Besides these, others claimed land in the parish, having bought but never occupied the land. This mixture of population, this holding of patented lands in the reserve, has given cause for dissatisfaction and unrest to the Indians, and given rise to many administrative difficulties. The running of cattle at large by the settlers; the more or less surreptitious cutting of wood and hay on the Indians' land; the dominant claims of the municipalities of St. Andrew's and St. Clement's to administrative rights in the reserve, where they collect taxes on the patented lands; the selling for taxes by the municipalities, of some lands that have not been patented; the right to cut wood or hay or otherwise use some lands claimed by settlers, but whose claims have not been recognized and resisted by the Indians; the constant discussions, disputes arising from these and other matters; all this has created a feeling of opposition, almost hostility, between the settlers and the Indians.

The land in the outer two miles, that is the land lying beyond where the river lots extend on the west side of the river, is surveyed into sections and subdivided into legal subdivisions of 40 acres each. A few families live on this land and are considerable farmers. The land in the outer two miles on the east side of the Red river is not surveyed and is not occupied. There are two quite large streams flowing through the reserve and emptying into the Red river, one from the west side and known as Netley

creek with a branch called Muckle's creek; also one from the east side known as Devil's creek. The land along these creeks, for two or three miles, before they empty into the Red river, is very swampy. In fact the creeks may be said to empty into marshes hundreds of acres in extent, the water from these marshes finding its way into the river by several channels. The lands along these marshes furnish the Indians with abundance of hay, the right to cut hay and pasture cattle being strongly coveted by the settlers. There is a considerable settlement of Indians along Muckle's creek and another along Netley creek, and a small settlement along Devil's creek. There is a large area of poplar bush along the Red river on the east side and in the north-eastern part of the reserve. It is difficult to protect the wood from fire, as there are too many living around it. Every season there are one or more fires that run through some portion of the bush, started by campers or by some one careless with matches.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 1,095.

Health.—There has been no epidemic of disease in the band and the death-rate, on the whole, has been low. There have been only twelve deaths by consumption. A few young people have died with diseases incidental to children. There is a large number of very old people and they seem to possess strong vitality even yet. There is one old woman, bed-ridden for years, who has passed the century mark. She lives with a widowed daughter, who is becoming decrepid with age. There are altogether 45 widows, many of whom have passed the allotted span of life. These and some of the sick form an almost constant charge on the department for maintenance. Those living along the river all use the river water, and it is questionable whether the Red river water after passing the many towns along its banks, the city of Winnipeg and the closer town of Selkirk, should be used. Wells are too expensive for Indians to undertake to put in. The wells in the town of Selkirk, which adjoins the reserve, are sunk in different parts of the town by the corporation and are from 100 to 150 feet deep.

Ordinary precautions were taken, urging the people to keep their premises clean.

Occupations.—The Indians of St. Peter's are fairly industrious, and a few are thrifty. They cannot be truthfully called Indians in the sense in which we think of such living in tents or teepees, getting their living by hunting, fishing and roving from place to place. It is estimated that out of the whole band there are not more than twenty pure-blooded Indians. The others are half-breeds who have been living on their river lots in well-built log houses since before the transfer of this country to Canada. Some of the families have a wide connection in the settlements outside of the reserve. They do not make good farmers, but are much sought after as labourers. Many of them are now engaged in railway construction. In the winter season many are found in the wood camps at Molson, Lac du Bonnet and adjacent places. In the summer a large number go out to Lake Winnipeg as fishermen, sailors or labourers for the fish companies. A few are in Winnipeg, making good wages as mechanics. Their hay-lands afford them a large revenue. Last season they had an abundant hay crop, and in the winter realized high prices for their hay. They cut and sold 4,000 cords of dry, fallen or singed wood, obtaining from $2.50 to $3.50 a cord. There is no game on the reserve, nor any in the district around.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are nearly all built of logs with shingled roofs.

Farm Implements.—The people are pretty well supplied with implements and are requiring more each year.

Education.—There are five day schools on this reserve, four carried on under the auspices of the Church of England and one under the Roman Catholic Church.

There is a school population on the reserve of 230 children between the ages of six and sixteen. The total number enrolled during the year was 139 and the average attendance, 35. With the exception of Muckle's Creek school, which is situated on Muckle's creek, almost at the western boundary of the reserve, all the schools are located along the Red river, one, the South St. Peter's school, on the west bank, and

the three others on the east bank. Thus many of the children attending these four schools are compelled to cross the river morning and night, and this is not always safe, as it is from two to three hundred yards wide. In the fall, when ice is forming and in the spring when it is breaking up, crossing the river is impossible. In families where there are only small children attending school, they fail to get there, owing to the indifference of the older people in taking them across the river. These causes tend to lessen the average attendance. The teachers on the reserve receive no support from the band or from the churches, and are obliged to maintain themselves on the government grant. It is, therefore, difficult to get teachers to work for such a low remuneration.

Characteristics and Progress.—The St. Peter's Indians, especially the younger men, are quite alert and industrious and make a good living as labourers. Very few of them take an interest in agriculture. They prefer to be employed where there are large gangs of men. Many are now working on railway construction. Employers of labour from Winnipeg and other places are often on the reserve drumming up men. The freedom from the restraint of the reserve, the association of numbers, and the ready money received in wages, are inducements that easily entice them away. The families are well supported and all well dressed. The interiors of their houses are fairly well furnished as compared with the same class everywhere. In many of their homes are sewing-machines and organs. Less attention is paid to outside improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—The old people on this reserve are temperate and law-abiding and moral. The younger men and women are less patient of the restraints put upon Indians. Their proximity to the town of Selkirk, where they obtain employment, their association while away in other places, the license indulged in where they are not known as treaty Indians, spoil them, and they are not easily managed when they return to the reserve. It is not an easy matter to distinguish the St. Peter's Indians from a number in the locality who do not take treaty. Two cases came before the agent last year where Indians had borrowed money on chattels from men who had been doing business in Selkirk for over twenty years, but had no idea they were doing business with treaty men. It may be readily seen that only a police officer who is very familiar with the entire population can guard against violations of the Indian Act, but the Selkirk police of late years have had men brought from other parts and have only arrested such as are disorderly.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7 east of the 1st meridian, near the southeast shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is traversed by the Brokenhead river. The reserve contains 21·90 square miles and is covered by heavy poplar and tamarack. In both the north and south parts of the reserve there is muskeg and swamp.

Population.—The population is 148.

Health and Sanitation.—The people have been healthy. There were three deaths from consumption and one of these was an old woman of about 70 years of age., One other was her son, about 50 years of age. The people keep their premises clean, but there are times of the year when their resources are low and they have to be assisted in order to maintain general health.

Occupations.—Their occupations are principally those followed by their ancestors, such as fishing and hunting. In the summer they gather snake-root. Some of the young men go away as labourers.

Buildings.—The houses are all log and well constructed, generally with only one room.

Stock.—They have very few cattle and about half a dozen small ponies.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements except those supplied by the department.

Education.—There is only one day school on the reserve, taught by Mrs. Coates, the wife of the Church of England missionary. It is well attended and in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The old men are professed pagans; the younger ones are under the influence of the churches. The reserve is heavily timbered, and nothing can be done in the way of agriculture without heavy expense. An attempt is being made each year to induce them to widen their garden areas. Individual Indians have made some progress and evince an ambition to better their condition, but the band as a whole is not progressive. The band furnishes some of our tramp Indians, who go from place to place, living in tents. One encampment of such was burned last winter near Winnipeg, where three Indians lost their lives.

Temperance and Morality.—Those that live on the reserve are temperate and moral.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, range 9, east of the 1st meridian, and borders on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Winnipeg river flows through the reserve in a northwesterly direction.

Population.—The population of this band is 475.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no alarming sicknesses during the year.

Occupations.—The Indians here make their living by hunting, fishing and as labourers. This year there has been great activity along the Winnipeg river, getting out timber for lumber, ties and cord-wood. The Indians have found all they could do in assisting at this work.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are of the usual type, log walls and shingled roofs, and contain one room.

Stock.—The people have very few cattle and horses. There is a slight increase in the number of milch cows.

Farm Implements.—The number of implements is slowly increasing. They have a few mowers and rakes and an increasing number of sleighs.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve, one on each side of the Winnipeg river, both under the auspices of the Church of England. One of these was opened up this year. There is also a good boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with an attendance of 45 pupils, lately increased to 60. The building is in every way up to date, heated with steam and lighted with gas. The children are clean and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are ready to avail themselves of opportunities to improve their condition. There has been no trouble in the matter of intemperance.

I have, &c.,

J. O. LEWIS,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 6, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement and inventory of government porperty in my charge.

Agency.—The agency headquarters was moved in October last to the town of Fort Frances, which is much more convenient for all concerned than at Pither's Point, where it formerly was. The agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated at the mouth of Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—Their houses are all built of logs with shingled roofs, and are very comfortable.

Temperance.—I regret to state that all the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side, where there are 'blind pigs,' or saloons, near all the reserves.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 74.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber and cord-wood, work in saw-mills, steamboats and clearing land for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

Education.—There is a very good day school here, under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been good, and fair progress made.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres.

The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population.—The population is 100.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber and dry cord-wood, peeling poles, in lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. A siding from the Canadian Northern railway has been run into this reserve by J. L. Hyland & Company for shipping timber purchased from the American side, which gives these Indians considerable employment, in peeling poles and loading timber on the cars.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have farily good dwelling-houses.

Stock.—This is the only band in this agency that shows any desire to raise stock. From the 4 cows I purchased for these Indians, in April, 1903, they now have 22.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed on account of the poor attendance.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 47.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, working in lumber camps and for settlers; also fishing and hunting.

WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15M.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the land on this reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stange-coming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated at 16A, 16D and 18B.

They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past.

Population.—This band has a population of 150.

Occupations.—The resources of this band are many, consisting of working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for settlers, river-driving, saw-mills, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education.—The Fort Frances boarding school, which is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on the northeast end of the Agency reserve and adjoining the reserve of this band. The building is an excellent one, is heated by steam, and has all the latest modern improvements in the way of lavatories and closets. It is lighted by acetylene gas, which is stored in the engine-house, which is at a distance from the school. There are at present 44 pupils in this school, 21 boys and 23 girls. The staff consists of the principal, the Rev. Father Brassard, one brother, and four reverend sisters.

Temperance.—On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral people.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality.

Population.—The population of this band is 48.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Education.—There are 9 children of this band attending the Fort Frances boarding school.

Temperance.—The Indians in this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, which is a great drawback to them, both morally and physically.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake.

The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B.

Population.—The population of the band is 63.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by fishing and hunting.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever attended school, but I hope to get some admitted to the Fort Frances boarding school in the near future.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 26C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered; but the greater portion of the land is rocky and broken. The department sold the pine, cedar and tamarack on reserves 26A and 26B, to the Rainy River Lumber Company, which has taken out over ten million feet.

Population.—The popualtion of this band is 46.

Education.—The children of this band will be sent to the Fort Frances boarding school.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves: No. 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls, on Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river.

They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres.

There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

This band has a population of 137.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education.—There is a day school at Wild Potato lake; the teacher, Mr. Peter Spence, is a treaty Indian.

The attendance has been fair, and good progress made by the pupils.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 119.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.
Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.
Population.—The population of this band is 26.
Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

I have, &c.,
JNO. P. WRIGHT.
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency is comprised of the following bands, viz.: the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40; Northwest Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37; Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay, and Islington; total, 12 bands.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 800 acres; and is well timbered with poplar, spruce, Norway and jack-pine, there are also a few small hay meadows on the reserve.
Population.—The population of this band is 61.
Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been as good as usual, during the winter they have been troubled with a form of prairie itch, and whooping-cough; they have been regularly attended by the medical officer and are now getting well, sanitary measures have been well attended to, and all refuse gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.
Occupations.—Several of the band had very nice gardens and derived quite a benefit from them. The principal occupations of this band are working for the lumber camps and on the new railway, fishing, hunting and berry-picking in the summer months.
Buildings.—These are of logs, small, but comfortable and clean.
Stock.—This band has no stock of any kind.
Farm Implements. These Indians are well supplied with all the implements they can use, as but very little farming is done by them.
Education.—There is no school on this reserve; the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are very indolent, but are law-abiding; they are just in about the same state as they were years ago, neither richer nor poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate, yet some of them will make use of liquor if they can get it. Their morals are fairly good.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds two reserves, viz.: 38A and B, on Clearwater and Matheson bays, Lake of the Woods, area 13,280 acres; these are fairly well timbered with tamarack, spruce and jack-pine.

Population.—The population at last treaty payments was 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, all the Indians have been vaccinated, sanitary measures have been complied with.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber camps, hunt, fish, and pick berries and wild rice.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable.

Stock.—This band has no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all requisite implements for what farming they do.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve; several of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Porgress.—The majority of the band are indolent, but law-abiding, neither richer nor poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few of the band that may be considered temperate, but the majority are addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can possibly get them. Their morals are fairly good.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—These are situated on the west and northwest shore of Shoal lake, and partly in the province of Manitoba, area, 16,205 acres, timbered with poplar, cedar, and spruce, with a small amount of agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population is 147.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been fairly good, all precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of any disease, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Buildings.—The houses are of fair size, well ventilated, clean and comfortable. This is largely due to the interest taken by Mr. McKitrick, principal of the Cecilia Jeffrey school, and his staff.

Stock.—They have only a few cattle, which are well taken care of, and wintered well.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—Most of the children attend the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and doing well, while others are very indolent and will not work if they can help it; they are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are considered temperate while some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but in other ways they are moral.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A and 34B, on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C, at Northwest Angle, part in Manitoba and part

in Ontario; 34 and 34C, Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 Big Island, and 37 on Rainy river. The combined area is 20,983 acres. There is a quantity of timber on these reserves.

Population.—The combined population is 147.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands has been fairly good, scrofula and consumption are the chief trouble amongst these Indians, sanitary precautions have been observed as far as practicable, all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working for the lumber camps and fishermen, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and some of them have had very good gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs and very inferior, small and in most cases not very clean, but fairly well ventilated, and warm. I have done my best to get them to build better houses, and they have promised me to do so.

Stock.—They are without any stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements they require.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans, and object to any kind of education. There are, however, a few of the children attending the Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—I regret to say that not much progress has been made by these bands during the year. Some of the bands are fairly industrious, while in most cases the others are very indolent, but they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians will make use of intoxicants, if they can get them in any way. Their morals are fairly good. They are civil and obey the laws of the land fairly well.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area, 5,763 acres. There is some good timber on the reserve, interspersed with hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 29.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, sanitary measures have been carried out as well as could be, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, working for fishermen and lumber camps, with a few nice gardens, are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are fairly good, well built, kept clean, and comfortable, and well ventilated.

Stock.—This band has only one yoke of oxen, and they are well attended to.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all necessary implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve; as the Indians are all pagans, they object to any form of education being taught on the reserve, but some of their children attend the boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious, and are making good progress, while some of them are indolent, but law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of two or three, these Indians are temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band has eight reserves: viz.: 31A, 31B, 31C, D, E, F, G, and H, on Nangashing bay and Big island, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, fairly well timbered with merchantable timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 159.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band on the whole has been good. They have had whooping-cough and grippe, but with no bad results, and they are now better. Sanitary measures have been well attended to so far as is practicable at this season of the year, all the Indians were examined and vaccinated at the last payments.

Occupations.—A number of the band work in the lumber camps, and with fishermen in the summer; this and berry and wild rice picking, hunting, and fishing, are the chief resources of the band.

Buildings.—These are of logs, well built, with shingled roofs, good windows, doors, and generally well furnished, clean and comfortable, and well ventilated.

Stock.—They have only one yoke of oxen, and well cared for. They have a number of horses as well.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements for the amount of farming they do.

Education.—All being pagans, they object to having a teacher or missionary on the reserve, but some of the children are at the boarding schools, and are making progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are on the whole better off than they were a few years ago. They are industrious, law-abiding, and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—About one-half of the band are given to the use of intoxicants, while the other half may be considered temperate, and their morals will compare favourably with those of any other band on the lake.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds the following reserves:—35A, 35B, 35C, D, E, F, G, H, and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; combined area is 21,241 acres, well timbered with good merchantable timber, and a considerable amount of good agricultural land.

Population.—The band numbers 159.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has visited them. There are a few cases of consumption and scrofula amongst them, for which but little can be done. All possible sanitary measures have been taken, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These consist in hunting, fishing, with a few good gardens, and wild rice and berry picking, and some of the men are working for the lumber camps.

Buildings.—The buildings are small, but kept clean and comfortable, and fairly well ventilated.

Stock.—This band has none.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with all that are required for the present.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but a number of the children attend the boarding school at Kenora and Shoal Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are industrious and law-abiding, while there are a few of them that are very indolent. They are becoming more provident, and are better off than they have been for some years back.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are considered temperate, while there are a number that will make use of intoxicants, which they get from unscrupulous persons in town. In other ways they are moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has the following reserves, 32A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl and Sabaskung bay; the combined area is 10,599 acres, on which there is some good timber, and some nice hay swamps.

Population.—The population of the band is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been visited by a form of prairie itch and whooping-cough; all those suffering from these complaints have had medical attention, and are now doing well; in other ways the health of the band is good, all sanitary precautions possible have been taken, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians consist in working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and in the summer, working on the steamers, berry and wild rice picking; and in these ways they make a good living.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, well built with shingled roofs, painted, good doors, windows, well ventilated, clean and well furnished.

Stock.—This band has no stock.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all requisite implements, as very little farming is done by the band.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, but some of the children attend the Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools, and are making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making good progress, they are becoming richer every year, and it is a pleasure to come in sight of their reserve, and they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are considered temperate, while there are a few of them that are not. Their morals are on a par with those of any of the other bands on the lake.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves: Islington, Swan Lake, and One Man's Lake; the combined area is 24,899 acres, well timbered with poplar, spruce, tamarack, Norway and jack-pine, interspersed with hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 201.

Health and Sanitation.—This band was visited during the winter by a form of prairie itch and whooping-cough; all those suffering from these complaints were attended to by the doctor, and are now well. In other ways their health has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the railway and lumber camps, act as guides and canoemen, hunt and fish, and during the summer pick berries and wild rice, and some of them had very nice gardens, particularly, Dennis Spence, who had as fine a garden as could be seen anywhere, well cultivated, and free of weeds.

Buildings.—On this reserve the buildings are of logs, of good size, well fitted up, most of them with shingled roofs, painted, with good doors and windows, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is of a fair grade and came through the winter in good order, and has been well cared for, as the Indians had sufficient hay.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with all requisite implements, as but little farming is done by the band.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance is small and very unsatisfactory to the teacher, but he is in hopes of having a better attendance during the spring months.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious, and are becoming better off than they were a few years ago; however, there is room for improvement. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that the majority of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they appear to be able to get every time they come to town. The morals of the band are fair to good. During the past year I have noticed a marked improvement in this direction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year there has been an improvement in all the bands of this agency, particularly in the matter of temperance and morality, yet I find there are some that keep on the downward path, but on the whole the tendency is for the better.

These Indians could make good wages if they were only a little more provident, and I am pleased to say that some of them are taking that step, and support their families much better than in the past, and in the summer the women and children make a good deal of money by the sale of berries and fish, and live well, and their general health is good throughout the agency.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency comprises six bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area, 8,882 acres. Part of this reserve is suitable for cultivation, and there is a small quantity of hay on it, but very little timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has on the whole been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed so far as practicable at this season of the year, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, working on the railway and in the lumber camps, and several of them have had very nice gardens, one man in particular, Alex. Singleton, sold 150 bushels of potatoes, and others a smaller quantity, and they have sufficient for their own use.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs, small, but comfortable, kept clean and tidy, and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all they require, as but little farming is done.

Education.—The school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England; Mr. James Fox, teacher. The attendance is very irregular, hence slow progress, and the parents take but little interest in the school or the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are rather industrious, and are doing fairly well, and becoming more independent than they used to be, and are law-abiding in most cases.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that they are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they appear to be able to get in any of the towns along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. They are fairly moral.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,872 acres, and is well timbered with tamarack, spruce and poplar.

Population.—This band has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. There are several cases of consumption and scrofula still existing in the band, for which but little can be done. The chief, who was in the asylum for the insane at Selkirk, died in December, last. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures have been attended to.

Occupations.—There are a few of the Indians that work for the railway and lumber companies, but hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are of an inferior class, but clean and tidy.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with what is required for the amount of farming done.

Education.—The school on this reserve had to be closed, as we could not get an attendance, and the Indians do not take any interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by these Indians is very slow, but they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals will compare favourably with those of any of the other bands.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are 22A 1 on Lac des Mille Laces, and 22A 2 on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, well timbered with several kinds of wood.

Population.—This band has a population of 91.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fair, one death occurred, being from consumption. No epidemic visited them during the year; all sanitary precautions have been taken, and all Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on the railway and in the lumber camps, and in the sawmills and on steamboats during the summer, hunting and fishing, are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are of logs, and are a good size, comfortable and fairly well furnished, clean and tidy.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements.

Education.—These Indians are all pagans, and are opposed to any form of education; hence there is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress of this band is slow, but the Indians are rather industrious, and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate, but will not refuse to take liquor if it comes in their way. Their morals are good and no complaints have been made.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of this band, known as Frenchman's Head, is situated about 15 miles south on the same reserve. There is another fragment of this band located on Sawbill lake, 4 miles north of Ignace station. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000 acres, on which there is considerable tamarack, spruce, and other kinds of timber; and a portion of the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—This band has a population of 602.

Health and Sanitation.—This band was visited with a form of prairie itch, and grippe, as well as whooping-cough. All the cases were attended by the medical officer and are now doing well. Otherwise the health has been good; all sanitary precautions have been taken, including the vaccination of all the Indians.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are fishing, hunting, and working for the Hudson's Bay Company; while a few of them are now working for the railway contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific line, and are making good wages.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs, are of fairly good size, well built, and furnished, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—What stock they have is of a poor class, and very small increase is noticeable. The animals had good care and wintered well.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements required.

Education.—The school at Frenchman's Head had to be closed, owing to the lack of attendance, the result of no interest being taken by the parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are rather industrious, and are doing well, are becoming better off, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, yet some of them will make use of intoxicants; and they are fairly moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake, area 8,042 acres, fairly well timbered with jack-pine, poplar and other species of wood, interspersed with a few hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, sanitary measures have been ordered and carried out as best they could. All Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, while some of them had good gardens and patches of potatoes.

Buildings.—These are small, but comfortable and clean.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock of any kind.

Education.—They take no interest in education, as they are all pagans, and object to having a school on the reserve or a missionary.

Temperance and Morality.—There is an improvement in the Indians this year, they are more temperate than usual, and their morals have also improved, from all I can learn.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres. There is considerable timber on this reserve, as well as some good hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—No kind of disease has visited these Indians, and their health has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been taken, all garbage has been raked up and burnt, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Several of the men work for the Grand Trunk Pacific survey parties, and make good wages, and others for the Canadian Pacific railway and Hudson's Bay Company, and others hunting and fishing; some of them had fine patches of potatoes and good gardens.

Buildings.—These are of logs, small and of an inferior class, but are kept fairly clean and tidy.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all they require for the amount of farming they do.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, as we were unable to get an average attendance. Some of the children are attending the Kenora boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are rather industrious, and are getting on well, and they are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of this band are temperate, but a portion of them will make use of liquor whenever they can get it. On the whole their morals are fairly good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout this agency, the Indians may be called prosperous and thrifty and will compare well with other Indians of this district, and are getting more provident

every year. Taking them as a whole, they are more industrious, temperate, moral, and law-abiding than they used to be; there are, of course, a few exceptions, who are still of a bad class, amongst them, but they are gradually getting better, and I consider everything to be fairly satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

R. S. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Norway House agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

There are twelve reserves in this agency. Most of them are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Physical Features.—The physical features of all the reserves in this agency are practically the same. Rock and muskeg, covered with scrub and timber, would be a correct description of the whole district. In some places along the shores of the lakes, or on the banks of the rivers, are patches of soil. Here the Indian builds his house, and makes his garden.

There is practically no agricultural or ranching land in this district. Neither at present nor in the future can the Indian make his living off the soil. All must rely on the fishing in the summer, and the hunting and trapping in the winter.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

This reserve is situated at Little Black river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, near the south end of the lake. The area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Population.—There are 63 persons in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics or individual cases of contagious diseases have been reported by the medical dispenser at this place.

Occupations.—The occupations of the Indians on this reserve in summer are fishing, berry-picking, and deck-hands on boats. In the winter hunting, trapping, and fishing through the ice are the chief employments. There might be something done in getting out railway ties and timbers at this place.

Buildings.—The buildings are of log, with a shingle roof. They are of neat appearance, and are generally divided into two parts.

Stock.—Owing to the nature of the country, very few cattle are kept.

Farm Implements.—Only such tools as are required for garden purposes are used on this reserve.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. The children are away with their parents during the hunting and fishing seasons, and therefore the attendance is not regular and the progress necessarily very slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—In bygone days moose, deer, fur, fish, and fruit were very plentiful. This led to indolent habits and improvidence. The Indians are now compelled by necessity to be more industrious, but they still take no thought of the future. They appear to be a very law-abiding class of people.

Temperance and Morality.—Whil the standard of morality is not very high among the Indians, I have not had a single complaint of intemperance or immorality laid against an Indian in this agency.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, about 40 miles north of Black River reserve, at Hollowwater river. The natural features are the same as at Black river. The area of the reserve is 3,316 acres.

Population.—There are 97 persons on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics or contagious diseases were reported by the medical dispenser.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the only means of obtaining a livelihood.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log houses. Most of them have shingled roofs, instead of the old-fashioned pole and earth coverings.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept on this reserve. The surroundings are not favourable.

Implements.—Only garden tools are used here.

Education.—There is one day school on this reserve. Owing to the periodical absence of the children, during the hunting and fishing seasons, the attendance is not regular. The progress is not very satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and law-abiding; the local conditions make it necessary. Their surroundings are more comfortable, but they have not acquired the habit of saving.

Temperance and Morality.—The distance from towns tends to favour temperance, and also prevents any outside incentive to immorality. Among themselves I have heard no charges or complaints.

BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.

This reserve is about 35 miles north of Hollowwater reserve, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. It contains 3,369 acres. The physical features are the same as the two described.

Population.—The number in this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemics or cases of contagious diseases have been reported by the medical dispenser at this place.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters, trappers, and fishermen.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structure, with either pole or shingle roof.

Stock.—The Indians on this reserve have no stock.

Education.—The school has been closed at this place. The children were absent nearly all the time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living, but they are not in the habit of laying up stores for future use.

Temperance and Morality.—On account of the distance from towns, the Indians in this agency are not so much exposed to temptation from intoxicants. I have had no complaints of immorality against any of this band.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the foot of Fisher bay, on the Fisher river. It contains 9,000 acres. This is the only reserve in this agency where agriculture, even to a limited extent, could be followed. These advantages are made use of by the Indians.

Population.—The number in this band is 411.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Grippe was prevalent this winter, but the dispenser assured me it was not serious. No contagious diseases were reported.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, and stock-raising are the general employments. If the railroad is extended near here, there will be a good income derived from wood, of which there is a large quantity.

Buildings.—Buildings of a better class are the rule here. Fine log houses with shingled roofs, with two or three rooms downstairs, and bed-rooms upstairs, are common.

Stock.—There is considerable stock on this reserve, and the Indians seem to appreciate the advantage of improving it as much as possible.

Farm Implements.—Very little farming is carried on here; therefore only few implements are used.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The attendance is more regular than is usually the rule, and the parents seem to appreciate the advantage of a good education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more progressive than the average, are particularly law-abiding, and are increasing their holdings in stock.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are noted for the high ideal standard they claim in these subjects.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles north of Fisher river, at Jackhead river. The area is 2,860 acres. Here we return to the rock and muskeg.

Population.—This band numbers 67.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of sore throat variety, was the only sickness reported from this place.

Occupations.—These Indians live by hunting, trapping, and fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—One day school is established here. The attendance is very irregular and little interest is displayed by the parents in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are compelled by circumstances to be industrious, and are law-abiding people, but they make no provision for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—I have received no complaints of intemperance or immorality from here.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, near the north boundary of Manitoba. The country consists of rock and muskeg; area 7,400 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 295.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band is good. Grippe has been quite common this winter, but it is well over now. The dispenser reports no serious cases of sickness.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve are hunters, trappers and fishermen. This winter they have cut the wood for the hatchery, which is situated at Berens river. It would be a great help to them if this were an annual affair.

Buildings.—The buildings are as good or even better than the average Indian dwellings. They are, of course, log structures.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—There is one day school. It is fairly attended. The teacher is very efficient. The children and parents are much pleased with her, and good work is being done.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, but they have not the faculty for saving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to intemperance, but their standard of morality might be raised. There is still room for improvement.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 120 miles up the Berens river. Like the other reserves, it is mostly rock and muskeg. The area is 4,920 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 143.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious sickness has been reported from this place.

Occupations.—These men are hunters, trappers and fishermen.

Buildings.—They live in tents all the year.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—There are none.

Education.—There is a day school at this place, but the interest is small and the progress slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very little can be said about any progress these people have made. They are hunters and fishers, as their fathers were before them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, having no means to get liquor. Their moral standard, however, is not very high.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is 80 miles farther up Berens river than Little Grand Rapids; natural features the same; area, 2,080 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 129.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

General Remarks.—The description given of Little Grand Rapids reserve applies to this reserve in all the other subjects.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 65 miles north of Berens river. The area is 3,800 acres, chiefly rock and muskeg.

Population.—This band numbers 149.

Health and Sanitation.—No reports of serious sickness have been received from the dispenser at this place.

Occupations.—Like all the other Indians in this agency, these are hunters, trappers, and fishermen.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures, neat and clean in appearance.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept here.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Education.—A day school is kept open on this reserve, but little interest is shown and progress is slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—The same character seems to prevail as on the other reserves. While the Indian appears to be industrious, he seems to take no thought for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is near the northwest corner of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 4,646 acres. The natural features are similar to those of the other reserves.

Population.—The band has 127 members.

Health and Sanitation.—No serious sickness or epidemics have been reported.

Occupations.—The occupations are the same as on the other reserves.

Buildings.—These are the usual log buildings.

Education.—One day school is situated here, and has about the average success.

Characteristics and Progress.—No special improvement is noticed in this band. They are industrious and peaceful, but not over ambitious.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard of no intemperance or immorality.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, about 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres.

Population.—The population is 520.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve has been fairly good during the past year. There was a sore throat epidemic in the early winter. This at first looked serious, but it left with the cold weather. Consumption is still the scourge of the Indian. All known sanitary precautions have been explained to, and impressed on them time and again, and they are learning the necessary steps to overcome this disease. They are compelled to keep their premises clean, and are urged to attend carefully to ventilation, sputa, cleanliness, and to avoid crowding in houses.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief employments.

Buildings.—Neat, well-built houses of logs with shingled roofs are the rule.

Stock.—A few cattle are kept here, but this is not an agricultural country.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used here; no farming is carried on.

Education.—We have at Rossville, a boarding school and a day school; up Jack river, another day school, and the Roman Catholic missionaries hold school at their mission. A decided interest is taken in the schools by the parents, but the day schools are not accomplishing what they might on account of irregular attendance. The boarding school, on the contrary, is a decided success. The children are regular, well fed, comfortably clothed, and are kept in touch with their people and surroundings. When they graduate, they are not strangers to their people, nor new to their surroundings, but are right in touch with their future work.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band seems to be active, industrious and law-abiding. Most of them appear to be in comfortable circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—They are strictly temperate, and as good as the average morally.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is about 90 miles down the Nelson river. It contains 7,760 acres, and, like the others, is rocky.

Population.—The band numbers 359.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of the sore throat epidemic above spoken of, there has been no sickness reported.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief employments.

Buildings.—The usual log buildings are the rule.

Stock.—Very little stock is kept.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve. The periodical absence of the children prevents the accomplishment of the best results.

Characteristics and Progress.—The same might be said of this band as of those above; they are not going backward, but the advance is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—I have received no ill reports from this band in regard to either temperance or morality.

I have, &c.,

C. C. CALVERLEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
OAK RIVER SIOUX AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for this agency, the three bands included having formerly belonged to the Birtle agency, namely: Oak River, Oak Lake and Turtle Mountain Sioux bands. All are of the one tribe and receive no annuity.

OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, NO 58.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 9,734 acres and is located north and west of Griswold, Man., a town on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, the southeast boundary being about 2 miles from that town; also the village of Harding, on the Lanore branch of the same railway, is 6 miles to the north.

The soil is from light sand to heavy black loam; the valley of the Assiniboine river, which forms the southeastern boundary, is from one-half to a mile in width, parts of it being very fertile, while a portion is good meadow, yielding heavy crops of good hay; the higher land rising abruptly from the valley, is rolling and some parts 'bluffy,' the land being sandy and stony in places with quite deep ravines opening to the valley, the soil improving as one gets farther from the hills.

There is a moderate supply of wood scattered over the reserve,—elm, maple and ash along the river, and poplar with scrub oak along the hillside and ravines. The Oak river enters the reserve at the northeast corner and empties into the Assiniboine near the middle of the east and south boundary.

Population.—This band has a population of 274.

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 2,560 acres and is located about 4 miles north of Pipestone, Man., a small town on the Arcola branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. A branch line of the Canadian Northern railway touches the northeast corner of the reserve.

The soil is sandy loam on the western portion of the reserve, and heavy black loam on the eastern portion on each side of the Pipestone creek, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The hay meadows on the east side of the creek produce more hay than is required on the reserve. There is a good supply of wood along the banks of the creek, principally elm, maple and ash.

Population.—This band has a population of 68.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 640 acres and is located on the north-eastern base of the Turtle mountains. There are about ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture-land. Deloraine, a small town on the Lyleton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is the nearest town and post office.

Population.—This band has a population of only 10.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians within this agency during the year just ended has been good, there is no doubt that the better food and water supply, improved buildings and sanitary precautions are causing the noticeable decrease in the death-rate of the more industrious and well-to-do. In the early spring all rubbish is raked from around buildings and burned; the use of water from ponds or small streams has been discontinued and with few exceptions all have wells, which are cleaned regularly, houses are renovated and painted or limewashed inside, and where a death or contagious disease has occurred the house is thoroughly disinfected. With few exceptions houses are kept clean and tidy. The people, generally speaking, are clean about their persons and are well clothed.

Resources and Occupations.—The Sioux of this agency are on the whole industrious and make a good living growing grain and raising stock, in many cases competing very successfully with some of their white neighbours. They have at present 200 head of cattle.

There was in crop in this agency in 1906, 2,377 acres in wheat, 418 acres in oats; also considerable garden produce, such as green corn and other vegetables, is marketed. Fur, wild fruit, senega-root, baskets and bead-work, &c., form an addition to the general earnings.

Buildings.—Great improvement is being made each year and good frame buildings, well finished inside and out, are being erected. Those who cannot afford this kind of house improve the log building by the addition of a frame roof and other improvements. Also several have good frame stables and granaries. There are still a few of the log and mud shacks, but these are becoming fewer each year.

Stock.—Horses and cattle on the whole are well kept, the bulls are well cared for and the calf crop this season was fair. The Indian pony is being replaced by good farm horses and the mares are being bred to good draft stallions.

Implements.—This agency is well equipped with up-to-date implements and machinery, gang and sulky ploughs, disc cultivators, shoe and disc drills, binders, &c. Two threshing-machines are owned and operated by the Indians, who with little instruction become good practical machinists.

Education.—There is a day school on the Oak River reserve. The Rev. J. A. Maggrah, missionary, is the present teacher. The attendance is very irregular and the parents are very indifferent as to whether the children attend. A number are attending the industrial schools at Brandon, Elkhorn and Regina. Several who have been discharged from the different industrial schools are making a start for themselves, and with the education, also the assistance given them by the department, are making a fair showing. The children at school make fair progress, and but for the indifference of the parents would attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Sioux are making steady advancement and are becoming better off each year. The acreage under cultivation is being increased, and buildings and stock improved. They are imitating the whites; there is considerable rivalry as to who will be the best farmer and grow the most grain. In the season of 1906, 32,517 bushels of wheat and 10,564 bushels of oats were threshed. Considering the number of actual farmers, this is a practical demonstration of the progress being made by the Sioux, an average of 122½ bushels of grain for each soul in the agency. The aged and destitute are looked after by their relatives or the members of the Y.M.C.A. organization on the reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions, these Indians are temperate and moral; there is an occasional offender. The persons who supply them with

intoxicants are, when possible, severely dealt with, as during the month of February a white offender was sentenced to six months at hard labour for supplying liquor to Indians.

Crops.—During the spring and summer weather conditions were favourable. The hot winds just previous to ripening scorched the grain, which ripened without properly maturing, consequently the yield was considerably reduced.

The grain, though slightly shrunken, was of good quality, and fairly good prices were realized.

General Remarks.—The year just past has been a profitable one. A good earning was made, and on the whole the money was wisely expended. During the year there has been improvement not only in buildings and methods of working: the Indians are daily becoming more self-reliant and independent, and the old customs and habits are gradually dying out.

I have, &c.,

E. H. YEOMANS,

Acting Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 29, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended March 31, 1907.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

TREATY NO. 1.

Reserves.—This agency comprises five reserves.

Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Roseau and Red rivers, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, the soil being rich and plenty of hay being available. The grain crop last year was one of the best yields there has been on the reserve, and there is little doubt that in future this industry will be much improved upon. There is enough wood for fuel and timber for small buildings along the streams.

Roseau River Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river, about 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,080 acres. The reserve is well adapted for grain-growing, and there is excellent pasture. It is in the Green Ridge settlement, and as the adjoining farms are owned by a good class of farmers, the Indians get the best kind of instruction in the example shown by their neighbours.

Long Plain reserve is situated about 15 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the first meridian. It has 10,816 acres. The reserve contains some good farming land, though some of it is light. Last year the grain crop did not yield according to the acreage as much as in the year 1905. This was owing to some blight at a time when the grain was at a certain stage of maturity. The reserve is well wooded, though the forest is being depleted.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the principal meridian, and contains 12,037 acres. This includes 2,403 acres received from the Department of the Interior, in lieu of land taken from the Swan Lake reserve. It is in a good grain-producing district, and both hay and water are available in plenty. The reserve is also well adapted for stock-raising. Last year the crop of grain was not equal to former years. It was slightly touched with frost, and as at Long Plain reserve, the grain was blighted at a certain stage of maturity. The meadow-land being too wet, the Indians did not secure sufficient hay for their requirements.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the first meridian, and contains 640 acres. The land is first-class for arable purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay. The crop last year did not yield as much as in former years and was very weedy.

Tribe.—The Indians in this agency are all of the Ojibbewa tribe, with more or less strain of white man's blood.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 164; Long Plain, 131; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 94; making a grand total of 389.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians this year has not been as good as usual, on account of the long and severe winter. There have been more cases of grippe than in former years, but no epidemic of any kind. On all the reserves at this date, the Indians have not yet moved into their tents; but as soon as spring opens up, they will do so. Their migratory habits secure them the benefit of natural sanitation, and prevent an accumulation of dirt and filth. An improvement in the health of the Indians is always apparent in spring, when they move into their tents.

Occupations.—On the Roseau reserve, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. The farming operations are not being carried on as systematically and successfully as could be desired, as the steady work necessary to successful agriculture appears to be contrary to Indian nature, and their progress has not been as great as the assistance and instruction which they have received would warrant. The Indians can always obtain work from the settlers, and the stated cash returns appear to be more attractive to them than the returns which would be obtained by the successful cultivation of their own land. At Roseau Rapids the same conditions exist. Grain-growing is principally carried on here, and, unfortunately, the crops appear to be very weedy. The crop of grain raised on the Roseau reserves in the year 1906 was approximately 2,500 bushels more than in 1905. This shows that the Indians can make good progress, if they will only get down to work. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively. The pasture-land is excellent, and there is plenty of hay. Unfortunately, however, the majority of the Indians will not secure enough, and further, they will not give the attention they should to their cattle during the winter. There are some good cattle, but the herds are not increasing as they should. Failure to breed systematically and to give careful attention to the stock, is responsible for the slow progress made.

At the Swan Lake reserve both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on. The yield of grain was 1,500 bushels less than in 1905, but this is to be attributed to an early frost, and a few hot days at the time when the extreme heat affected the filling of the grain. The condition of the stock, and the progress in the industry are very similar to that at the Roseau reserves, and the same reasons are attributable.

On the Indian Gardens reserve there is no stock, as there is not sufficient hay available, unless it were cultivated, which would be a difficult matter. Grain-growing is only carried on with indifferent success.

On the Long Plain reserve, with few exceptions, the Indians manifest little interest in agriculture, and it is almost impossible to induce the members of this band to attend to their crops properly.

The Indians on all the reserves are generally in very comfortable circumstances. They make considerable money by hunting, fishing, picking berries, and gathering snake-root, and they can readily obtain work at good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—With few exceptions, the houses and stables are built of logs, with the old pole and mud roof. The houses have nearly all lumber floors, and shingle roofs are becoming more numerous. At Swan Lake there is quite an improvement apparent. At the Long Plain reserve the majority of the buildings are in poor repair, and it seems impossible to get the Indians to repair their buildings for the winter.

The cattle are not cared for properly, and from the reports received from the different reserves to date, I am afraid that there will be a considerable decrease from the year 1906. There are some fairly good herds, but the numbers are comparatively small. It is seldom that those with the larger herds fail to make provision for them, but there is frequently a scarcity with those who have only two or three animals. A large number of cattle are lost every year through lack of attention.

The Indians are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education.—There are two schools in this agency, one at Swan Lake, which is at present closed, and the other at Roseau Rapids, in charge of Miss Collins. At Swan Lake the attendance at the time school was open was so small that the teacher, Mrs. Cameron, became discouraged and resigned at the end of the December quarter, 1906, and the school has not been reopened since. At Roseau Rapids the attendance is larger, but the progress is very slow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress is not very apparent. The Indians appear lacking in initiative and in those qualities necessary to successful individual effort. They will give faithful service to a white farmer, but, no matter what is done for them, they will not work steadily and systematically on their own behalf. All they appear to consider is the present day; they never thing of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality appear to be getting worse from year to year among the Indians, and particularly so in this agency, being the most deplorable features which have come under my observation. Punishment and fines appear to have little deterrent effect, and it is almost impossible to obtain information from the Indians as to their source of supply.

General Remarks.—The Indians have not fared so well this year up to the present time on account of the winter coming on early, and the depth of snow preventing them from hunting and trapping to a certain extent. This winter the Indians at Long Plain received a good price for dry poles right at their door, which helped them considerably.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live within the town limits of Portage la Prairie on a tract of land about twenty-six acres in extent, purchased and owned by themselves. They have also lot No. 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie, given them by the Dominion government. They are a superior type of Indian to the others throughout the agency, and physically the adults are large, strong and healthy. Indications of tubercular disease, unfortunately, are shown by many of the children. These Indians earn a good living, working for the farmers of the neighbourhood and have good houses and gardens. They squander a lot of money in purchasing liquor and paying fines, while if, instead of being fined, they were imprisoned with hard labour, the punishment would probably have a more salutary effect.

The Presbyterian Church looks after the spiritual welfare of these Indians and regularly a weekly service is held in the village church, conducted by Mr. W. A. Hendry.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town, with accommodation for forty pupils, and there is an average attendance of about twenty-five. The government

allows a per capita grant for twenty-five, and a much larger attendance could be obtained, if the per capita grant would permit. The school is conducted by Mr. W. A. Hendry; and his sister, Miss Hendry, is assistant matron. Mr. Hendry is a most efficient officer, and I cannot commend too highly the work that he is accomplishing with the co-operation of his wife and sister.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal River in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

RESERVES.

Sandy Bay reserve is situated in township 18, range 9, west of the principal meridian, on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba. There is sufficient good land for gardens, of which there are quite a number, and there is a good supply of hay. The greater part of the reserve is covered with scrub and bush, and it is not adapted for grain-growing. Its area is 12,160 acres.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the first meridian, and has an area of 9,472 acres. This reserve is covered with a heavy growth of bush and timber, and is also much broken by the arms of the lake. It is not suited for agriculture, though there is enough good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the principal meridian on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and has plenty of timber. It has an area of 10,816 acres.

Fairford reserve is situated in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the first meridian, on the Fairford river. It is well supplied with good timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens. It is not, however, suitable for grain-growing, which has never been attended with much success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated in township 31, range 8, west of the first meridian, on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, and contains 3,200 acres. It has a good supply of hay and wood, but is not adapted for farming.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the first meridian, on the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. The reserve is not adapted for farming, but has a fair supply of hay and is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated in township 29, range 13, west of the first meridian, on the east side of Crane river, and has an area of 7,936 acres. A strip across the river, with a good hay meadow, has also been reserved for this band, as the reserve proper contains very little hay-land. The reserve proper contains sufficient good land for gardens and has a quantity of good spruce timber.

Waterhen reserve is situated in township 34, range 13, west of the first meridian, on the south end of Waterhen lake and contains 4,608 acres. The land is not suited for farming, though there is a good supply of hay and timber.

Pine Creek reserve is situated in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the first meridian, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Shoal Lake reserve comprises four small reserves, near the mouth of Shoal river, situated on the south end of Dawson bay on Lake Winnipegosis, and one small reserve on Swan lake. Altogether they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are well wooded with poplar and some spruce; have sufficient hay-land, but are not adapted for farming.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the Shoal River band are principally Crees. There are a number of French, English and Scotch half-breeds. In fact there are very few pure-blooded Indians in the agency.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,379.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians during the nine months has generally been about as usual. On account of the severe winter, there have been two or three reserves where there has been more sickness than usual, but not of a serious nature. Scrofula and consumption were apparent on all the reserves.

Occupations.—Stock-raising is the only civilized occupation open to the Indians on these reserves, as they are not adapted for farming. Some of the herds are increasing, especially on the Fairford reserve; but the general progress has not been rapid. A more systematic method of breeding must be followed before any degree of success can be obtained. It is noticeable here, as elsewhere, that those who have the largest herds take a greater degree of pride in their stock than those who have only a few, and make better preparation for their care. A large number of cattle are lost each year through inattention and carelessness. The Indians can obtain plenty of fodder, but they are too lazy to haul it for the cattle. I have had reports from a number of the reserves that a number of cattle died this winter through neglect.

The Indians earn considerable money during the winter in the lumber camps, and in the summer by picking berries, digging senega-root; and in the fall good wages can be obtained by working in the harvest-fields. The fishing was not as good or remunerative this year as last, and from reports received the hunting and trapping has been small on account of the severe winter and the unusual depth of snow. But, there is no actual need for the Indians to suffer for want, if they are not too lazy to hunt and fish.

Buildings and Stock.—All the buildings are of log; nearly all have wooden floors and some have shingle roofs. The stables simply have log walls, with poles and hay on the roof, and when they are properly remudded or replastered in the fall, they answer their requirements for the winter. The log buildings appear to suit the Indians best, as they are easier to renew and also to repair than the frame. The overhauling which the houses receive in the fall, the mudding or plastering they give them and the whitewash, are sudden death to the vermin, and the best sanitary cleansing the Indians are capable of.

From reports to date, the cattle have not come through the winter as well as usual, a number having died through lack of attention and proper provision being made for them. The horses on the Waterhen reserve had some sickness and quite a number died.

Education.—There are day schools on each reserve, except at Crane River, and two at Fairford. The children do not show much progress, as their attendance is very irregular, owing to the migratory habits of their parents. There is a large stone boarding school adjoining the Pine Creek reserve, owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers of the order of the Reverend Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty pupils and fifteen day scholars. The school has the full number of the grant, and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. In connection with the school, there is also a saw-mill and blacksmith-shop. Another large new school at Sandy Bay is also conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. This school is splendidly equipped, and has accommodation for fifty pupils. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty pupils. Both schools are doing excellent work and fully merit the assistance they receive. Children receive more benefit in one year in such institutions than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day schools.

Progress.—The Indians do not show very much progress. Their advancement in civilized pursuits is slow, and they appear contented to eke out a living from hunting and fishing. The past winter has been harder on them than usual, and they have not fared as well as generally.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a very great deal of immorality and intemperance among these Indians. Suppression is very difficult. The Indians screen those from whom they obtain the liquor and can rarely be induced to give any information. The half-breeds are generally considered to be the source of supply in most instances. Immorality is also rampant, and the indifference of the parents makes it difficult to deal with these cases or to lessen the evil.

General Remarks.—The Indians, from reports received to date, are in fairly good health. They are not as well off as in other years, owing to the severity of the winter; but no extreme cases have been reported.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the officials and day school teachers on all the reserves.

I have, &c.,

R. LOGAN,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, May 27, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my tenth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate.

The inspectorate includes four agencies, viz.: Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, and the Pas.

As this is the last report I expect to write on Indian affairs, it may not be out of place to make it a resumé of conditions among the Indians of this inspectorate describing briefly the conditions existing in each agency, and making a few suggestions as to Indian affairs generally.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The number of Indians in this agency in 1896 was 510, as compared with 411 in 1906, showing a decrease of 99 in ten years. This decrease in population is not to be accounted for by migration, but by excessive death-rate caused by their mode of life. Consumption and scrofula are the principal diseases, induced largely by the filth and dirt with which they surround themselves. The use of intoxicants is on the increase in spite of all that can be done to prevent it. As the country has developed and become settled up, towns and villages have sprung up in all directions, and the Indian with a dollar in his pocket can find a bottle of whisky without having long to look for it. The getting of the bottle of liquor appears to be his chief anxiety.

Missionaries of different denominations have made repeated efforts to Christianize them with little, if any, success; they still cling to their old pagan ideas, and look with suspicion on all efforts made by officials or missionaries for their betterment. At Swan Lake reserve, where there has been a farmer and missionary for a number of years, some advancement has been made in the way of better dwellings, larger cultivation of land, and cattle-raising. Even here there is evidence that the slightest relaxation of effort would mean a lapse back to where they were ten years ago.

My opinion in short is that it is not possible to make permanent advancement among Indians living in a thickly settled white community where they are subject to

all the vices of our white civilization, without making the slightest effort to imitate what is good.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency also shows a decrease in numbers, but not to the same extent as in Portage la Prairie. Much the same physical conditions exist, but the Indians have profited to a certain extent by missionary effort and closer official supervision in the early history of the reserves. Nearly all are under Christian influence, and the liquor traffic is somewhat easier to control. The Sioux bands have made remarkable progress considering their opportunities; they are a much more thrifty and steady people than the Saulteaux, and as they have been bred on the plains, they are better adapted to the strenuous life of the white man.

The Saulteaux is essentially a hunter, and hard, steady, manual labour is to him extremely obnoxious; indeed he will not do it except from the sternest necessity, and then only until he has satisfied his immediate wants. He has no love or inclination for agricultural pursuits, and only takes to them through dire necessity or coercion.

I have a strong hope that the Sioux of this agency will advance materially, but I fear a continual decrease in numbers, as they are very susceptible to the 'white plague,' it is depleting them more and more each year.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

In this agency the conditions are very different from those in the two former agencies. Here the Indians largely follow their own mode of life, as hunters and fishermen. The forests, lakes, and rivers are open to them, and living is easy. They have been under the influence of missionaries and school teachers for many years, and their isolation from the whites has been their salvation.

It is true that certain forms of vice, such as illegitimacy, and its attending evils, still prevail, but there is little of more serious crime.

During the years I have had to do with this agency, they have made very considerable advancement.

Nearly every head of a family has a comfortable dwelling, usually neat and clean, a garden patch, and a few cattle. As an evidence that the Indian should be allowed to follow largely the mode of life of his fathers, and that he will increase under these conditions with the enlightenment of education and Christianity, I may instance that the population of this agency has increased from 1,043 in 1896, to 1,215 in 1906, and that in the Pas agency to the north, where natural Indian life is much more strenuous, from 997 to 1,085, in the same period. This I take to be conclusive proof that the Indian (if he is not to become extinct), should be removed from the settled portions of our country and placed on reservations remote from our civilization.

Here he can follow his natural mode of life and be subject to the best influences of our Christianity and education, without coming in constant contact with that which is worst in us to follow.

The country surrounding Lake Winnipegosis, and on the lower reaches of the Saskatchewan, is ideal for Indian life, while it is of little value for colonization. Here there is room for all the Indians living on the plains of the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; a district where they can live unmolested, and make a good living in a manner congenial to them, with but little expense to the government.

THE PAS AGENCY.

This agency resembles Manitowapah in its physical conditions, with the advantage of a much wider range of hunting-grounds, and better fishing.

The Indians are a peaceful, contended lot, following the pursuits of their fathers, and disturbed but little by the changes that have taken place in the Northwest during

the past thirty years. This condition is likely to continue, as the whole of the lower Saskatchewan country, and the district to the north and east of it, will never be opened up for settlement, as it is worthless for agricultural purposes.

The morality of these Indians is in striking contrast to that of those living in the agricultural, and more thickly settled districts.

The reserves are situated on the higher spots on the banks of the Saskatchewan river and tributary waters.

On each reserve will be found a church and school, and the Indians living in comparative comfort, peaceful, happy and contented lives. Each family has its garden, and in some cases a few cattle, but the principal source of livelihood is from hunting, and the revenue from this source is likely to increase from year to year, as furs become scarcer and competition for them more keen. Fishing is also profitable.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding this report, I wish to say that I have been in close touch with Indians and their mode of life for nearly forty years, and for the last ten as an official of this department; I have had every opportunity to become most intimately acquainted with their characteristics and peculiarities, and the conclusion that I have come to is, that it is impossible to educate or develop an Indian to fit him to compete with his white brother.

The perpetuation of the Indian race is a serious problem. It is due to them from the government of this Dominion to protect and foster the remnant of those remaining, by a wise and comprehensive policy, and one that will be to their greatest advantage as the true aborigines of this continent.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report of the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision.

There are five agencies within the bounds of my district, as follows:—Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

The first-named is wholly within the province of Manitoba and embraces the three rivers, Red river, Brokenhead river and Winnipeg river, all flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

The second takes in both sides of Lake Winnipeg, touches the big Saskatchewan and runs down the valley of the Nelson river some 80 miles into the district of Keewatin.

The third is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, but extends from Lac de Mille Lacs, not far west of Port Arthur, northwestward as far as Wabigoon, Lac Seul and Wabaskang, in the province of Ontario.

The fourth is for the most part located on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake and their tributaries in western Ontario.

The fifth is found along the Rainy river, Rainy lake, the Seine river and south-easterly to Sturgeon and Kawawiagamak rivers, also in western Ontario.

I have been able to visit a large number of the bands in this large territory during the year, but not all.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There are three reserves in this agency, viz.: St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander.

The Indians on these reserves are for the most part members of the Ojibway tribe and speak what is known as the Chippewa language, sometimes called Saulteaux, but evidently a dialect of the original Ojibway spoken by the natives of the Lake Superior country.

Their methods of obtaining a livelihood are in a somewhat transitional state. Accustomed to the excitements and profits of the chase both by inheritance and long practice, they now find that every year lessens the number of fur-bearing animals, and renders a hunter's life increasingly precarious. The younger men turn their attention to other and more modern methods of earning wages, but the seniors do not so well fit into prevailing conditions, and may be seen standing idly by, while the procession, representing progress and civilization, moves on.

Some have made a considerable success at fishing, at steamboating, in the manufacture of lumber, in cutting rail-road ties, or in guiding parties in search of information, and at the close of the season come back to their homes with very substantial cheques in their pockets. Prudence in the use of this hard-earned money would place them and their families in comfortable circumstances, but care for the future is an unacquired virtue, and, too often, their money is wasted in riotous living, and in a few days they are down to the level of beggary and dissipation.

One seldom sees even in this wonderful west better wheat-growing land than can be found in this agency; but it is painfully true that no considerable use is made of it. Planted in their very nature is a positive aversion to anything and everything agricultural. A few of the more advanced and energetic will raise a few bushels of potatoes. A much smaller number will sow small fields of oats or barley, but the great majority seem disposed to engage in anything else but agriculture. There is too protracted a space between seed-time and harvest for them.

The St. Peter's reserve is unfortunately situated too near to the town of Selkirk. More time is spent in this centre of trade than would suffice to earn a livelihood if energies were bent in right directions. As it is, the most unfortunate and most corrupting circumstances conspire to destroy the youth of both sexes, while even men, yes, and women too, are every day falling into the depths of intoxication and disgrace.

Every one is delighted to learn that a commission has been appointed by the Dominion government to settle the disputes which have long existed between the Indians and the settlers on the one hand, and between the Indian council and the municipality on the other hand. The commission is presided over by Chief Justice H. M. Howell, assisted by two lawyers and the Indian Commissioner and the writer, and there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement will be reached; but the indications are that St. Peter's reserve may be broken up. Such a solution may in the long run be best for all parties concerned.

The population of Clandeboye agency is 1,803.

The amount of land included in the reserves is 89,600 acres.

The amount of land cultivated is 463 acres.

The amount of wages earned is $21,300.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of thirteen different reserves, one of which is not at present inhabited.

The population is numbered at 2,371 souls. The amount of land held in common by the several bands is 61,491 acres.

The amount of land cultivated is 2,783 acres.

The wages earned amount to $8,850.

The headquarters of this agency are at Norway House in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected in spacious grounds, immediately adjacent to the mission premises and close to the Indian village and boarding school.

The natives of this locality live by fishing and hunting. Fur has been plentiful at the north end and prices have been remunerative. Fishing is carried on very extensively; and employment is given to all who are willing to work, and the scale of wages is very fair.

Fisher River continues to be the most progressive reserve. The Indians here are energetic and successful. They have a considerable number of cattle and some good horses; while their buildings are large and well built and even their stables are first-class.

This agency is the home of schools and churches. The department supports 11 day schools and 1 boarding school. There are 10 churches or meeting-houses where the gospel is preached. The people are all more or less favourably disposed toward Christianity, and not a few are devout members of the various denominations engaged in missionary enterprise.

The year has not been marked by any serious epidemic, though a mild form of grippe has visited some reserves.

At Berens River and Poplar River the fishing was poor last fall, and in consequence there was much hardship amongst the poorer classes. This has happily been relieved by the prompt action of the Indian Commissioner and his agents, so that no one is allowed to go hungry.

It was intimated in my last year's report that a serious forest fire had burned the timber of the Hollowwater reserve, and with it seven of the houses. Here again the department came to the rescue and furnished material for the construction of some small houses, in which the poor people could find shelter until they were able to build larger homes for themselves.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The Indians here have many sources of income such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, hunting, fishing and steamboating. In summer-time they pick berries, dig roots and gather rice so that through the most of the year remunerative employment can be had.

The curse of strong drink has given the agent no little trouble, and unfortunately the morals of the people have not improved.

Speaking industrially, these people must be classed as non-progressive. Their proximity to the construction camps has not raised their status or improved their manners. They are distinctly pagan, and are given to roaming; yet many prefer to loaf around a town-centre waiting for opportunity either to beg or work. A few of them plant some potatoes and cultivate small gardens.

With solitary exceptions here and there, the several bands in this agency have had good average health.

The population is 960.

The number of acres owned by them is 101,267.

Under actual cultivation is 120 acres.

The wages earned last year amounted to $14,580.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are eleven bands in the Kenora agency living on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake and the Winnipeg river.

I found that the question of intoxicants was a most serious one on this ground, and one for which we have very little remedy. Those who have sold liquor to the Indians have been vigorously prosecuted and heavily fined; but the punishment of offenders does not destroy the traffic, hardly checks it. The Indians also have been heavily fined; but the next temptation finds them willing to risk the chances of a further assessment. For the protection of these people, some radical measures must be adopted, and the sooner the better.

The cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence here. The people are pagans of the most conservative and exclusive type. They have no desire to conform to white ways. The time-honoured customs of their fathers are good enough for them. They love ease and comfort, and will only bring their energies into exercise when the necessities of life demand action.

The day schools of this agency are in a most unsatisfactory state. The Indians object most seriously to the religious teaching carried on in them. They profess to favour secular and national instruction, but contend that children should be left free to choose for themselves what shall be their religious leanings. As these schools are nearly all under the patronage of the churches, and the appointments made are usually catechists, whose duty it is to organize congregations and make converts, it can readily be seen that friction is inevitable under the circumtances, and attendance at school is decidedly irregular.

There are large belts of valuable timber on several of the reserves of this agency, and traces of rare mineral wealth are found here and there. The soil is very rich where soil is found, but there is much rock and swamp-land covered only with stunted trees. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a necessary result the cattle-raising industry is not extensively developed.

The population is 984 souls.

The land owned constitutes an area of 122,507 acres.

The amount of cultivated land is 132 acres.

The yearly earnings are $20,718.10 from various sources.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is made up of 14 bands dwelling on Rainy river, Rainy lake, or streams tributary to them reaching away eastward.

The special reason which accounts for undue activity in the liquor traffic is the proximity of our reserves to the American boundary line. Unfortunately the laws of the state bordering upon Canadian territory will not punish offenders who sell to Indians residing on our side of the line. Natives are, therefore, sure of obtaining all they can pay for by crossing over into the United States. This is easily smuggled into Canadian territory and becomes the ruin of every virtue.

Plenty of remunerative labour offers to all these people, but they are not disposed to work heavily or continuously, even for the very best wages. Employers find they cannot be relied upon, and have almost ceased to regard them as a desirable class of servants, except in the capacity of canoemen or guides. A few are taken on board steamers as pilots over unknown waters, and render good service for a time; but a short spell on duty is usually followed by dissipation and folly.

The agency headquarters has been removed from Pither's Point during the year and is now located in the town of Fort Frances. This is a very decided step in advance, as it gives the agent the opportunity of guarding the interests of those who camp near the town. It is also handy to post office and is an excellent point from which to organize for journeys into the interior.

The old site long occupied by the agency headquarters is a very valuable asset of the department, which must become necessary to the railway company now constructing a line through it; and there is hardly a doubt that it will be purchased for a station and townsite in the near future.

The population of this agency is 844.

The several reserves aggregate 118,307 acres.

The amount of land actually cultivated is 144 acres.

Wages earned during the year amount to $23,600.

Four of the greater religious bodies are doing effective work within the bounds of this inspectorate, the Roman Catholics, the Anglicans, the Methodists and the Presbyterians. The relative strength of these denominations is shown in the following table:—

Church of England	2,166
Methodist Church	1,673
Roman Catholic	785

The Presbyterians carry on their mission work in and about Shoal Lake, Ontario, where they have a large boarding school; but so far as I am aware, no tabulated statement has been published showing the number of members claimed.

I cannot say too much of the helpful and restraining influences originated by these churches. They set up high ideals, preach elevating doctrines, denounce wrongdoing and emphasize righteous living, and the results are eminently uplifting and purifying. They are a source of inspiration to the Indian. Society would be intolerable without them.

The red man must not be judged by standards designed to measure a white man. He is quite another being. By his inheritance, his training, his associations, his education, his methods of life, he is made essentially different from ourselves. Our strong points may be his weak ones and we may flatter ourselves and despise him; but this will not prove that he is without his virtues or that he cannot rise to the attainment of higher things. Canadians are not likely to forget that the extinguishment of the Indian title in the great Northwest has never cost a drop of blood; or that in every rebellion which has marked our later history, the Indian has been our loyal ally and friend. All that he asks in return is our strong true friendship and wise persistent assistance; and out of conditions which we despise, he will yet rise to fuller knowledge and nobler conduct.

The agents in charge of the various reserves in this inspectorate and the physicians who ably supplement their efforts are careful, capable, and energetic men who seek in every possible way to further the purposes of the department in their endeavour to civilize, protect, and uplift the original owners of the west.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Manitoba Superintendency,

Medical Report,

Kenora, Ont., March 30, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that during the year ending March 31, I have attended to all the Indians that required treatment in this district. At the treaty payment I remained several days among them and had good opportunities for treating any who were sick.

The diseases most prevalent among them are scrofula, consumption, and rheumatism. There has also been a number of cases and deaths from dropsy.

During the winter there has been a good deal of grippe among them, which is a usual thing any winter. In some parts of the district there was an epidemic of whooping-cough, with a few deaths.

On the whole the Indians under my care have been fairly healthy and there has been no serious sickness among them during the year.

I have attended the children in the industrial schools, who have been very healthy. I have performed several minor operations; have pulled a large number of teeth from them, and have vaccinated all the Indians who required to have it done.

The sanitary conditions of the reserves is fairly good, and the Indians seem to be happy and comfortable.

I have, &c.,

THOS. HANSON, *M.D.*,
Medical Officer.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement of all government property under my charge, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of Sintaluta village, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are hay, dry wood, small fruits, and senega-root. These Indians have had an exceptionally good market for both hay and wood during the year. These products have provided groceries and clothing in exchange.

Occupations.—These Indians are engaged in grain farming and stock-raising, also hire as labourers for settlers. The majority of these people are industrious and are making a comfortable living.

Characteristics and Progress.—The crops on this reserve were good last fall and prices fair. It is encouraging to note the enlargement of Indian fields. A few have broken from 15 to 40 acres of new land during the past summer. This shows that an Indian can be urged on to industrious habits if taken in the proper way. I am pleased to be able to report that these Indians are making good progress in all their farming operations.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are in good condition and are properly looked after during the winter months, being well housed, watered, and fed plenty of good hay. The crop of calves is quite satisfactory.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year. There were no disease-epidemics of any kind among them. Their houses have been kept neat and clean, the Indians also conforming to the usual sanitary laws.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and appear to have no desire for intoxicating liquor. The morality of this band is exceptionally good. I have heard no complaints to the contrary and I may say they live very orderly lives. There have been no bad crimes committed by them during the year.

Education.—In the absence of schools on this reserve, the children are sent to Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. A number of the younger generation can read and write readily.

General Remarks.—As a proof of progress, these Assiniboines threshed 8,870 bushels of grain last fall, and they will have a much larger acreage to seed this spring. This is a good showing, considering the small number of farmers on this reserve. I am doing everything in my power to assist these people, and feel sure of success.

Grain-farming and cattle-raising are the only ways by which Indians can become independent of the ration-house, but we always have a few old people that we must help during the winter months. I may say here that the past winter has been the coldest since 1879-80 and in consequence has been hard on the old, sick, and destitute. There have been no deaths amongst these old people on this account, as they have been assisted by the order of the department.

Dr. Bonjou, of Sintaluta, is the medical attendant, and is sent for when necessary.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians having no reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—There are approximately 112 people in this band.

Occupations.—These Sioux labour for the settlers and for the people of Moosejaw. Some of them are good butchers and others tanners. Many of them still gain a livelihood by hunting.

Abode.—These Indians have no permanent houses, but live in tents at all seasons of the year.

Stock.—Many of these Sioux have numerous ponies for sale and their own use.

Education.—A number of these Indians speak English quite well. None of their children are attending any of the industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Sioux are hard workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. They apparently earn a good living. Their mode of dress is much like that of white men.

Temperance and Morality.—Though in proximity of town, these Indians get very little liquor, due to the vigilance of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. I have heard of no complaint against their morality.

Health.—The health of these Sioux is robust, there having been but one death amongst them during the year. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on these Indians.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 14 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Population.—The population of this band was 158, at the last payments.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are many and varied, mixed farming, the selling of hay, lime, fire-wood, beef, cattle and furs, freighting for settlers and the railroads under construction south of this point, working for settlers and building log houses.

The resources of this reserve are excellent, the soil being a rich loam; hay is abundant; water is plentiful, in the form of lakes, all over the reserve.

The wood is not nearly so plentiful as in former years, on account of being so often devastated by fires. The grain raised on the reserve last year was slightly over 2,000 bushels, nearly double the amount of the previous season; and the Indians put up 1,030 tons of hay. If it had not been for drought and frost, the yield of grain would have been considerably larger.

Stock.—The men of this band are very good stock farmers and take great interest in their work; they look at this industry from a monetary stand-point, and so are very particular in the care of their cattle.

The cattle have come through the winter very well and are in good order.

A distinct improvement is noticeable in the horses; this is mainly due to the good class of stallions provided by the department.

Buildings.—I am glad to say that the progress in the number and quality of the dwelling-houses on this reserve is well maintained; and they are nicely furnished, clean, and comfortable; they are all built of logs.

Farm Implements.—This band is well provided with farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education.—There is a good day school (Anglican) on this reserve; it is conveniently located; and has a very fair attendance. Mrs. Jefferson, the teacher, is experienced in the work, and the progress, order and discipline are very good, and are a credit to both teacher and children.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are thrifty and intelligent, and are very independent; most of them are so well off that it makes it a difficult matter to handle them successfully, but they are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Although a few cases of intoxication were dealt with during the year, intemperance is not increasing, although it is only by the most watchful care on the part of the officials that they are prevented from procuring intoxicants.

The morals of this band are very satisfactory, and there are no complaints to make under this heading.

Religion.—The majority of this band are adherents of the Anglican Church; the rest being Roman Catholics. They are attentive to their religious duties, and have regular services, which are well attended.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford. The land is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of stock. There is a fair quantity of timber on this reserve, and a good supply of water.

Population.—At the last payments their were 89 members of this band.

Occupations.—Grain and stock-raising are successfully followed by this band. They also do labour, freighting and ploughing for settlers and sell fire-wood, logs, and rails, lime, &c., in the settlements to the south, and freight for the railroad camps. The crops on this reserve last season were not as heavy as usual, owing to the bad weather.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band are a very fine lot of animals, and are in excellent condition; the Indians take great care of them, and keep the stables warm and clean.

Buildings.—All the dwellings and stables are made of logs with pole and sod roofs; a noticeable improvement has been made in the interior comfort and cleanliness of their houses.

Farm Implements.—A full equipment of all necessary farm implements is owned by these Indians, and they take very good care of them.

Education.—There are no schools on this reserve; but ample educational facilities are provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress, and are very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, these Indians are very temperate; and I may add that, when any delinquents are discovered, they are very severely punished.

Their morals are in a very satisfactory state.

Religion.—These Indians are pretty evenly divided between Anglicans, Roman Catholics and pagans, and do not take much interest in religion, and seldom have any services on the reserve.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another; they are situated on the south side of Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton.

The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to get enough for the large amount of stock owned by these Indians; formerly there was a plentiful supply of hay on the unsettled lands adjoining the reserves; but now the settlement is completed right up to the borders of the reservations.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands was, at the last payments, 226 souls.

Occupations.—Mixed farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of these bands, and they make a very comfortable living thereby; they also do quite a lot of work for settlers, and freighting for the railroad camps, and sell logs, rails and pickets to the settlers south of them.

Stock.—These bands are well off for stock, of which they take very good care; the animals wintered well, and are all out now ranging in the pasture. The Indians also own sheep, pigs and poultry, which they manage very successfully.

Buildings.—All the houses and stables are built of logs; a few of them have shingled roofs, but most of them have pole and thatch coverings; nearly all, however, have good lumber floors, and are comfortably furnished and clean.

Farm Implements.—A very complete outfit of farm implements is owned by these bands; they are well versed in their proper use, and take excellent care of them.

Education.—There are two day schools on these reserves. The one on Poundmaker reserve is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Little Pine school is managed by the Church of England authorities. Both of these schools have a fair attendance, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and some of them are well on the road to become independent of all government aid, and are rapidly assimilating the ways of their white neighbours, with whom they are in constant touch.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are strictly observed by the members of these bands, and no complaints have been made to me under this heading.

Religion.—About ninety per cent of the Poundmaker band, and forty per cent of the Little Pine band are Roman Catholics; ten per cent of Poundmaker band, and forty per cent of Little Pine's are Anglicans, the rest of Little Pine's are pagans. Services are held regularly by both denominations in a chapel on Poundmaker reserve and in the school-house on Little Pine's.

STONY BANDS.

Reserves.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head, and Lean Man bands; they are about 14 miles south of Battleford. These reserves contain 31,808 acres.

They are made up of high, rolling country, partially wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead. There are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions, where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay-grounds and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Population.—There were 74 Indians, all told, in these bands at the last annuity payments.

Occupations.—These people place their main dependence on the sale of hay, firewood, lime and also some fur; they farm a small quantity of ground, and raise a limited number of cattle. They are not very fond of work, and, as far as possible, they only indulge in manual labour when it is absolutely necessary to procure something to eat.

Stock.—The stock has come through the winter well, and is now all out grazing in the pasture-field.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs, and are only of a poor class. They only use them in the winter, moving into tents in the summer.

Implements.—These bands are now fairly well off for implements, as last fall they received, out of the proceeds of the sale of a portion of their land, 5 wagons, 6 ploughs, 8 sets of double horse harness, 3 sets of ox harness, 3 bob-sleighs, 1 disc harrow and 3 drag harrows; these implements will be a very great aid to them, and I trust will also prove quite an incentive to spur them on with their farming operations.

Education.—There is a good school-house on this reserve, but the attendance and progress are only moderate.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole these Indians may be said to be making some progress; and they are amenable to advice and authority.

Religion.—With the exception of two or three families, nearly all these Indians are sun-worshippers.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Reserve.—Moosomin reserve is 12 miles west of Battleford; it contains 14,720 acres. This land lies between the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers. The country is rolling, and partially wooded with bluffs of poplar.

The soil is a sandy loam, and is well adapted for both agricultural purposes and stock-raising.

Water is plentifully distributed all over the reserve. There is also a hay reserve for both Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, of 1,280 acres, at Round hill, 20 miles northeast of Battleford.

Population.—At the last payments the members of the band numbered 134.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve farm and keep stock; they sell their surplus grain, also fire-wood and hay; altogether they make a very good living.

Stock.—The stock here is of good grade, and is in fair condition considering the extremely severe winter we have had.

Buildings.—A slight improvement is noticeable in the dwellings of these people. They are kept cleaner and more comfortable than was formerly the case. The stables and houses are all built of logs; some few of the houses are shingled, but most of them are roofed with poles and thatch, or covered with sods.

Implements.—These Indians own a complete line of farm implements, of which they take very good care.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but the industrial and boarding schools provide ample educational facilities for all the children of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, well behaved, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people, although being so near town, they often have temptation thrown in their way by unscrupulous whites and half-breeds.

Religion.—These Indians, as nearly as possible to enumerate them, are about thirty per cent Anglican, forty per cent Roman Catholic and thirty per cent pagan.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Reserve.—The Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin and is 18 miles west of Battleford. It comprises 15,360 acres on the south side of the north Saskatchewan river, and 5,440 acres on the north side of the same river; in addition to this, they have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill. The land is rolling prairie, of black loam, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming, and stock-raising.

Occupations.—The principal pursuit of these Indians is mixed farming, and stock-raising; although they do work for settlers, freighting, sell fire-wood and hay, and make a good living for themselves.

Population.—Last summer 117 Indians were paid in this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are all built of logs, the dwelling-houses are kept clean and comfortable, and the stables on the reserve are commodious and warm.

Stock.—These Indians have a good herd of cattle, and as this industry is one of their main sources of revenue, they pay great attention to them.

Farm Implements.—This band is well off in the way of farm implements and machinery, which they own themselves, and take good care of.

Education.—The Church of England day school is still in operation here; the attendance has somewhat improved, but is yet small, and the progress slow.

At the boarding school, adjacent to this reserve, which is taught by the Sisters of the Assumption, splendid progress is being made; the work done at this school is all that could be desired; and reflects great credit on the management; the system employed at boarding schools, of teaching and bringing up Indian children, is the most satisfactory and economical solution of the educational question.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are energetic and progressive; they are well behaved, and are getting along very satisfactorily.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole, this band has given no cause for complaint, under either of these headings.

Religion.—About half the members of this band are Roman Catholics; of the other half seventy-five per cent are Anglican, and the rest are pagans.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times; Meadow lake is about 7 miles long by 2½ miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber, and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs; the soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant.

Population.—The population of this band is 84.

Occupations.—These Indians have hitherto depended upon hunting and fishing for a living; but owing to the past winter having been so extremely cold, and such deep snow, very little trapping or hunting was accomplished, and they now express a desire to go in for farming, as they think that by so doing they will be surer of a good living. In this good intention I will give them every encouragement and assistance that lies in my power.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses and stables are all of logs; they are well built, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle here are well cared for and came through the winter in first-class condition.

Implements.—Up to the present, these Indians have had all the implements they need; if, however, they really do go into agriculture, they may need a little assistance at the start.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve. It is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church; no progress appears to have been made; but I have hopes of being able to put this school in better running order in the near future.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say much as to the progress of this band. I think that they are a well-meaning people; and after the lesson of last winter, which was so severe, they may derive more ultimate benefit from it than a whole lot of persuasion and advice: necessity often drives people into a hard position, but at the same time it teaches them, very thoroughly, to provide againt a like occurrence.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance in the band during the year, and their morals are satisfactory, too.

Religion.—These people are all Roman Catholics.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population is about the same as it was at the beginning of the fiscal year; and I have taken the figures of the last payments, as it is a most difficult matter to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the births and deaths, unless it be when annuity is paid.

Health and Sanitation.—Everything that is possible is done to encourage and induce the Indians to keep themselves and houses clean, and in a healthy state, and I am glad to say that a great improvement has taken place.

The Indians have enjoyed splendid health during the greater part of the year, no epidemics of any kind having occurred.

Stock.—The stock industry, being of such vital importance as a means of revenue and food, is well attended to, and the Indians take very great interest in this work.

We had a bad winter, which, for severe cold and extreme length, was unparalleled in the history of the Northwest, and was hard on all classes of live stock throughout the west.

The grade of our cattle and horses is steadily improving, by reason of the thorough-bred bulls and stallions wisely provided by the department.

Progress.—The progress shown is very satisfactory, and I may say that it is of the permanent order; to illustrate this, I will give a single comparison of what has been accomplished at this agency, in the way of advancement and economy to the department, during the last decade:—

Supplied by the department.	1897. Lbs.	1907. Lbs.
Bacon	52,186	7,565
Flour	190,000	25,000
Beef	92,717	27,753
Tobacco	240	.....

In addition to this I might add that for the last two years we have had another band of 84 Indians to provide for, the figures of which are included in the above issues (1907). Now, I would come to the most vital part of the subject, these Indians are to-day better fed, clothed, and more comfortably housed, and are improved in every way, morally, physically and financially than they were ten years ago; this is what I consider a practical solution of the Indian problem, and it also means a reduction in expenditure to the department of $12,000 per annum, with a more satisfactory and efficient service; and, last, but not least, a more contented lot of Indians.

During the past nine months, the Indians have purchased with their own money 3 binders, 10 wagons, 3 ploughs, 6 sets of bob-sleighs, 1 mower, 1 rake, 1 disc harrow, 4 drag harrows, 2 fanning-mills, 27 sets of double horse harness, 4 sets of ox harness, 1 threshing-separator, 6 democrat wagons, and quite a number of other minor implements and tools, altogether amounting to about $4,500.

I have, &c.

J. P. G. DAY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the fiscal year of nine months which ended March 31, 1907.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of more than 22,000 acres, and is situated to the north of Prince Albert about 25 miles distant and along the trail to Montreal lake. The northern part of the reserve is devoted exclusively to timber, while arable land is found in the southern portion.

Population.—The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good during the year. An epidemic of small-pox invaded the lumber camps in the vicinity; but by means of a strict quarantine, prompt sanitary measures, and the vaccination of all who had not been so treated before, the vigilance and energy of the medical attendant was rewarded, the disease limited to those first attacked and it gradually died out.

Occupations.—The lumbering operations in the neighbourhood of the reserve furnish employment to many members of the band. They are also first-class hunters, own a considerable herd of cattle, and usually require little assistance from the department.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally substantial and compare favourably with those of the average white settler.

Stock.—The live stock owned by this band, including ponies, numbers 337 head; the animals are generally well wintered. Stock-raising is a very profitable industry through the convenient market furnished by the lumbering camps.

Education.—The day school is under the management of the Church of England, which selects the teacher. The attendance of the children is improving.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers, independent in spirit, and inclined to manage their own affairs. They are prospering.

Temperance and Morality.—Considering the temptations to liquor-drinking arising from the traffic to the lumber camps through the reserve, the Indians of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, its northeast corner adjoins the southwest corner of the Mistawasis reserve; its area is about 27,000 acres; its soil is well adapted for farming; and a plentiful extent of pasture-land, hay meadows and water ensures success in cattle-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 104; there were no births during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been very good during the year. One death occurred from consumption, and three from scrofulous disorders. Their houses and premises are generally clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are their chief sources of income, but hunting, freighting, root-digging, &c., also contribute to their support.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have well built shingled houses and comfortable stables.

Stock.—The cattle seem to have come through the winter in good condition, and now number 207 head.

Implements.—These Indians have a fair supply of all implements and machinery required.

Education.—The Duck Lake boarding school supplies the educational facilities for this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally industrious and successful in both farming and stock-raising; a few of them are specially ambitious to become independent of government assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—No instance of intemperance or immorality has come to my knowledge in connection with this band during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve.—The Mistawasis reserve is 25 miles north of Carlton and contains nearly 50,000 acres; about one-tenth of the reserve is under water, generally good quality; about another tenth is well suited for farming, and the remainder is good pasturage, hay meadows or scrub.

Population.—The population of the band is 127.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic on the reserve during the year, but the deaths, chiefly from tuberculosis and scrofula, have outnumbered the births.

Occupations.—Grain and cattle-raising, freighting, and root-digging occupy and support these Indians.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings on this reserve are comfortable and substantial.

Stock.—The cattle at the end of March were, many of them, very thin; but no unusual losses were reported.

Farm Implements.—The implements and machinery of this band are almost sufficient for its present needs and are fairly well kept.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, whose missionary is also the teacher in charge. A steady progress is noticeable, an evidence of the excellent work which is being done.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band contains some excellent workers, who seem, however, to require constant incentives to keep them going. A gradual improvement is, nevertheless, discernible.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a marked change for the better in the attitude of the band towards liquor-drinking. During the last month of the year evidence was supplied by one of the Indians against an old offender who brought liquor on the reserve, and steps were taken which have led to his punishment. Little, if any, improvement is seen in the morality of the band.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated 60 miles north of Duck Lake, on the ancient trail to Green Lake and the far north; it has an area of about 43,000 acres, a large portion of which is occupied by Sandy lake; but which contains also a sufficient extent of good farming land, pasturage and hay meadows for the present needs of the band.

Population.—The present population of the band is 215.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic of any kind has visited the band during the year; but a number of deaths have occurred, chiefly of newly born children through ailments peculiar to infancy.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming, supplemented by hunting and freighting, are their chief means of support.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are quite equal to those of the average white settler in the neighbourhood.

Stock.—The cattle belonging to this band now number 419, with about 80 head of horses. Their owners, however, were not prepared for such a long-feeding season, and a number of the cows and young stock are very thin and will require special attention to bring them through until the new grass becomes sustaining.

Farm Implements.—The implements on this reserve are not sufficient in number to meet the needs of the band.

Education.—The day school located here is under the management of the Church of England, is well attended and does good work; in addition, upwards of 23 children belonging to this band are in attendance at boarding and industrial schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians, perhaps the majority, are good hunters and spend weeks of every year away from their reserve hunting musk-

rats and larger game, to the detriment of their farming operations; but others, notably Wahsayeekoot, are steady, industrious workers who pursue their farming operations and stock-raising with success and seek no assistance from the ration-house.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of immorality or intemperance amongst this band has been reported to me during the year.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve.—The Big River reserve lies 33 miles north of the agency headquarters and contains an area of nearly 30,000 acres. The soil is too light for successful farming, unless in very wet seasons; and only in dry seasons when the river flats are drained is there abundance of hay. Lakes and streams occupy one-half of the surface of the reserve, and two-thirds of the land is covered by brush and small poplar. The pasturage, however, is fairly good.

Population.—The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness in this band during the year, apparently of an epidemic nature; but fortunately few deaths. Sanitation is generally confined to a shifting of their camp when its surroundings become unhealthy.

Occupations.—The Indians do some farming, some stock-raising, and some hunting and fishing.

Buildings.—The houses and stables of these Indians are very inferior. They desire to improve them, and with that object they have taken out a number of logs which will be sawn into lumber for their use, during the ensuing summer.

Stock.—Some of these Indians take good care of their cattle, and the herd is steadily, though slowly, increasing. Most of the animals failed greatly through the protracted cold, and a few cows may be too weak to survive after calving.

Implements.—A few implements have been supplied them, but more will soon be required.

Education.—The attendance at the day school is small, chiefly through the indifference of the parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are energetic, industrious men and calculated to succeed under favourable circumstances, there are many others who are constitutionally opposed to labour and only scheme assaults on the ration-house.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance or immorality was reported to me during the period under consideration.

PELICAN LAKE BAND.

General Remarks.—These Indians share the reserve of Kenemotayoo's band, but are paid annuity separately. They usually dwell in the neighbourhood of Pelican and Stony lakes to the northeast of the Big River reserve, and support themselves almost altogether by hunting and fishing. They are nearly independent of assistance, receiving only a supply of ammunition and twine at the treaty payments, with sometimes a small issue of clothing for the very destitute and aged.

WAHSPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 9 miles north of Prince Albert and has an area of some 2,000 acres. The soil is very sandy and less than 200 acres is arable.

Education.—A considerable increase in the population has taken place during the year through migration from the neighbourhood of Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are fairly healthy, though scrofulous tendencies exist and few children survive to an adult age.

Occupations.—The excellent market found in the city of Prince Albert for firewood, hay, berries, and senega-root provides them with profitable occupation for every moment of the year not required by the farm and stock.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, one-roomed dwellings, but tidy and comfortable.

Stock.—They have only the small beginning of a herd of cattle, but give them good attention and a steady increase is assured.

Implements.—They have been supplied with several implements, but are in need of more; they take good care of those they have.

Education.—A day school under the control of the Presbyterian Church provides the education for the young people of this reserve; it is well conducted and is taught by the resident missionary, who is also the energetic farming instructor.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the most industrious for their number of any reserve of this agency and are making good progress. The appointment of the farming instructor was a forward movement, which is being followed by excellent results.

THE MONTREAL LAKE NEW RESERVE, NO. 106A.

General Remarks.—This reserve belongs to the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Indians, and was set apart for them at the urgent request of their principal men, led by the late chief, James Roberts, of the Lac la Ronge band, and supported by the influence of the Ven. Archdeacon McKay, D.D. A movement to this reserve is promised from the bands to which it belongs in consequence of the growing scarcity of game in those northern parts, and a marked advance in cultivation is anticipated.

THE MONTREAL LAKE AND LAC LA RONGE BANDS.

General Remarks.—The Indians of these bands possess fine physiques, are industrious in their occupations of hunting, fishing, and transporting supplies for the large trading companies, and are the most independent of government assistance of any bands of this agency. Educational facilities are provided by means of an excellent day school at Montreal Lake, taught by Mr. R. J. Settee, and a recently established boarding school at Lac la Ronge under the principalship of the Rev. James Brown, both under the direction of the Church of England.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In reviewing the situation during the nine months of my tenure of office as Indian agent, I am much pleased to report the greatly increased grain crop which was harvested during the year 1906; a large quantity of hay was also put up—an ample supply for any ordinary season; but the winter proved unusually severe and the long-continued cold very seriously affected all but those animals that were in the best possible condition at the close of the previous autumn. I fear a serious loss in breeding cows and heifers through weakness during the time of calving. The numbers given are not a fair basis of comparison with previous reports, since no calves are taken on before the end of March, while a large proportion of the natural increase has always been recorded before the end of June, when previous annual reports were closed.

The farming instructors are becoming better adapted to their duties, and the tidy appearance of their yards and gardens is an excellent example to those whom they are supposed to instruct and guide.

Another gratifying feature of the past year has been the marked reduction in intemperance and immorality: only one case of the former was reported to the office, and none of the latter.

I have, &c.,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW P.O., March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year (nine months) ended March 31, 1907, together with statistical statement, and inventory of government property in my charge.

Location of Agency.—The agency headquarters are located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—The Crooked Lake agency comprises Ochapowace reserve, No. 71; Kahkewistáhaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Shesheep, No. 74 and 74A, and Little Bone reserve, No. 73A. These reserves, except Little Bone's, are all located along the Qu'Appelle river, and are tributary to the towns of Whitewood, Broadview, and Grenfell on the south, and Stockholm, Dubuc, and Grayson to the north. The total area is 127,691 acres, being a reduction since last report of 53,985 acres surrendered for sale by Kahkewistahaw and Cowessess bands. The reserves are all well situated, being convenient to good markets. Most of the soil is sandy and clay loam, and well adapted for mixed farming; an abundant supply of wood and water is available.

The country overlooking Crooked lake, Round lake, and the Qu'Appelle valley is very picturesque.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated northwest of Whitewood, it contains 52,864 acres, and is especially adapted for mixed farming, there being a plentiful supply of wild hay for feed, timber for buildings and fuel, as well as much good wheat-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 101.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been exceptionally good. Some live in fairly comfortable houses, which are neatly kept, but most of them live in habitations which are not satisfactory, and it is difficult to rouse their native pride to a sense of the necessity of improvement in this respect.

Occupations.—These Indians made substantial increase in farming operations during the year, the result of last harvest being about three times as much as the previous year. Cattle-raising is also engaged in, this band always providing a large quantity of hay for feed, and most of them taking very fair care of their stock. In addition to farming many depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, and senega-root for a living.

Education.—The Indians of this band are not indifferent to the importance of education for their children, and nearly all that are of school age are in school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The material out of which to look for very rapid progress is lacking here; some few, however, seem anxious to get on, and I think that the year has been one of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken as a whole, the Indians of this band are very free from the use of alcoholic drink, but a few individuals are addicted to it.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—This reserve is north of Broadview; it contains an area of 13,535 acres, being a decrease since last report of 33,281 acres, which these Indians have surrendered for sale; the remaining land is mostly all of good quality and well adapted for the purposes of Indian farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Most of the houses on this reserve, like the others, are not satisfactory; some improvement in certain cases is looked for in the near future.

Occupations.—As mentioned in my report last year, only five of these Indians do any farming; the result of their harvest last season showed an advance over the previous year. I expect a few more to make a start on farms this next year. These Indians also have cattle, which most of them take fair care of, but there is great lack of appreciation of their value. Sale of wood, hay, and senega-root is a good source of income.

Education.—These Indians mostly put their children in one of the boarding schools at school age.

Characteristics and Progress.—There will soon be a new generation in this band, the old original tribe are fast passing away. Slight progress may be noted, and I look for considerable advance to be made from now on.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret to say that both intemperance and immorality are all too common in this band.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is located west of Kahkewistahaw's reserve, and northwest of Broadview; its area is 29,216 acres, being a decrease since last report of 20,704 acres, which the Indians surrendered to be sold; the remaining land is mostly of excellent quality, well supplied with wood and water, hay will not be so plentiful, as most of the wild hay land is comprised in the surrendered portion.

Population.—This band has a population of 197.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has enjoyed normal good health during the year. Speaking generally, these Indians live in more sanitary houses than the average on the other reserves, and some of the houses are kept clean and tidy; very few of these, however, contain more than the barest necessaries of simple living.

Occupations.—A good proportion of the Indians in this band engage in mixed farming, and most of them keep some cattle. In addition to the sale of farm products, considerable revenue is derived from the sale of wood, and wages from working out.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have very good log houses, but in this, as on the other reserves, there is much difficulty in arousing many of them to see the necessity of bettering their homes.

Stock.—Most of the working Indians in this band have horses quite good enough to do farm work if properly cared for; some have good bunches of cattle, and nearly all keep a few head. After this year, wild hay will not be so plentiful, and less cattle may have to be kept.

Implements.—This band have ample farm implements and machinery, mostly of their own buying, to carry on their work.

Education.—The children of school age in this band are all in school, if they are physically fit.

Characteristics and Progress.—While there has been steady advance in the farming operations of this band during the past three years, still it is not what it should be, and not up to what they are capable of doing. A great hinderance to progress with this band, in my opinion, is the character of the man whom they choose as chief, instead of being an assistance and a wise counsellor to them, his influence tends to turn

them away from the industry that the department desires them to follow; altogether he is entirely lacking in a right conception of what his duties are.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are mostly half-breeds, and many of them like alcoholic drink; some cases of intoxication have been reported during the year, but the band as a whole have been rather temperate. Some of this band spend too much time and money in the pool-rooms.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BANDS, NOS. 74 AND 73A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is west of Cowessess reserve, and northeast of the town of Grenfell; it comprises 25,280 acres. These Indians also have the Little Bone reserve (73A), 40 miles north, containing 6,796 acres. Considerable of the land in these reserves is well adapted for grain-growing, but on the whole they are better suited for stock purposes. A large quantity of native hay may be cut here each year; wood is also abundant for fuel and building purposes.

Population.—The popualtion of the band is 159.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians throughout the year has been good, very little sickness among them, and such as are sick are usually suffering from that dread disease consumption, which is so difficult to cure. Some of these Indians have very fair dwellings, but generally they are not satisfactory.

Occupations.—This band shows less desire to adopt the industry of agriculture than the other Indians of this agency, although a few of them farm in a small way; their work is not well done, and the results in consequence are small. Some of these Indians keep cattle, and a few take good care of them, others are careless and do not appreciate them. Wood, hay, senega-root, and furs, are sources of income to these Indians; some also work for the settlers, and get good wages during harvest and threshing time.

Education.—These Indians do not regard education with favour, but during the year two families have taken children to boarding school without solicitation; this may be regarded as a step in advance.

Characteristics and Progress.—A strong characteristic of most of these Indians is to hang tenaciously to their wandering habits, and not to adapt themselves to anything that will keep them in a fixed abode. While in various ways they earn a good living, I cannot regard them as making much substantial progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance was indulged in by some of these Indians. Frequenting pool-rooms has also become a practice with a few of them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Progress.—In a general consideration of the work of this agency during the year under review, I am pleased to regard it as one of fair results, and which I hope will lead to further advancement. New land is steadily being brought into cultivation, and better methods of working old land adopted, with the result that the return to the Indian for his labour is more satisfactory and encouraging: many good working horses, and considerable farming machinery, also wagons, sleighs, &c., have been purchased and paid for by the Indians.

Land Surrendered.—In January last, Inspector W. M. Graham, representing the department, held meetings of Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, and Cowessess bands to discuss with them the advisability of surrendering for sale the southerly portions of their lands, of which they made little use, and from which they derived very little revenue. Kahkewistahaw and Cowessess bands accepted the conditions, the former surrendering 33,281 acres, and the latter 20,704 acres; Ochapowace band declined to surrender any land at that time, but I am of the opinion that they will shortly ask for another opportunity to do so. Advance payments, amounting to considerable money, were paid to each of the Indians who belonged to the bands making the sur-

render, and the time was exceedingly well chosen for paying so much money. Speaking generally, very good use was made of it; a considerable number of useful horses were purchased, besides sleighs, wagons, ploughs, and other articles which should be of permanent use in carrying on work; in addition to these, purchases were made of food-supplies, blankets, bedding, and some furniture, also much warm and serviceable winter clothing. Another distribution will probably be made this coming autumn, and in future an annual distribution of interest money will be made. These annual payments should be of great advantage to the Indians, especially to the aged and infirm, who have derived in the past very little income from their large land holdings.

Cattle.—At the date of this report, an unusually long and severe winter may scarcely be considered past; however, in view of the great length of winter, it may be said that the Indians' cattle have come through well, and that the losses will not greatly exceed those usual to cattle-raising in this climate. During the year these Indians sold 72 head of cattle, for which they received $2,170.80; in addition to these, 30 animals were beefed for food.

Crops.—The Indians of these reserves harvested last season 14,908 bushels of wheat, and 8,379 bushels of oats; the average yield on Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw, and Ochapowace reserves was very fair, the average on Sakimay reserve was rather low; most of the wheat was a good sample, and brought the highest market price, some, however, was damaged by smut and bad seeds, and the price was lower accordingly.

Buildings.—No very marked improvement in the general condition of the Indians' houses can be noted; the Indians themselves seem satisfied with so little in this respect, and very often those who are looked upon as leading Indians live in the poorest habitations; it is hoped, however, that in individual cases some improvement may be looked for.

Temperance.—The vice of intemperance has not been absent during the year: many prosecutions of both the Indians and of the persons supplying the intoxicant have taken place, and penalties inflicted to meet the case. Surrounded on both sides as these reserves are, with places where intoxicants may be obtained, it is very difficult to check the traffic. The greatest difficulty, however, is with unscrupulous persons who will act as procurers; it is very seldom that an Indian can get served directly by a licensed dealer or his employee.

Sanitation.—On each of the reserves an effort is made before the Indians take to their tents to have all accumulation of garbage gathered up and burnt, and before they occupy their houses for the winter, they are expected to whitewash them thoroughly, and lime is supplied to them for this purpose.

General Remarks.—The year under consideration has been one of considerable prosperity for the Indians, everything they had to sell found ready markets, whether it was a rat-skin or an ox, a load of wood or a load of wheat, there were always good markets and good prices, they have lived well and now after a most inclement winter they are looking well; none except the very old and infirm who are alone have required any destitute assistance, these are assisted as their circumstances seem to demand.

Agency Buildings.—All the agency and farm buildings situated near the agency headquarters were thoroughly painted with two coats of paint during the year; this adds greatly to their appearance. New fences have also been put around the agency grounds, also grain and pasture fields have been fenced, and a commodious new blacksmith-shop was built.

Staff.—The staff in connection with this agency have been regular in their duties. Mr. Nichol, the clerk, is attentive, and efficient in his work. Farm Instructor Mr. J. A. Sutherland has taken charge of the threshing outfit the past two seasons with good satisfaction, besides doing a good deal of blacksmithing repairs for all the reserves in addition to his regular duties.

Inspection.—During the months of January and February, a very thorough inspection of this agency was made by Inspector Graham.

Schools.—Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, situated at the east end of the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace reserve, has had an uninterrupted

year of school work; the health of the pupils has been good, there has been no epidemic or unusual disease. The staff of the school is the same as last year.

Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated near Crooked lake, in the valley of the Qu'Appelle, has during the year added a very complete steam-heating plant, which is found much more satisfactory than the hot-air system formerly used; the new heating plant, in addition to the modern sanitary arrangements, and efficient water-supply, makes this a very up-to-date building for school purposes. During the year a few cases of scrofulous glands developed; apart from this the general health of the pupils has been good, and the work of this school is all that could be desired.

I have, &c.,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, April 10, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good, no deaths occurred during the year. They are clean and tidy in their habits, but not having taken seriously to farming, they do not realize the value of good houses. They live during most of the year in tents, during the extreme cold of winter they live (with four exceptions, who have good houses) in mud-roofed shanties; the shanties are floored and in all cases kept clean.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the band is hunting and trapping, supplemented by freighting and root-gathering; while not having taken seriously to farming, they own and take good care of a fine herd of cattle. From the sale of the beef animals they annually receive a good return for their labour. They also draw from the herd their winter's supply of beef.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve. The children of school age are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—It can hardly be said that these Indians are progressing, yet in their own way they are industrious and self-supporting, only the old and feeble receiving assistance from the department. They are law-abiding, and, with the gradual increase of their cattle, are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—While it is not, I think, correct to say that the average Indian is temperate either by nature or habit, it can be said of this band that they do not run after liquor. In their morals they compare favourably with the other bands of this agency.

OKEMASSIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands border chiefly on Duck lake and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is 44 square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribe.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these bands during the past year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand and value sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter months they have always more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent; however, all of them that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The buildings of these reserves are not as good as one would like to see, the principal reason for this being that there is no wood on the reserves that can be turned into lumber; there is, however, a gradual improvement going on, and a few years should see them all with comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—A fine herd of stock is owned by the Indians of these reserves, which they value and take as good care of as any other class of men.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on these reserves are up to date and sufficient for requirements. The Indians have a portable engine and threshing outfit, with which they do their own threshing, and do it well, without any assistance or oversight. The Indian who runs the engine, although only 19 years of age, is a qualified engineer holding a certificate to run engines up to 50 horse-power.

Education.—There is no day school on these reserves, the children of school age being sent either to the Duck Lake boarding or to the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and not immoral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve for this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and consists of 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of sloughs and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 146.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year was good. They all own good log shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of and attend to the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve; some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap; they also earn money by freighting.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, at which the attendance is irregular, not because the children are at any time off the reserve, but rather, I think, from the indifference of their parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are half-breeds. They lack the push and ambition of the white man on the one hand, and on the other the honesty of purpose of the Indian. Protected by the government as Indians, they have failed to make the use of themselves that they would have done had they not entered treaty. They make a living, but further advancement will not under present conditions take place.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the men of this band are addicted to the use of liquor, which they have little trouble in getting. While intemperance and immorality usually go together, it cannot be said of these people that they are flagrantly immoral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Population.—The population of this band is 238.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—While the general health of this band during the past year was good and no epidemic or contagious disease was prevalent, yet tuberculosis in its various forms kept a strong hold on them. This cannot be charged to a want of sanitary precautions, as they are a cleanly people, who live during the summer in tents and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed log houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping, from which for the past few years they have made a comfortable living. A number of the younger men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited. The members of the band own a large herd of cattle, which on the whole are well taken care of.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians of this band own comfortable log dwellings, shingle-roofed, floored, and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Farm Implements.—The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Education.—There are two day schools on the reserve, both of which are well attended when the Indians are on the reserve. When the parents go hunting, they take the children with them, so that it is quite common upon one visit to find as many as fifteen children in attendance at each school, while on the next visit one may find only two or three. This irregularity of atendance does not tend to the advancement of the children, and is apt to sap the interest of the teachers.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider these Indians industrious in their own way; they find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but then their interest in hunting clashes with the interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 39, range 12, west of the 2nd meridian, and it comprises an area of 16·6 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with

a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the past year has been good. Except in the extreme cold of winter they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and trapping. Game and fur being plentiful and the price of all kinds of fur high, they have for the past few years made a good living.

Characteristics and Progress.—The nature of the occupation of this band of Indians compels them to move about a great deal, so that they neither know or value a good home. In the extreme cold of winter they live in mud-roofed shanties. They are not as yet over-cleanly in their habits, and it cannot as yet be said that they are making progress. I have no doubt that when they make up their minds to settle down on their reserve, depend less on the product of the chase and turn their attention to farming and stock-raising, their progress will be rapid.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, and comprises an area of fifteen square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. It cannot, however, yet be said that they realize the value of sanitary measures; but this I expect will be gradually acquired.

Occupations.—This band during winter depend for a living on hunting and trapping, and for the past few years have done very well. During the summer they work for neighbouring farmers. A beginning was made last year in farming on this reserve, with satisfactory results.

Buildings.—The buildings, with two or three exceptions, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extremely cold weather.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Farm Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no school, and so far the parents are averse to having a school on the reserve or sending their children to an industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is slowly working into the white man's ways. They are very independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year in this agency has been marked by the general good health of the Indians and the absence of any kind of epidemic. The grain crops on the different reserves was good both in quantity and quality, the total yield being above 25,000 bushels. On the Okemassis and Beardy's reserves, where we have a portable engine and threshing outfit, the work of threshing was done entirely by the young men of

the reserve. Joseph Seeseequasis, a graduate of the Regina industrial school and a qualified engineer, ran the engine, and the whole work was done in a most satisfactory manner.

Upon all of the reserves a sufficient quantity of hay was secured, so that in spite of the very cold winter our cattle have come through without loss and in seasonable condition.

I have, &c.,

J. MACARTHUR,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE P.O., April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report, together with an inventory of government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The White Bear reserve, comprising 30,288 acres, is situated in the east end of the Moose mountains a little north of the town of Carlyle on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The agency buildings are about 9 miles from Carlyle and very prettily situated and well sheltered with an abundance of water for all purposes easily available. This reserve is nearly all covered with heavy scrub and timber with a lot of small lakes and one very good-sized one, which is well stocked with excellent fish. There is a strip of open land running all along the south side from a mile to two miles wide, but very little of it is suitable for farming, being too hilly and stony, though good pasture; there is probably about 1,200 acres in the level places here and there that can be farmed without clearing off scrub; if it were properly fenced, there could be a good supply of hay cut, more than the Indians need for the number of cattle they have now.

Population.—There are 187 all told; a few of the young people are attending the industrial schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians this winter, grippe has been epidemic among them all winter and they have suffered a great deal from pneumonia; whooping-cough has been epidemic among the children and has carried off several, and several more are dangerously ill at the time of writing. The death of our medical officer, Dr. Hardy, was a great loss and severely felt, his long experience among Indians made him especially well prepared to treat them with a fair chance of success. During a few mild days we had a good deal of cleaning up done around the houses, but we still have deep snow and hard weather. The Indians still insist on leaving a house if a death occurs in it, but they do not burn it or pull it down now; they use it for some other purpose.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians farm, some keep cattle, but neither is done in a proper manner. There is great room for improvement in both lines. Some are perfectly content to go on in the same old way, others want to do things right and profit by being taught. The older men are fixed in their ways and sufficient to the day is whatever they get with the least trouble. These Indians sell a good deal of dry wood, willow pickets, do quite a bit of trapping, fishing, work out a little, and, if it is possible to save any hay to sell, they will do it.

Buildings.—There are a few good houses, but the majority are mud-roofed shanties. In a number of cases very small and poorly ventilated, they nearly all have

some kind of a stove instead of a chimney, which is a good ventilator. Quite a number are putting up better and larger places to live in.

Stock.—They have a good herd, with a little pruning, and a few facilities added to help to handle the herd properly. It is the best paying thing they have. I have put up a big fight for the last two winters to try to convince the Indians that they should feed and shelter their cattle better. A few of them are doing so, but a lot of them are still chained to their idols.

Implements.—They have plenty of ploughs, such as they are; they are short of flat harrows, and disc harrows, but fairly well suplied with other kinds of implements.

Education.—There is one day school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The present teacher, Miss Armstrong, is a very capable and experienced teacher and the pupils are certainly making good progress. The school is located close to the mission and a short distance from the agency buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—A respectable number of these Indians are fairly industrious and make a decent living for their families, but there are a number, unfortunately a larger one, that are not, I am afraid. There is very little hope of their improvement; those who work are doing fairly well; the others are not.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians were punished last summer for intemperance; since then there have been no cases of either intemperance or immorality brought to my notice. The removal of our missionary, Mr. Dodds, and his wife, is a matter of very sincere regret to us all. He has worked so long and so earnestly among the Indians and made himself so essential to them that it will be a hard matter to fill his place.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS CORY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, also inventory of government property under my care on that date.

The following six reserves are contained in this agency: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Reserves.—The Seekaskootch and Weemisticooseahwasis bands are, practically speaking, one band, and are generally known as the Onion Lake band. The reserve owned by the latter band, abuts that owned by the former, on the west side, but does not extend so far north; the southern boundary of each, however, is an unbroken line. These reserves are situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, the nearest point on the southern boundary, being about 6 miles from Fort Pitt. The fourth meridian passes through Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, about three-quarters of a mile west of the line dividing the two reserves.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres, and varies considerably in respect to natural features. A range of hills enters the northern portion of the reserve on the west side, extending in an easterly direction for about 2 miles, and then bearing round to the southeast. These hills are broken here and there by ravines, containing springs, which are open throughout the winter, except at times when the weather is extremely cold. The land at the base of these hills is, in places, rich, but the extent is limited, and at the mouth of one of the ravines is a small pine and tamarack swamp, bordering on the small lake known as Onion lake. The higher lands to the north are wooded, chiefly with poplar, but towards the northeast there is some open country. A stretch of undulating country extends from east to west through the centre of the reserve, containing good pasture and hay marshes. The southern portion is chiefly wooded with pine and poplar, and contains a small but picturesque lake, known as Long lake; where open country occurs, the land is light.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve contains an area of 14,080 acres, undulating and interspersed with poplar groves. The western and southern portions contain some good hay marshes, and portions of the open country are suitable for farming.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch band is 324, and of Weemisticooseahwasis band, 93.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer and fall, the general health of the Indians was remarkably good; no epidemic reached the reserves; scrofula and consumption are the prominent diseases, but have been less troublesome than usual. In January three deaths occurred from diphtheria, but the disease was confined to one household; the duties of quarantining and disinfecting were properly carried out, and the medical attendant visited the people regularly. Colds have been very prevalent throughout the winter. There is a continued improvement in the keeping of the houses; many of them are clean and comfortable, and in their appearance the Indians are more cleanly and better dressed; this is more noticeable among the men.

In spring the filth and rubbish that accumulates round the houses during the winter, is cleared away and burnt, and at treaty payments all the children requiring it, and whose parents can be favourably persuaded, are vaccinated. At other times, when the resident medical attendant finds a willing parent, the opportunity is taken advantage of.

Occupations.—The principal industrial pursuit of these Indians is cattle-raising; the number of cattle is gradually increasing, and in order to obtain sufficient hay for wintering them, it is necessary to cut beyond the limits of the reserve. Farming is carried on only to a limited extent; however, from 122 acres there was a total yield of 2,506 bushels, including wheat, oats, and barley. Potatoes and other roots are grown, but last season's yield did not come up to the average. These Indians do not lose an opportunity of earning money by freighting, and with the addition of what they derive from hunting and sale of senega-root, they make a tolerably good living.

Buildings.—There are four particularly good houses built of logs with good shingle roofs; one of these has been added to the number since my last report. The other dwellings are also built of logs, but the roofs are made of poles and sod, with a fairly good pitch. Few of these houses are occupied in the summer, the Indians preferring, and having better health, under canvas. The stables are built of logs, and by the most industrious are fairly well kept; others not so industrious, are dilatory in adding to, or improving what stabling they possess.

Stock.—The cattle are of a good class, and the bulls sent in by the department, part of the cost of which is paid by the Indians, are thoroughbred pedigreed animals.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few ploughs, most of the implements used by the Indians are their private property. They have mowers, horse-rakes, wagons and sleighs, sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—Two boarding schools, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other under those of the Church of England, are situated not far from the agency headquarters; both are fairly well attended, and good progress is

being made in the different branches of education. There is, however, room for improvement in the disposition of Indians to take advantage of the opportunity so generously afforded them by the department and the missions, to have their children educated; and even when they have placed them in a school, to allow them to remain there until they have derived sufficient benefit.

Characteristics and Progress.—Very few of these Indians can be called indolent, they are making progress, though slowly, towards being self-supporting. There are several families who formerly received government rations regularly, who now seldom need assistance, and in fact all of them, except the totally destitute, require less assistance than they used to; on the whole they are law-abiding, and becoming more independent.

Temperance and Morality.—With the continued increase of immigration, and the consequent springing up of towns within reach of the Indians, I cannot speak so highly as formerly with regard to their temperate habits, but I have no reason to report more unfavourably of their moral character.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Reserves.—Ooneepowhayo reserve, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein's reserve, No. 122, adjoin one another, and being situated on the southern and western shores of Frog lake, are together generally known as Frog Lake band.

The area of Ooneepowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres. The character of the soil throughout is sandy loam. The southern portion is hilly, studded with poplar groves. The eastern portion is thickly wooded with poplar, and the rolling western portion abounds in willow thickets and clumps of poplar. The open parts all over afford good pasture for cattle, and there are some small patches where good hay can be cut, but not in large quantities. The Indians have to move off the reserve to get sufficient hay for their cattle.

The area of Puskeeahkeewein's reserve is 25,600 acres, and joins on to the north-west corner of Ooneepowhayo reserve. The soil is sandy loam, and in favourable seasons a good supply of hay can be cut in the marshes. The surface is undulating, and in places willows grow thickly; on the higher land poplar grows abundantly. To the north and northwest there is a fairly good growth of pine trees.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 106, and of Puskeeah-keewein's band, 28.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good; there is only one family that can be called delicate, and they are consumptive. During the trying winter, however, a number were laid up with severe colds; no epidemic made its appearance in this band. A general cleaning up around the houses is made every spring, and the refuse and filth that has accumulated during the winter, is burnt. The children are vaccinated whenever it is possible to do so, and at treaty-time the doctor is present to operate on those who can be favourably influenced.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising is followed to some extent by these Indians, but the difficulty in getting hay, in addition to the indolence of some of them, retards success. A little farming is attempted, every assistance being given them in the way of helping them to get seed, but only one family has any material success; 28 acres were cropped, yielding 398 bushels of the various kinds of grain. Their small gardens produced about 50 bushels of potatoes. All these Indians are hunters and trappers, and with the fish caught in Frog lake and another smaller lake in the neighbourhood, they make their living.

Buildings.—The dwellings are all built of logs, with roofs made of poles covered with sod; they are warm and comfortable in winter, but in summer few are occupied, living under canvas being preferred by the Indians, which is certainly more healthy. The stables owned by two families are comfortable and afford shelter for the weaker cattle during the winter, while others cannot be well spoken of.

Stock.—The cattle are of a good class, the bulls being thoroughbred.

Farm Implements.—They have mowers, horse-rakes, wagons and sleighs, sufficient for their requirements.

Education.—Three of the children from these reserves are at the Roman Catholic boarding school at Onion Lake, there being no school of any kind nearer them. The parents of the children—who are from three different families—are pleased to have them at the school, and do not interfere with them in any way. The pupils are progressing favourably.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of five families, these Indians may be called indolent so far as industrial pursuits are concerned, but the five are progressing favourably, and are supporting themselves. The indolent, though nominally Christians, are paganish in their habits, and the tum-tum is often to be heard at night. Otherwise, they are all quiet, well-conducted people, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance has not yet reached these people, and morally I do not know that they can be called bad.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Reserve.—Keeheewin's reserve lies about 35 miles northwest of Frog lake, a portion of its southwest boundary being part of the eastern shore of Long lake. It contains an area of 18,016 acres. The southern portion is well wooded with poplar and pine; the rest, and greater portion, of the reserve lies in a valley, and contains valuable hay-lands; there are also numerous poplar groves, and the higher lands are of a rich sandy loam. The reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, the only drawback to farming being the fear of early frosts.

Population.—The population is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—Until this last winter this band has enjoyed very good health. During January and February there was not a family who had not some member laid up with severe cold; indigestion has also been a very common complaint with them. The people are more cleanly in their habits than the average Indian, and keep their houses well swept and clean. Each spring the precincts of the dwellings are cleaned up, and the rubbish burnt.

Occupations.—These Indians do not receive any assistance to speak of, from the department, and as an industrial pursuit, have so far confined themselves to cattle-raising, at which they have proved successful; their attempt at farming being hardly worthy of notice. However, I look for improvement in this line. The district is good for hunting, but on account of the great depth of snow this winter, and the unusually sickly state of the Indians, they met with little success.

Buildings.—Hitherto a group of these Indians had their houses close together, and used a common stable and cattle shelter; now they have dispersed and have separate places, in some cases two families having joint stabling. The new houses and stables are well built, and the stabling will be added to this year.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of a very good class, and as on the other reserves, the bulls are thoroughbred.

Farm Implements.—For the purpose of putting up hay, they are well provided with the necessary materials, and one of the Indians has promised to provide a binder for the general use of the band, if the others will buy ploughs and harrows, and go in properly for farming.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, but the Onion Lake schools are open to them; only one family is at present taking advantage of this means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are progressing, and the majority are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is no fault of these Indians, and no cases of immorality have come to my notice.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 40 miles north of Onion Lake agency, and about 6 miles southwest of Cold lake. It contains an area of 46,720 acres of comparatively level country, well adapted for raising cattle. Hay intermixed with pea-vine can be cut in abundance; a portion of the southwest corner is well timbered with pine and poplar. The soil is of a rich loam, but early frosts interfere with successful farming.

Population.—The population of the band is 273. These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe, whereas the bands already dealt with in this report are of the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—An improvement is noticeable in the appearance of these Indians, no doubt due to the continual advice given them as to cleanliness and sanitation, by the medical attendant and myself, during the epidemic of diphtheria referred to in my last report. Their general health is better. The usual spring cleaning around the premises is also attended to by them, and there are but few children that have not been vaccinated. No epidemic has attacked the band of late.

Occupations.—The Chipewyans are trappers and hunters; it is their business and is closely followed. This winter, however, they have not been so successful as usual, on account of the severity of the weather and depth of snow. They draw a large portion of their food-supply from Cold lake, in the way of trout, whitefish, and jackfish. They also raise cattle, but beyond putting up hay for them, and leaving some members of the family at home to feed them while the rest are off hunting, the owners pay little attention to them.

Buildings.—The dwellings are in many instances well built, and there is a better pitch to the roofs than on those of other reserves; more care is devoted to their horse stables than to the cattle stables and shelters.

Stock.—The cattle are of a low grade; good bulls have been supplied them, with a view to improving the quality of the offspring.

Farm Implements.—They have a stock sufficient for their present requirements.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve; one child is at Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious in the business that they have been brought up to, namely: trapping and hunting; they are handy workmen, and are capable of earning good wages, freighting, or engaging on survey parties, at which latter work they have given general satisfaction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding, not altogether temperate; and fairly moral in their habits.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

PAS AGENCY,

THE PAS, SASK., April 6, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Pas agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake and has an area of 3,010·93 acres. It is well timbered, and considerable hay can be cut; the soil is good, but is covered in a greater part with limestone.

Population.—This band numbers 164 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fair, during the past winter a good deal of grippe prevailed, but no deaths were reported from this cause.

Occupations.—These people depend mainly on fishing and hunting for a living, also grow a few potatoes for their own use. They might keep a number of cattle on this reserve, but so long as they can make a living at work more congenial to them, they are not inclined to do so.

Buildings.—The buildings are of small size, the premises fairly tidy, and in some cases surrounded by palisades.

Education.—There is a day school, which is fairly attended; but owing to the parents taking their children with them when out hunting, the attendance is not regular.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and industrious in so far as providing for their immediate wants, but resemble their brethren throughout the country, in disliking to anticipate future wants.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of any case of intemperance nor of any immorality during the year.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake; a large island in the lake also forms part of this reserve, which together with a hay reserve, makes a total of 3,663 acres. This consists mainly of timber, swamp and hay-land, the soil is good, but in some parts rocky.

Population.—The population of this band consists of 131 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—A severe type of grippe resulted in the death of several infants, otherwise the general health has been good. The majority of the Indians are neat and tidy in their personal appearance, quite a few keep their houses and premises in good condition, but there are others who are careless in this respect.

Occupations.—Fishing for their own use as well as for sale, forms their main source of revenue; in addition they also hunt fur-bearing animals, making altogether a good living. A few patches of potatoes are also grown, but like the Chemawawin band, they do not care for cattle.

Buildings.—The buildings are of a fairly good kind; at the time of my visit the premises were not kept as tidy as they should have been, but an improvement in this respect is looked forward to.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but owing to the wandering habits of the Indians, the attendance is poor.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians might be better off and more comfortable, if they worked with that object in view; but they are improvident, and their ambition is satisfied to have sufficient for the day.

Temperance and Morality.—It has been hinted that they sometimes procure liquor through the agency of the white fishermen who work on Moose lake, but of this I have not been able to get positive proof. In the matter of their conduct, there is no improvement, owing to their proximity to the fishing camps. At the annuity payments, a new chief, Cuthbert Steersman, was appointed in lieu of the late chief, George Beaver. An improvement in their general behaviour is looked for.

THE PAS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river. These Indians have also a timber reserve on the Carrot river and a fishing station on Clearwater

lake, making a total area of 7,610 acres. The soil in some parts is very good when cleared, the greater portion of this reserve being covered with small timber, muskeg and hay swamps. On the south side of the river, 500 acres was surrendered by the band in August, last, for a proposed townsite, the Canadian Northern railway crossing the river at this point.

Population.—This band numbers 427 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—There was a severe epidemic of grippe, during the winter, resulting in the death of four infants and two adults. A few consumptives of long standing also died during the year. The medical attendant, Dr. Larose, is an efficient and painstaking officer, who takes a lot of trouble to make the Indians understand the laws which govern health; but it seems to be an impossibility to get them to live up to even the simplest of these rules. Garbage is burned up in the spring, and a good many whitewash their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—This band live mostly by hunting and fishing, a number earned a good deal of money during the past summer in connection with the railway construction and surveys; they also grow potatoes, and some keep a few cattle.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are on the whole very fair. Those living on the surrendered portion of the reserve have been paid compensation to remove their buildings, and will, I hope, put up a better class of dwellings.

Stock.—A few have some cattle and ponies. Although the winter was one of exceptional severity, there was sufficient fodder for all the stock.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at the Big Eddy, the other at the Pas, both are as well attended as can be expected, taking into consideration the Indians' mode of living.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are a respectable and law-abiding community. They have a saw-mill, which they own, and operate themselves without outside help; they have cut at this date 800 logs, and expect to cut 400 more before the end of the season, which should make about 60,000 feet of lumber.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral in their conduct; but I fear that, with the advent of the railway, these simple-minded folks will be brought in contact with the disreputable white men, whose evil influence will leave its mark.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, at the foot of the Pas mountain, and is 2,237 acres in extent. The soil is very good and some of the finest spruce timber grows here; there is also a considerable area of hay-land.

Population.—This band has a membership of 76 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is remarkably good, the people are neat and tidy, their houses and premises are also clean. They have burned a kiln of lime for their own use, some of which they have sold to the Red Earth band.

Occupations.—They live mostly by hunting fur-bearing animals, and big game, during some seasons of the year; they also do considerable fishing for their own use. The Indians here have gardens and grow considerable quantities of potatoes.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are good, comfortable log houses, whitewashed inside and out, and present a neat appearance.

Stock.—They show a good deal of interest in their cattle, providing ample fodder and housing them comfortably during the winter.

Education.—The day school on this reserve has been closed, since last September, owing to the inability of securing a teacher, but will be opened again the coming quarter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are quiet and law-abiding; owing to their isolated position, there is little change in their manner of living, and they are contented so long as their immediate wants are satisfied.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both moral and temperate.

RED EARTH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated on the Carrot river, about 15 miles farther up stream from Shoal lake. It has an area of 2,040 acres. The soil is of excellent quality, there is also an extent of hay-lands, and poplar timber.

Population.—There are 127 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of an epidemic of grippe, from the effects of which two infants died, the health of this band has been very good. All garbage is gathered up and burned, most of the houses are whitewashed and seem to be kept clean inside.

Occupations.—The members of this band, like the Shoal Lake Indians, follow the hunt for a living; they grow large quantities of potatoes and have a number of cattle.

Buildings.—They have good log houses, which in most cases are whitewashed, and have palisade fences around them. The stables are also well built and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are well looked after and plenty of hay is put up for their use.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is well attended. While the parents seem to be anxious to have their children educated, they want this done on the reserve, and refuse to send their children to any industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are industrious, they have no opportunity of earning anything except by their hunt, yet they seem to be in better circumstances, more cheerful, and neater in their personal appearance, and homes, than any other band in this agency. In the summer they catch fish in the Carrot river, which tides them over until the game and fur season.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 1,883·17. The soil is of a poor quality, stony, swampy, and covered with brush and timber.

Population.—The band numbers 165 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fair, the mortality amongst infants, owing to grippe, being more marked than at other reserves. The Indians of this band live very little in their houses, being away most of their time hunting and fishing; therefore, the houses are not kept as well as they should be.

Occupations.—These people are engaged principally hunting and fishing; they also work on the boats carrying goods to the different trading posts.

The buildings on this reserve are for the most part small log houses; there is room for improvement in the general appearance.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the nomadic propensities of the inhabitants.

Characteristics and Progress.—As their well-being depends, in a large measure, on the value of the hunt, and their success in fishing, and as these factors fluctuate, it can be seen that the quality of their living is an uncertain one.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are fairly temperate, and their moral conduct is up to the average.

PETER BALLENDINE'S BAND.

These Indians have no reserve as yet. They live entirely by the hunt, going as far as the Churchill and Nelson rivers in quest of fur. They assemble once a year at Pelican Narrows to receive their annuities. At the last payments this band numbered 441 souls.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I was transferred from the Pelly agency in August last, so I cannot mention any progress, judged by past standards. Corporal Munday of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who is in charge of the detachment at Cumberland, has patrolled the Shoal Lake, Red Earth, and Pas reserves; he has been of great assistance to me; this and his strict attention to duty are pleasing facts to mention.

I have, &c.,

FRED. FISCHER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 3, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1907. This agency consistes of four reserves, viz.: Coté's, No. 64; The Keys, No. 65; Kisickouse's, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 62½. Fishing Lake reserve has been transferred back to Touchwood Hills agency since last report.

COTE'S BAND, NO. 64.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 21,172 acres, and surrounds the town of Kamsack, a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with bluffs of poplar and willow, with large openings of farming and hay lands interspersed.

Population.—At the last census there were 242.

Health and Sanitation.—There has not been any sickness of a serious nature during the year, except two cases of fractured limbs at Crowstand boarding school, and those soon recovered. Dr. J. I. Wallace, the medical officer for this agency, has given all possible attention to the cases to which he was called and has been exceedingly successful in dealing with these cases.

Education.—Crowstand boarding school is the seat of learning for the reserve. The children are not only given the ordinary class-room education, but the boys are thoroughly trained in all matters pertaining to general farm work and stock-raising, while the girls are well drilled in all the branches of housekeeping and dressmaking. Rev. W. McWhinney and his staff deserve great credit for the able manner in which they are conducting this school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Financially the year has been one of the best. The farming members of the band had good crops to sell as well as hay and wood, while the hunters found fur abundant and in demand.

Very little breaking was done during the year, although every assistance was given to the band. They are a hard lot to get along with, being too near to outside influence and evils.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor and still continue to get supplied, although every possible means is taken to prevent it, as the numerous convictions go to show. Hand in

hand with intemperance goes immorality among the women as a means of obtaining liquor. With a small railroad town within the limits of the reserve, the opportunity for intemperance and immorality is greatly increased.

THE KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 38 square miles and is situated 20 miles northwest of Kamsack and 3 miles west of Fort Pelly; it is bounded on the south and west by the Assiniboine river. The land is very rolling, but has some good spruce and tamarack timber on it. A large part of it is covered with poplar bluffs with numerous openings of farm and hay lands.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there were 82 souls paid.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good. Dr. Wallace attends to this band also when needed. Every spring all the rubbish is cleaned up around the houses and burned to prevent disease.

Education.—There is only a day school on this reserve, and, as the children are scattered over a large area of the reserve and often go with their parents on hunting expeditions, it is very hard to get anything like regular attendance. Rev. Owen Owens, the Anglican missionary and teacher, does everything possible to get the children out to school, and they would make good progress if they only could attend regularly.

Progress.—This band is advancing steadily, and we look for better results in the future. The oat crop was ruined by worms last season and was a heavy loss to the young farmers; but they are not discouraged yet and are working at stables, rails and posts in anticipation of better crops next year.

Temperance and Morality.—This is the most temperate band in the agency, as it is the most remote from the centres of civilization and therefore less tempted.

KISICKOUSE BAND, NO. 66.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 28 square miles and lies north of the town of Kamsack, 9 miles. It is bounded on the west by the Assiniboine river and on the east by the Duck mountains. The reserve is covered with poplar bluffs, with ample openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population.—There were 131 souls at last census.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been good; the few calls for attendance were promptly looked after by Dr. Wallace.

Education.—The children of this band are educated under the supervision of Rev. Father De Corby, the Roman Catholic missionary, at his boarding school at the east side of the reserve. A farm is being started in connection with the school and the boys will be taught all the branches of farming and stock-raising. The girls are getting splendid training in general housework, sewing, knitting and dressmaking. Miss Nora Shannon, who has charge of the school classes, has a second-class certificate, and is doing good work in the class-room with her pupils.

Progress.—This was the best year this band has had. Crops were good, hay was abundant, fur was plentiful and sold at a good figure. We hope that this will encourage these men to greater efforts next year.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is, with a few exceptions, a temperate, moral-living people.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62½.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 11,680 acres, of which about 2,400 is timber-land, the remainder is covered with poplar bluffs interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands. The reserve is situated on the line of the Canadian Northern railway at a point 13 miles west of Grandview, Manitoba.

Population.—The last census shows 73 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no sickness on this reserve of a serious nature this year. All calls for medical treatment are promptly attended to by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, who is in charge of this reserve.

Education.—The children of this band who desire an education go to Birtle boarding school, as there is no school on the reserve.

Progress.—The Indians of this band work in the neighbouring saw-mills and lumber camps a great part of the winter and early summer. They also make a great deal of money from hunting and from the sale of wood. With a good energetic farm instructor in charge, this band could soon be made self-supporting; but with only occasional visits from the agent, there is danger of their being ruined by liquor drinking, to which a number of them are already addicted, and being so near the railway and small towns along it and having a great many men passing through their reserve from Grandview to the mills and camps, thus making the purchase of liquor very easy, this band will soon become slaves to this nefarious traffic unless very closely watched and cared for.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Taking the agency as a whole, there has been some little progress, but not as much as we would wish.

The liquor traffic from the town of Kamsack, which is so conveniently situated on Cote's reserve, has been the great drawback to this agency, especially to Coté band.

The crops were good, the cattle sold realized a large amount of money; hay was abundant as were also fur and game, so that the Indians lived well and were able to purchase some implements and tools as well as good clothing and food.

The houses and stables with a few exceptions are very poor, but the Indians are getting out some logs while the weather is good, and we expect better houses and stables to be built before another winter. Three new houses have been built during the year, one frame and two log houses, all have shingled roofs and good high walls.

This agency should be able to do without rations in a very short time, as the rations have been cut down for several years past and most of the old have some one with whom to live.

I have, &c.,

W. G. BLEWETT,
Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
BALCARRES, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Qu'Appelle agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves,—Piapot, No. 75; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

PIAPOT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises the whole of township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd meri-

dian, and contains in all about 58 square miles. The land is rather a light sandy loam, but produces very fair crops, which mature early. The crop last year was fairly good.

The reserve has abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley, and this year a good supply was put up.

The wood is small and consequently but little is sold from this reserve.

Population.—The Indians of this band with a few exceptions belong to the Cree tribe. This band numbers 166.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy. There are but few cases of scrofula, consumption or sore eyes. Grippe caused some sickness this year, but nothing serious. The majority of the houses are clean and well kept. A number of the houses have shingled roofs.

Occupations.—These Indians have not increased their acreage of cultivated land since July, last. The number of cattle are increasing year by year. Considerable money is earned from the sale of hay, wood, senega-root, musk-rat skins, polished horns and bead-work. The crop threshed last fall was 3,408 bushels. In addition to this, owing to a break-down, some of the crop was not threshed, which will increase the yield considerably.

Buildings.—All houses are of one storey only, but are all floored, and a few have shingled roofs. The stables are comfortable.

Stock.—A goodly sum of money was realized from the sale of cattle on this reserve last fall, besides a sufficient supply of beef from animals killed. Good bulls are used and the quality of the cattle is improving.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this reserve are well equipped with farm implements, almost all being their own property. They also own a quarter interest in a steam thresher.

Education.—Some of the children from this band attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school, and some Regina industrial school. Less opposition to and more interest in the education of their children is being shown by the parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are gradually progressing, tilling more land, increasing the number of their cattle, purchasing better outfits and with the exception of a few old and infirm get no help from the government.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the proximity of new towns and new settlers coming in, it is becoming more difficult to prevent the Indians from securing intoxicants, but only a few cases of intoxication have come to my notice during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of Piapot reserve and south of the Qu'Appelle river. The reserve contains about 58 square miles.

The land is heavier than that of Piapot reserve and grows heavier crops. A plentiful supply of hay for fodder and for sale can easily be secured on this reserve.

The wood-supply on this reserve is limited, but is sufficient for fire-wood for the band and some for sale.

Population.—The Indians of this band are Crees and Saulteaux. The population is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are not so healthy as those on Pasqua and Piapot reserves. There is considerable consumption, scrofula and sore eyes. Some of the houses are kept neat and clean, but some of the older Indians cannot be made to see the necessity for cleanliness and ventilation.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising and some little rat-hunting and digging senega-root. Considerable surplus hay is put up and sold each year. These Indians have a large herd of cattle and in consequence they are well off.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are not at all satisfactory, being small, low and sod-roofed and with poor ventilation, but they are floored with lumber. The

stables are near the houses. This year the village will be broken up, as several of the Indians will build better houses at distances apart.

Stock.—These Indians have a fine herd of cattle, principally Shorthorn grades. These are pastured during the summer in a large pasture of 8,000 acres. This field has abundance of water and grass.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, which have been paid for with their own earnings.

Education.—These Indians now offer no opposition to the schools or to the education of their children. Some of the children are at Qu'Appelle industrial school and some at Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not make much progress, being for the most part old men and not very good workers, but by the sale of cattle, grain, logs and wood they are making a very good living.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is very temperate and, I believe, very moral.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle and is bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle lakes. It extends south now about 5 miles, having Muscowpetung reserve on the west. The area since the sale of surrendered land is about 35 sections. There is considerable wood on this reserve, especially along the valley and in the large ravines. The hay-supply is made up principally of 'prairie wool.'

Population.—The population of this band is 132, made up of Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this band has been good. These Indians are more advanced than their Muscowpetung and Piapot neighbours. There are a number of good houses one and a half storeys high, on this reserve, and some of these are kept exceptionally neat and tidy.

Occupations.—A number of the older and nearly all the younger Indians depend almost entirely upon mixed farming for sustenance. There are some good farmers on this reserve. Considerable money has been earned this winter by selling wood, due to a big prairie fire last spring which killed the bluffs. One young man, working alone, has earned almost $50 a month for the five months after November 1, 1906.

Stock.—On account of the scarcity of hay the Indians here cannot keep as large herds as are kept on Muscowpetung reserve, yet enough are kept to prove profitable and to supply beef besides. These cattle are of good quality and good bulls are being used. The cattle are kept in a pasture during the summer.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements, almost all private property.

Education.—The children from this band are all willingly sent to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Progress is being made by these Indians year by year. This year in selling their land they sold considerable cultivated soil, but the acreage under cultivation will soon again be almost as much as before. Some individuals stand on a par with the best neighbouring white farmers both in equipment and in crop returns. This band has handled considerable money this year from the sale of lands, a large portion of which was invested in horses, harness and farm implements by the younger Indians, and in living expenses by the older.

Temperance and Morality.—The same difficulty is found here as on Piapot reserve. Intoxicants can be easily secured by the Indians, but those who have been discovered have been punished, as also the men who have furnished the intoxicants. Otherwise the morality of these Indians is very good.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of 7 square miles. The soil is very light, but yielded a very good crop last year.

Population.—The Indians of this band are Sioux or Dakotas, and formerly resided in the United States. The number is about 220, it being difficult to get an exact census, as they do not receive treaty and move about considerably.

Health and Sanitation.—These are the healthiest Indians of this agency. There is very little scrofula or consumption among them and little sickness of any kind.

The houses are small, but are clean. The women have worked among white people and are not so indolent as the Crees.

Occupations.—These Indians farm almost all the tillable land on the reserve, and keep a few cattle. They have considerable difficulty in getting hay, and their pasturage is limited. The men also work out a good deal and are in demand as farm-hands at good wages. The women are good gardeners and raise good crops of garden stuff.

Buildings.—The houses, though small, are well kept. Building material cannot be found on this reserve, consequently building is limited.

Stock.—The herd here is small and fodder is hard to get, but the cattle are well kept and add materially to the income of the band. The Indians on this reserve have some very good horses.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements of their own and take good care of them.

Education.—There is little, if any, opposition to the schools here. Almost all the children from this reserve attend Qu'Appelle industrial school, and learn readily.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are strong and healthy and not indolent, so are good farm labourers and as such earn considerable money. They are fond of sport and their football team is well-known. The men dress like white men. The cultivated area is being gradually increased.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83 AND 84.

Reserve.—These reserves are situated in ranges 10 and 11, west of the 2nd meridian, townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, about 10 miles north of the towns of Abernethy and Balcarres.

These reserves are much cut up with bluffs and sloughs, the bulk of the farming land being on Peepeekesis reserve, where almost all the farming is done. The soil is a good sandy loam, and produces good crops when well cultivated.

Population.—The Indians, with very few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe. The population is: Little Black Bear, 60; Star Blanket, 39; Okanees, 58; Peepeekesis, 106.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians here is very good, although considerable scrofula and consumption exist. In the majority of cases the houses are cleanly and well kept.

Occupations.—All the younger Indians and a number of the old are engaged quite extensively in mixed farming. The bands own large herds of cattle, consequently hay must be put up by these Indians. Considerable money is also earned by cutting and selling wood and dry logs.

Buildings.—The houses and stables in the colony are of superior quality, and even among the old Indians some very good houses are to be found. The old sod-roofed houses are becoming fewer year by year.

Stock.—The large herd owned by these bands is of very good quality and is improving, as good bulls are being used. The cattle are fed by the owners in the winter, and pastured in a large fenced pasture during the summer.

Some excellent Canadian-bred geldings and mares are owned by these Indians, and as a good registered stallion is used each year, a fine lot of colts are now growing up. The ex-pupils in the colony also keep cows, pigs and hens.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm machinery and take very good care of it.

Education.—Many of the Indians show an interest in the education of their children, and none now show opposition. The children from these reserves attend either File Hills boarding school or Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are taking a greater interest in their work than formerly, realizing benefit from the results. They all appear to live well, and with the exception of a very few old people, supply themselves with plenty of clothing, food and money.

Temperance and Morality.—No difficulty has been experienced with these Indians during the past nine months with regard to intemperance or immorality.

The ex-pupil colony still progresses, increasing in numbers, in the area of land cultivated and in the quality of farming that is being done. The desire to excel has been awakened, and the homes have been improved both in size and in cleanliness. Taking all things into consideration, these young people are making excellent progress.

I have, &c.,

WM. GORDON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 9, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the nine months included in the past fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Five reserves are now included in this agency, namely, Muscowequan's, No. 85, George Gordon's, No. 86, Day Star's, No. 87, Poorman's, No. 88, and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are located on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian on the old Carlton trail about 50 miles northwest of Lipton, Canadian Pacific railway station, on the Kirkella branch.

The government telegraph office is situated about 300 yards from this office.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The soil is a good clay loam and well adapted for grain-raising. The eastern portion is rolling prairie interspersed with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs. The western part is heavily timbered with poplar bush in which good building logs and fire-wood are easily obtained. The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway angles across this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good. No epidemics of disease have occurred during the past nine months.

All rubbish which collects around their dwellings during the winter months is raked up and burned in the spring.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the principl occupations of this band. The sale of dry fire-wood and logs, of which they have an abundant supply on their reserve, is beginning to form an important source of income. A number of the older people earn their living almost exclusively by hunting, trapping and digging senega-root.

The members of this band are giving more attention to farming and are increasing their acreage under cultivation. This year they threshed out over 7,000 bushels of oats and barley and 846 bushels of wheat, all of which was of excellent quality. A number of them have nice gardens also.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are mostly small log structures with sod roofs. A number of the Indians have taken out logs for new houses which they will build this summer. These houses will be of a better class.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. An abundant supply of hay was put up, and this was supplemented with oat straw. The cattle stables are roomy and comfortable and were kept clean and neat.

Farm Implements.—This band is now well equipped with farm implements and machinery.

Education.—The children of this band attend the Muscowequan boarding school, whose property adjoins the reserve. The boys are given practical instruction in farming and the care of stock under the supervision of a practical farmer, and the girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, dressmaking and butter-making.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the class-room, which is under the supervision of Sister Riordan, who is a very competent and successful teacher.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality came to my notice during the past year.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills about 13 miles south of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. The north-eastern portion is covered with poplar bush and scrub, the remainder of the reserve being rolling prairie, rather rough, and in some places stony. The soil is good, and when brought under cultivation, has proved to be very productive and matures grain early.

Population.—The population of this band is 197.

Health and Sanitation.—Apart from an epidemic of diphtheria in January, which resulted in four deaths, the general health on this reserve has improved. Their houses were thoroughly renovated and disinfected last fall before they moved into them for the winter, and more attention is being given to dieting and sanitation.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and hunting are the principal occupations of this band; all of which have proved profitable industries during the past season. A few of the Indians earned good wages by freighting bridge timber for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, others took out dry logs and fire-wood to the value of over $3,000, for which they found a ready market amongst the new settlers. The cattle-holders of this band keep the agency and boarding schools supplied with fresh beef during the summer months, besides providing for their own requirements.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are the best in the agency. They are nearly all one and one-half storeys high, with shingled roofs; many of them are willowed and plastered outside and in, and they look very neat and thrifty.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are steadily increasing. They were well cared for during the winter months.

This band gets more benefit from their cattle than the other bands in this agency, inasmuch as most of them keep one or more cows milking and make their own butter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

They own their own threshing-machine, and one of their number, who is a graduate of the Elkhorn industrial school, does the repairing and blacksmithing for the band.

Education.—The children of this band mostly attend the Gordon boarding school, which is situated in a central position on the reserve.

In addition to the class-room studies, the girls are given instruction in knitting, mending, cooking and general housework. The boys take care of the stock, cut wood and work in the garden under the direct supervision of the principal.

One of the interesting features of this reserve is the church, which with the graveyard and premises is kept in repair by the band, the majority of whom are members of the Anglican Church.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Three of them were convicted and sent to gaol for this offence, which had a salutary effect on the rest. No complaints of immorality were lodged against any of them.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in Big Touchwood hills about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters, and contains an area of 15,360 acres, most of which is covered with a heavy growth of poplar bush and willow scrub, hay sloughs and small lakes. There are small open spots near the southeast side, which are being utilized for the growing of grain and root crops. The soil is a rich black loam, which produces the heaviest crops grown in the agency.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been very good during the year. Decided improvement has been noticed in cleanliness and in the manner in which they kept their houses and premises. The refuse that collects around their houses is raked up and burnt in the spring.

Occupations.—Apart from their cattle and grain-raising operations, these Indians engage in hunting, freighting, working for settlers and making bead-work.

Their grain crop consisted of 4,756 bushels of oats, for which they found a ready market and good prices. The past year has been the most successful one this band has experienced.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses on this reserve are all one-storey log buildings roofed with sod. Some of them have two rooms, and all are floored with lumber and fairly well lighted. Their cattle stables are roomy and of a fairly good class.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve with Mrs. S. E. Smythe as teacher. There are fifteen names on the roll, all of whom attend regularly. The Indians are very proud of their school and take a great interest in it; consequently there is no difficulty in keeping up the attendance.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are also given instruction in sewing, knitting, gardening, singing and religion. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants. They are a civil, moral and law-abiding people.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of the agency headquarters and comprises an area of 27,200 acres, nearly all of which is a rolling prairie broken here and there with hay sloughs. The soil is a clay loam, which is well adapted for the growing and maturing of grain and root crops. There is an abundant supply of hay available on this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve has been good, the main cause of illness being consumption. Their premises are cleaned each spring and rubbish burned. These Indians are inclined to be untidy and dirty in their habits, and constant urging is necesasry in order to keep them anywhere near the mark. They are the most backward in this respect of any of the bands in this agency.

Occupations.—The resources from which these Indians derive their livelihood are farming, cattle-raising, hunting, freighting, digging senega-root, working for settlers, sale of fire-wood and willow posts, &c.

They have made a comfortable living for themselves, and only a few of the old people have received any help from the ration-house.

An effort has been made with some success in getting them to work independently and build their houses near their grain-fields. They are steadily increasing their acreage, and had nearly 4,000 bushels of grain, which they did not get threshed until March.

Buildings.—The houses are small log buildings. They seem to be very warm and suit the Indian idea of comfort.

Stock.—The stock on this reserve is increasing. Registered Shorthorn bulls are used for the improvement of the herd. An ample supply of hay was provided, and with few exceptions the cattle have wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped with farm implements and machinery, to which they are adding as they require them.

Education.—These Indians are many of them opposed to having their children educated, and only half the children of school age are attending school. I am making an effort to overcome their objections to the schools, with fair success.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints of intemperate or immoral conduct have been lodged against any of these Indians during the year. They give no trouble in this respect.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 22,080 acres. A portion of the reserve is level prairie, which is admirably adapted for grain-raising, the remainder is rolling land interspersed with poplar bluffs and hay sloughs.

A part of the Fishing lake is included in the reserve, in which jack-fish are caught. This is a food-supply of which these Indians avail themselves to a limited extent.

The Canadian Northern railway runs through this reserve, and a siding called Kylemore is located on the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good during the past nine months. No epidemic of any kind has visited them. So far they have derived their living principally from hunting, and as this calling necessitates their spending most of their time under canvas, the sanitary conditions are usually good.

Stock.—They have a nice herd of cattle, which are steadily increasing; they now number over 100 head.

Their cattle have come through the winter with very few losses. The hay-supply provided proved to be sufficient for their requirements.

Buildings.—Their dwellings compare favourably with those usually found on Indian reserves. Last fall several neat houses with thatched roofs were erected with the assistance of the farmer.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of the members of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicants; according to report, they have no difficulty in obtaining all they can afford to buy at the neighbouring towns.

Three of them were convicted in January of being drunk and were sent to gaol for a time.

Education.—A day school is in operation on this reserve which is under the auspices of the Church of England.

There are eight names on the roll, but, owing to the roving habit of the band, the attendance is very irregular.

GENERAL REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Tent Hospital.—A tent hospital under the supervision of a trained nurse was in operation at the agency headquarters for the treatment of scrofula cases during the months of August, September and part of October.

Ten cases were operated upon with satisfactory results. Where the diseased glands were unbroken, they were removed, old running sores were cured and cleansed, and the patients were cared for in the hospital until the wounds were healed.

All the cases treated were from Gordon's reserve. Our medical officer (Dr. Harvey) performed the operations, assisted by Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle.

The manner in which Nurse Purdy performed her arduous duties in connection with the care of the patients is commendable. Absolute cleanliness was insisted upon, and I am pleased to say that some of the lessons learned in this respect were continued in practice upon the return of the patients to their homes.

Characteristics and Progress.—I feel justified in saying that there has been general and even, I think, rapid progress towards self-support on all the reserves adjacent to the agency headquarters. The great influx of new settlers into the neighbourhood of the reserves has opened up sources of income which these Indians did not enjoy in the past and many of the Indians have shown a fair amount of energy in taking advantage of the opportunities as they presented themselves.

They have purchased a number of expensive farm implements and machinery, all payments on which they have promptly met, and they are in good standing at the present time.

Their herds have supplied them with a considerable quantity of fresh beef, besides providing them with a fair income, and, after deducting all issues, the cattle have increased in numbers.

The grain crop harvested was the largest ever grown by these Indians, and consisted of over 25,000 bushels, 1,553 of which was wheat and the rest oats and barley. The quality of the grain was good.

The issue of food-supplies is now practically confined to the old, sick and destitute, and a considerable reduction has been effected during the period reported upon.

There is no doubt that the Indians here are increasing in comfort and possessions, but they are doing so simply because they are being constantly urged and encouraged to work. They have not yet attained that sense of responsibility which will enable them to stand alone.

I have, &c.,

W. MURISON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 17, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

CARLTON AGENCY.

I visited this agency and the reserves of the eastern portion at intervals during the first three months of the year.

Mr. T. Borthwick was installed as agent, taking charge at the beginning of the year, and otherwise the staff remains unchanged.

A new and commodious office has been completed at the agency headquarters, replacing the one which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1906. This and other duties around the headquarters occupied a large share of the agent's attention and prevented his devoting the amount of time to general supervision of the reserves abroad that would have been desirable. He has for the most part, however, a competent and reliable staff, and the progress of the industries has not been retarded.

The agricultural season was favourable; threshing was completed in good time; the yield of grain was fair and the quality good.

Full advantage was not taken of the perfect weather for haying during August and September, and in consequence several owners of stock were short of feed before spring. Some had hay to spare, however, and in spite of the unusual length and severity of the winter, losses of cattle and horses have been moderate.

The habits of the Indians in respect to temperance and morality have been carefully observed by a staff of officials who are themselves men of exemplary conduct, and on the whole the year's record is good. The main trail to Green Lake passes through Mistawasis' and Ahtahkakoop's reserves, and the trail leading to Montreal Lake and the various lumber camps traverses the Sturgeon Lake and Little Red River reserves; and it is due in large measure to the vigilance of the employees of the department in charge of these reserves that violations of the provisions of the Indian Act regarding trespass and the use of intoxicants are not of frequent occurrence.

NORTHERN BANDS.

The inspection of the hunting bands of this agency was made in August in connection with the annuity payments.

William Charles' band has its headquarters, or chief place of meeting, at the south end of Montreal lake, 92 miles north of Prince Albert, where a reserve was set apart some fourteen years ago. Formerly only a few families had their dwellings here, but during the past year several new houses have been completed or begun, the opening in the dense bush is becoming larger, a new school building of an improved description has been erected, and the place is assuming somewhat the appearance of a regular Indian village. The rest of the band, which are still in the majority, have their dwellings at Deer lake, Trout lake, Bittern lake, and other points in the surrounding region favourable for game and fish, and on reserve 106A, near Sturgeon lake.

The dwellings are small, but the newer ones are neatly built, with floors of whip-sawed lumber and roofs of large sheets of spruce bark. In procuring this bark, I observed that many valuable standing trees had been destroyed, through the Indians peeling them to a height of six or eight feet. I pointed out the wastefulness of this practice, gave them an estimate of the value of such timber, and advised them in future to fell the tree, so that they might obtain a greater quantity of bark from it, and to utilize the trunk for whip-sawing.

The reserve contains a large quantity of green timber, poplar, spruce, and tamarack, having for many years past been immune from the destructive effects of forest fires, which elsewhere throughout the region have done much damage. I brought with me a dozen copies of warning notices supplied by the Superintendent of Forestry, containing a summary of the provisions of the law relative to prairie and forest fires, and posted them in conspicuous places along my route. I had this notice interpreted to the band, and gave a copy to the teacher of the day school, who is also over-

seer of the band, and asked him to read and explain it occasionally to his larger pupils.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This band numbers 518 souls, a majority of whom have their abodes in the region around Lac la Ronge, though nearly one-third of them have their dwellings, or their hunting-grounds, or both, along the Churchill river, in the region that is expected to be included in Treaty 10.

No reserve has as yet been set apart specially for this band, but they are now anxious that one should be surveyed for them on the west and south of the lake.

The annuity payments were made on August 17 and 18. For this purpose a fresh site was selected, namely, a large island near the west shore of the lake, which proved convenient for all concerned and in every respect a very suitable place. A small but secure and comfortable building had been erected on the grounds by the Venerable Archdeacon McKay, with the first product of his saw-mill, as an office and quarters for the paying agent, and the use of this building was given free.

The saw-mill just referred to was built for the purpose of providing lumber for the erection of a boarding school for the Indian children, towards which the department contributed a substantial sum; and at the date of inspection 45 M feet had been cut. A light stone foundation had been laid for one of the two buildings which it was intended to provide as school residences. During the fall the work of building went forward more rapidly than before, Rev. James Brown having arrived about the middle of September to assist in the work at this stage and later to assume the management of the school.

I have since learned that the school was opened to receive pupils at New Year's, and within two weeks twenty-five pupils were in residence, which is the present capacity of the school. As yet Mr. and Mrs. Brown constitute the entire staff; but some of the Indian women are employed to do the plainer duties, and one young woman, an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College, came and offered her services free.

Livelihood.—While none but able-bodied men can now earn a comfortable living by hunting, yet fish of good quality are so abundant in the waters of this region that very few can be said to be suffering any degree of privation as regards food. There are a few, however, whose resources, owing to sickness in the family or infirmity, do not extend much beyond a provision of daily food; and the overseers have been directed to hold the supplies sent in by the department mainly for these.

A number of young men have in the past earned a livelihood in summer to a large extent from boating for the trading companies and others. There is likely to be a rapid decrease in this employment, as in times of low water this method of transportation is both expensive and laborious, and a winter road is now being opened through to Lac la Ronge, by which in future almost all supplies will be carried.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

The staff of this agency includes J. P. G. Day as agent; C. J. Johnson, clerk; A. Tompkins, engineer; W. Venne, interpreter; S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant; and five farmers, namely, R. Jefferson in charge of Red Pheasant's and the Stony reserve, J. O. Forest in charge of Poundmaker's and Little Pine's, Daniel Villebrun in charge of Sweet Grass' band, H. Couture, of Moosomin's band, and A. Suffern, of Thunderchild's.

In addition to the ordinary duties of an agent, Mr. Day has charge of the live stock records for all the bands except Red Pheasant's and the Stony, as well as of the Indians' individual ledger, all of which have been punctually and accurately entered up.

Farmer Jefferson has occupied his present position for the past seven years, while Mrs. Jefferson has had charge of the day school, and their excellent influence over the Indians, at least of Red Pheasant's band, is distinctly perceptible in many ways. The other farmers are all new to their present duties, but are likely to be useful officers.

On Red Pheasant's reserve I found seven families occupying new and much improved dwellings, one being willowed and plastered, another having a stone foundation. On the other reserves the improvement is less marked, though everywhere there are some slight evidences of the benefit of the saw-mill which has been operated for the past three seasons at Burch lake, some 50 miles to the north.

A number of cases of lingering disease terminated fatally during the past winter; but no epidemic has visited these bands, and on the whole the health has been very fair.

The medical attendance has not been as effective as could be desired, owing in large measure to the fewness of the visits even in serious cases, the lack of skilled nursing, and the unfavourable conditions for sickness in almost any Indian dwelling.

The farming season of 1906 was tolerably favourable, though a considerable heat and scarcity of rain continuing throughout July somewhat reduced the results that otherwise would have been attained. The crop consisted almost entirely of wheat and oats. The total yield was 3,500 bushels less than in 1905, and was made up as follows:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Total.
Red Pheasant's reserve	525	3,415	3,940
Stony reserve	205	20	225
Sweet Grass' reserve	1,392	1,930	3,322
Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves.	1,968	2,037	4,005
Moosomin's reserve	962	1,960	2,922
Thunderchild's reserve	786	1,967	2,753
Total	5,838	11,329	17,167

The haying season was particularly favourable, and the hay secured was of the finest quality. The feeding season, however, proved the longest that has been known for years, and on some of the reserves the supply of feed proved insufficient. In consequence of this and especially of the poor provision for the shelter of the stock in severe weather, there has been a considerable loss of cattle.

The conditions of the cattle industry have materially changed within the last few years in this locality. The price of hay in the towns adjacent to the reserves was $10 per ton in the fall and $18 in the spring; and it can never pay to winter cattle on hay at that price, that is, grade cattle intended for the beef market. Not that the Indians have too many cattle; they have not on the average as many as they should have, their stock numbering less than ten head for each able-bodied man. But unless they can be induced to engage in the cultivation of land on a scale sufficiently large to winter their cattle mainly with the by-products of the industry,—straw, waste grain, roots, &c.,—cattle-raising can no longer be made to pay here.

No continuous record of the Indians' earnings has been kept at this office, and I do not regard one compiled from details collected only at the end of twelve months as being sufficiently complete and accurate to be of any real value. The sources of their income are becoming constantly more varied and now include the sale of grain and hay, sale of live stock and their products, sale of wood, fence rails and pickets and house logs, sale of charcoal and lime, sale of furs, chiefly coyotes, foxes, muskrats, and lynx; breaking land and building houses for settlers, and other forms of day labour.

The progress of the Indians of this agency in the cultivation of industrious habits is very satisfactory. They have only to be convinced that there is in prospect a tolerably sure reward for any effort they may be called on to put forth, and there is little difficulty in inducing them to undertake it.

While there are still occasional cases of drunkenness among the Indians, they do not appear to be so frequent as formerly. This is due in large measure to the watchfulness and strictness of the agent in detecting and punishing offences of this nature, supported as he is by a staff of temperate men. Moreover, the class of people from whom the Indians formerly obtained liquor has now largely disappeared from around Battleford.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The staff of this agency consists of W. Sibbald as agent; Lang Turner, agency clerk; T. J. Slater, farmer; Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic; and John Bangs, teamster and interpreter.

All the employees are located at the headquarters of the agency at Onion Lake.

This agency includes five Cree bands, with reserves situated at Onion Lake, Frog Lake, and Long Lake, and a large band of Chipewyans who have a reserve near Cold Lake. The Cree bands are much mixed, and in many instances Indians are residing on lands in the actual ownership of which they have no part.

There are now four neatly finished and shingle-roofed houses on the reserves at Onion Lake, besides a few new, comfortable, and fairly well built houses that are not shingled. These have mostly been built within the past year, the walls being of logs, and the rest of the material for the most part obtained from the agency saw-mill, planer, and shingle-mill.

There is a noticeable improvement in furniture and housekeeping, and as a general rule more care appears to be bestowed upon the cleanliness of floors, walls, windows, cupboards, &c.

The agent has been making a strenuous effort, in which he has been supported by the medical attendants, to have open fireplaces constructed in all the Indians' dwellings, both old and new. The advantage and necessity of these as a means of ventilation is abundantly evident, and the Indians, once convinced of this, are not disinclined to resume the use of them.

During the early part of the winter a few children died of a throat disease which was pronounced to be diphtheria. How it originated or was introduced here is quite unknown, but credit is due to the medical attendants for detecting its presence so promptly and with the assistance of the agent establishing so effective a quarantine as to prevent its spread beyond the houses in which it was first discovered. The Indian children of the present day, shut up during a long and severe winter in hot and ill-ventilated houses, very readily contract throat trouble of various kinds, influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia, followed in due time by consumption.

Agriculture, though showing a slight increase for 1906, is still so limited as to count for little towards the support of the Indians. Even garden products are entirely insufficient for the requirements of the band, and that notwithstanding a free distribution of seeds and favourable weather conditions, which at the agency headquarters and schools afforded a good return of almost every article sown.

There has been a considerable loss of Indians' cattle in connection with the wintering. The hay-supply was sufficient only for a short, or at most an average, feeding season; and there was in consequence a scarcity of feed. With the best provisions in other respects, it might have proved sufficient; but the greater part of the stock was without shelter, and the loss is largely attributable to exposure to the severity of the weather.

Much might reasonably be expected of the Indians here in the way of farming, as they have a large outfit of oxen and other cattle on loan. Recently also they have received a few mares on loan from an agency band of forty head of horses. The agency stock of horses has remained at this number for some years past, the increase merely balancing the losses, and it is thought that greater success may be had by placing the animals that are not required for agency use in the hands of the most

deserving Indians, so that, if they do not breed, they will at least be available for work.

So far as the farming Indians of this agency are concerned, while there is no doubt that much good would result from a firmer insistence upon their pursuing their industries with greater diligence and in accordance with approved methods, yet following, to too large an extent, their own ideas and plans, they nevertheless are making some progress toward a comfortable and civilized way of living; their dress, their manners and speech, their morals, and all their habits of life, show a satisfactory advance.

About one-third of the Indians of this agency live solely by hunting and fishing. These include, besides a number of Chipewyans who live on or near the Cold Lake reserve, Crees to the number of 165 in treaty and about 80 who do not at present take treaty money. They are enrolled mainly with Seekaskootch's band, but claim that they were never members of this or of any of the other bands to whom lands have been assigned.

Their houses are but small and roughly built, badly kept, and in a few instances without wooden floors, what lumber is used in their construction being mostly whipsawed. Thin cotton is employed instead of glass for windows.

The furs now mainly depended upon in this region are muskrats, foxes, lynxes, and coyotes, besides bears, which are taken for a month or six weeks in the spring.

Some improvements have been made to the agency buildings. A furnace has been placed in the agent's dwelling, and some other repairs made. A clerk's dwelling has been completed, a very suitable building and comfortable.

The convenience of the office has been greatly improved by the fitting up of cupboards of shelves and pigeon-holes for the storage of stationery supplies in order, and for the arrangement of books and files in such a way that they can be immediately found when required. A suitable cupboard for drugs has also been provided.

I found the various records and returns neatly executed, accurate, and ready when required.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Kinistino's reserve at Barrier river was visited in July, and James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne in September, but no regular inspection of the Duck Lake agency was made during the year.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 11, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report on matters in connection with the different agencies within the South Saskatchewan inspectorate.

Although I was able to visit all the agencies in this inspectorate (except Touchwood Hills agency) twice during the last nine months, much of my time was taken up in attending to special work for the department. The work in connection with the

re-building of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, over which I had supervision, took much of my time, and it was only last week that this building was completed. Much time was occupied in taking land surrenders from the Indians,—Pasqua's band surrendered 16,077 acres and Cowessess and Kakewistahaw bands, of Crooked Lakes, 53,985 acres.

PELLY AGENCY.

Since my last report on this agency I regret to say that H. A. Carruthers, the agent, died. He met with a gunning accident in July, and was taken to the hospital, where he received every care, but never recovered. The late Mr. Carruthers was twenty years in the service of the department.

The Indians of this agency had a good crop last year as the returns sent in by the agent will show. The cattle were sold during November and December. I was at the agency in December and delivered twenty-seven head to Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides, and the average price received was $47. The cattle are really a fine lot. The country surrounding this agency cannot be surpassed for stock-raising.

There is still much room for improvement in the way of stabling in this agency, particularly on Cote's reserve. An effort is being made this winter to have logs taken out and new stables built.

The Indians have been able to sell more produce from their farms this year than ever before.

Since my last report a new steam threshing outfit was bought and paid for by Cote's band. The Indians of this band have also bought a number of wagons, ploughs, &c.

I was sorry to see that the Indians had not broken more land last summer, but for some reason they were quite indifferent, and very little cultivation was done last season.

On my two visits to Pelly last fall and winter a great deal of drinking among the Indians was reported to me, and on investigation this proved to be true. I regret to say that since the establishment of the town of Kamsack on the reserve, many of these Indians have developed the habit of drinking and spend a great deal of their time in town looking for liquor. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police have a man stationed in the town and he is kept busy all the time attending to the Indian liquor cases. The morals of the women have not improved since the town was established.

Shortly before the death of Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Blewett, of Edmonton, had been sent to the agency as clerk, and since the late agent's death he has been acting as agent.

I found the office work in good condition. The stores are well kept and everything in connection with the buildings and grounds in good order.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I visited this agency on August 3 and 4 for the purpose of paying the Indians their treaty money and attending to other matters in connection with the agency.

The Indians here are not progressive and are making little headway. Some of the younger men have ploughed small fields and built houses within the last two years, but on the whole I cannot say that much headway is being made.

Since my last report, Mr. Thomas Cory, who was acting as farmer, has been appointed agent. He is to have an assistant who is to act as clerk and farmer.

I sent my clerk to this agency in February to adjust some office matters.

Judging this agency by others, I should say there is very little drinking among the Indians. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I visited this agency twice during the past nine months on special business. These Indians had a good crop last year and put in a good winter, having provided

themselves with all they required. There are about six or eight old people in the whole agency that receive assistance in the way of rations from the department. The rest of the band provide for themselves.

The Indians of this agency worked well last summer and prepared a fine lot of land for crop. This band has a good pasture where all the cattle run during the summer months.

There has been very little sickness in this agency during the past nine months.

The agent here has no clerk, and it is with great difficulty that he is able to keep up his office work. I have given him what assistance I could from time to time.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I visited this agency on January 16 for the purpose of making a general inspection and also for the purpose of taking a surrender of 50,000 odd acres of land. I was successful in obtaining the surrender, and the papers were duly executed and forwarded to the department. I began my inspection of the agency after finishing up the work in connection with the land surrender.

Since my last inspection of this agency the Indians have undoubtedly made good progress. They had a record crop as the returns will show. The cattle have substantially increased and the Indians have bettered their conditions generally, and have lived well during the winter that we have just passed through.

Although the winter was a severe one, I was surprised to find the cattle in such good condition in this agency. They had been in two-thirds of the winter at the time of my inspection, and I was really surprised to see how well they looked. I found an abundance of hay on most of the reserves. The calf crop for the four reserves was very satisfactory.

I visited most of the houses in this agency and was particularly pleased at the state in which I found those on Cowessess and Kakewistahaw reserves. I saw plenty of room for improvement in some of the houses I saw on Ochapowace and Sakimay reserves. The stables on all the reserves in the agency are good.

I found the office work well up and thoroughly done. I made a thorough inspection of this work.

Since my last inspection the agency headquarters has been surrounded by a neat picket fence, the buildings having been repaired and repainted, and everything in connection with the buildings and grounds presents a neat and tidy appearance.

I am told there has been very little sickness among the Indians. Dr. Allingham attends to the Indians on Cowessess, Kakewistahaw and Sakimay reserves; Dr. Bird looks after those on Ochapowace reserve.

I regret to say that intemperance in this agency has increased as on all others in this inspectorate, owing to the springing up of new towns adjacent to the reserves and to the influx of settlers throughout the country. A great deal of the agent's time is taken up in dealing with these liquor cases.

The Indians of this agency were more fortunate than those of most of the other agencies in finding market for their grain. The Canadian Pacific railway was able to supply Broadview with cars.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Although I have not had time personally to visit this agency, I have been in touch with what has been going on during the year.

It will be seen by the returns sent in that these Indians have had a record crop, principally oats, for which they found a ready market in the district, the Grand Trunk Pacific construction contractors taking all the Indians could grow.

The Indians of this agency are settling down to work and are at the present time practically supporting themselves.

The close proximity of towns springing up has increased the liquor traffic among the Indians.

Dr. Harvey, of Fort Qu'Appelle, has charge of the medical work in this agency. I am told there has been a general improvement in the health of these Indians in the past year. Last year a field hospital was established at this agency under Dr. Harvey, a trained nurse engaged, and quite a number of Indians were operated on for scrofulous glands, and I am told the results obtained were most satisfactory.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Residing at the headquarters of this agency and having direct supervision over it, I am able to report on matters in connection with the work, although I have made no special inspection.

The agency consists of eight reserves, four at File Hills and four west of Fort Qu'Appelle.

The past year was the most successful one the Indians ever had from a farming standpoint, the total yield exceeded that of the year before, which was the record crop up to that time. The returns for last year show a yield of 92,647 bushels of first-class grain. About half of this has been shipped, the other half is still in the granaries on the reserves.

It was necessary to build fifteen additional frame granaries to store the grain properly. Two steam threshing outfits owned entirely by the Indians were occupied all fall threshing this grain.

The Indians of this agency sold to buyers some 130 head of cattle, and butchered for their own use 80 head; and after disposing of all these, their herds have increased by 118 head.

I regret to say that there has not been much improvement in the style of houses on Muscowpetung reserve. These Indians are not energetic, and seem to be quite satisfied to remain as they are.

In the File Hills ex-pupil colony the progress has been particularly marked. A number of new barns and three or four new houses have been built, and quite a few Indians have added kitchens to their dwellings. A great deal of new land was brought under cultivation and old land summer-fallowed.

The yield of grain in this colony alone was about 30,000 bushels, so that one may see that the colony has contributed largely to the total yield of the agency.

The largest individual crop was grown by Fred. Deiter, 4,070 bushels. The next was by Francis Dumont, 3,229 bushels. Nearly all the young men have worked themselves into big horses and it is a pleasure to see the way they are kept.

His Excellency Earl Grey paid the colony another visit this year, and expressed his great pleasure at seeing such a progressive settlement of young Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although the winter that we have just passed through has, perhaps, been the most severe in twenty years, our cattle losses have not been great, in fact, I believe the losses are less than usual. The Indians are more interested and are taking better care in providing for their stock.

I can safely say that the Indians as a whole are making advancement towards civilization. In all the agencies in this inspectorate the Indians are practically self-supporting. A few young Indians receive assistance to start them in farming when they leave school, and in each agency there are from eight to fifteen old Indians receiving rations.

There is no doubt that the liquor traffic in all the agencies in my district is on the increase. This is due altogether to the fact that the country is filling up with white people and the Indians are coming more in contact with them. Our agents and

the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are doing their very best to keep the traffic down, and have spent much time and expense in doing so.

I will make a separate report on the schools visited during the past nine months.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, May 8, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith for your information a special report dealing with the File Hills ex-pupil colony.

As the department is aware, this colony was established six years ago with the idea of extending the training received by young Indians at the different government schools in the Northwest.

The experiment was started in a very meagre way, as there was a feeling in the department, shared, I might say, by most officers in the field, that it was only an experiment and might prove a failure. I am happy to say that not only has the colony proved a success, but it has demonstrated, beyond doubt, that if the same methods were adopted in other parts of these territories, in twenty-five years the Indian population could be converted into thrifty and industrious people.

Although this colony has been in existence only six years, the results obtained have been phenomenal, to my mind. I shall instance cases of young men leaving school seven years ago, at the age of eighteen, who are to-day settled in comfortable homes, married and have children, who are brought up as white children are, not even knowing the Indian tongue.

I have spent considerable time of late in this colony going into matters of detail, so as to be in a position to report authentically the exact condition of affairs as they exist to-day.

There are twenty farmers in this colony, and including their wives and children, the population is fifty-five. Seventeen of these twenty farmers produced crops last year, and although it was the first crop for a number of them, the average number of bushels of grain for each was 1,700 by actual measurement. I have lived in this country all my life, have driven through most agricultural districts, have taken an interest in agriculture, and can say without hesitation that, to my mind, no white community has made such a showing as these young people have. The style of farming here is not surpassed in any of the farming districts in the country.

This colony has attracted a great deal of attention from farmers and others in the country, who visit it quite often during the summer season, and I have repeatedly heard them express great surprise at the style of farm work these young people are doing. It is quite common to see fields a half-mile square, without a break, worked up in such a way as to attract the notice of people passing. These young men summer-fallow their land regularly, usually ploughing their summer fallows twice in a season. The greater part of the land is prepared for seed the year previous to being cropped, so that there is very little to do in spring when seeding-time comes, but to drill in the seed, this being the up-to-date method practised by the best farmers in the province.

As the department is aware, these people own and operate their own steam thresher, and in addition to threshing their own crops, they thresh that of the ordinary Indians outside of the colony.

The first boy who entered the colony, Fred. Deiter, is to-day an independent, self-respecting citizen. This man has a large house of five rooms and a basement cellar, a large barn and two frame granaries (at the time of my visit, a few days ago, these were full of grain). The grounds surrounding the house are set out with trees three or four years old. The cellar is well stocked with vegetables. They have three cows milking this season, a dozen pigs and a lot of hens in the yard. Deiter has a full line of farm machinery, all of which is paid for,—including a wagon, a binder, seeder, disc-harrows, flat harrows, hand and gang ploughs, sleighs, and also a complete set of tools.

This man threshed last year 4,076 bushels of grain, actual measurement, and as he is putting in an increased area this year, I shall not be surprised to see his yield reach the 6,000 bushel mark.

He owns four magnificent Canadian horses and two young colts.

This spring he has a white man working for him on a yearly contract and is paying him $30 a month as farm labourer.

What makes this case the more interesting is the fact that this boy was taken to school from a home which is to-day one of the worst hovels on the reserve and where his people are purely Indian in all their habits and do no farming, and if this boy had returned to his home, he would have fallen into line with them, without doubt. These people have nothing to do with this young man, and their influence over him amounts to nothing.

Deiter is now twenty-four year old. He is married to a daughter of one of the Côtés of Pelly agency. She is a bright woman and a competent housekeeper. She keeps her children neat and tidy, and at the time of my visit she was churning and making good bread, and judging from what I saw on the table, which was set for dinner, I consider the white farm-hand lucky in having such a comfortable home.

I think the department will agree with me when I say that the advancement made by this young man has been extraordinary and that any white man might be proud to have made such a record for himself.

I shall next deal with the case of Mark Ward. This young man, after leaving the Qu'Appelle school, engaged with me as teamster and interpreter, and always drove me on my frequent trips to the colony. Seeing what was being accomplished, he became inspired with the desire to become a farmer there, and to my surprise asked me to be relieved of his position, which was worth $500 a year to him, so that he might go down and make a home for himself. I persuaded the lad to remain in his position for at least another year and in the meantime to hire a man to drive his team, which he had bought with his earnings, and break land on the farm I allotted to him. In 1905 he went to the colony to reside.

I visited this man's place the other day. He has a fine frame dwelling, two storeys high, containing five rooms and having a verandah round the front and side. It is plastered throughout and the kitchen is wainscotted, (the house is worth $1,500 at least). He has a large stable and four good horses, a complete outfit of farm machinery, consisting of a wagon, binder, seeder, walking and gang ploughs, sleighs, &c., besides the supply of tools usually found on a farm. He has an avenue of trees from the main road to his house. His barnyard presented quite a farm-like scene, there being in it pigs, poultry, calves and colts.

Last year this man threshed 2,700 bushels of grain. This year his area for crop has been considerably increased over that of last year, as he had two outfits breaking new land all last summer. He will have over 150 acres in crop this summer.

This man was brought to the Qu'Appelle industrial school from Poorman's reserve, Touchwood agency, and I am satisfied that, had he been sent back to that reserve at the time he left school, he would have fallen back to long hair and painted

face and Indian customs as other Indian graduates have done who returned to that reserve about that time.

Ward is now twenty-six years of age and is married to Margaret Dumont, who was for a number of years a servant in my house, and they have now a family of three small children, who are kept scrupulously clean and who cannot talk a word of Indian, which shows that that language is not spoken among these graduates in their homes.

Ward keeps a hired man the year round and pays him good wages.

Francis Dumont is another successful farmer in this colony, which he joined in 1902, when he was graduated from the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

It will be interesting to note the advancement made by this young man since he began farming. His crops have been as follows,—in 1902, 482 bushels of grain; in 1903, 939 bushels; in 1904, 1,630 bushels; in 1905, 2,540 bushels; in 1906, 3,229 bushels.

He owns to-day a neat house, nicely painted outside and in, and has about finished a fine barn, 24 x 30 feet, one and a half storeys high. He has three frame granaries, two of which are still filled with grain, as he has only been able to ship one car as yet. He has a full line of farm implements, all of which are paid for. He has six horses, a couple of cows, some pigs and poultry.

He married a year and a half ago, and his wife always keeps the house neat and attractive so that it is a pleasure to go there to have a meal.

John R. Thomas is another young man who has done well in the colony. In his case also it will be noticed that advancement has been made from year to year. In 1903 he had 553 bushels of grain; in 1904, 1,025 bushels; in 1905, 2,025 bushels and in 1906, 2,700 bushels.

This young man joined the colony in 1903 at the age of nineteen, and has only been there four years. He has had practically no assistance from the department, and I do not know a white farmer who has made such a record for himself as he has in such a short period. This man is a plodder and will go on increasing his farming operations from year to year. He has a full line of farm implements, and has four farm horses, cows, poultry, pigs, &c.

He is married and has two children.

He has a good house and has built a fine barn this year with the assistance of a white man, whom he employed. He owns two frame granaries, and last year brought under cultivation 50 acres of new land, so that his crop for the coming season, if all goes well, will show a substantial increase over that of last year.

John Bellegarde. This man before joining the colony lived on Little Black Bear's reserve, but did little or nothing in the way of farming. Some years he would have in three or four acres, and other years he would have in nothing. Seeing the success of those in the colony, and having an energetic wife who urged him to join it, he became interested, made an application and was admitted. His record for producing crops since he became a member of the colony goes to show what this man has done, and it also shows what can be accomplished if these people will pull away from their old surroundings.

His crops have been as follows:—in 1903, 805 bushels of grain; in 1904, 1,295 bushels; in 1905, 2,175 bushels and in 1906, 2,120 bushels.

Bellegarde owns one of the nicest houses in the colony, painted inside and out. He owns two fine granaries and a barn with frame roof, which he built this year. He owns four heavy draught horses, fifteen or sixteen head of cattle, a complete set of farm implements, and is putting in over 125 acres of crop this year. He very rarely goes back to his reserve and is one of the best farmers in the colony to-day.

No small amount of credit is due to his wife, for, I believe, it was her influence that put this man in the way of becoming a respected and prosperous citizen.

This woman is an excellent housewife and exhibits needlework, &c., at many of the white shows, and has carried off a great many prizes for her sewing, baking, &c.

The new life her husband has adopted gives this woman an opportunity to bring up her children in a civilized way. It also gives her an opportunity to make good

use of what she has been taught at school. If this man had not been admitted to the colony, all these talents that his wife has would have been lost, as she would not have had a chance to exercise them. I have no fear now of this man going backward whatever happens.

I could instance a dozen other cases of successful graduates, some of whom have done quite as well as those mentioned, and others who are just beginning, but give promise of doing well; but I think I have dealt with a sufficient number to show what has actually been accomplished.

Generally speaking, the members of this colony are living industrious lives. They can be classed as a community who are a benefit to the district in which they are situated and to the country at large. Since the establishment of the colony, there has never been an infraction of the Indian Act by any member. They observe the Sabbath day, attending their churches regularly. Two denominations are represented in the colony, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, both of which are building fine churches this summer, the material for which is now on the ground, having been hauled out by members of the colony this spring. The cost of building these churches is being defrayed by the ex-pupils themselves, with the exception of a few contributions from white people. These young people are much interested in their church work.

The colony is, as the department is aware, subdivided into 80-acre farms, but nearly every member is to-day occupying from 160 to 240 acres. Some of the straight roads subdividing the colony have already been lined with trees by the Indians, and this adds greatly to the appearance of the settlement.

During the past winter these people suffered much inconvenience through not being able to market their grain, there being a complete railway blockade. Being unable to haul out their grain, they made the best use they could of their time by taking out dry wood, logs, pickets, &c., and hauling them to the neighbouring towns, where they found a ready market. This afforded them means of earning a good living, pending the sale of their grain, which was stored in their granaries.

It is a noteworthy fact that the general health of all the colonists has noticeably improved. There is less sickness in this colony than there is among other Indians on the reserve, which fact is attributable, no doubt, to the manner in which their food is prepared and to the generally improved conditions under which they are living.

There are a great many people with whom I come in contact from time to time who have quite made up their minds that the Indian will never be a farmer and that he will never be any further advanced than the ordinary Indians to be found on all reserves in this country. I am satisfied that, if these people could see what has been accomplished at this colony in a few short years, they would experience a complete reversion of opinion. Even well-known missionaries who have spent the greater part of their lives with the Indians and who know their character as few people do, have expressed their great surprise at what has been accomplished here. This is the only Indian colony I know of in this province, and this system of handling ex-pupils is the only way, in my opinion, to grapple with the Indian problem. I believe the giving of assistance to young Indians and sending them back to their reserve among the old surroundings is a waste of money. I believe there would be no results in nine cases out of ten, no matter what assistance had been given, as the old Indians' influence would prove too strong.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF SURVEYS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

OTTAWA, October 27, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on the surveys completed by me last season.

PEEPEEKESIS RESERVE, NO. 81.

In 1903 twelve sections on the east side of this reserve were subdivided into eighty (80) acre lots, and a settlement of the ex-pupils from the Indian industrial schools established. The progress, as farmers, made since then by these boys is astonishing. Their farms, buildings and stock are the equal, if not superior, to those of many of the white settlers who have been on their land the same time or of some who have been much longer. Trees have also been planted along some of the roads, giving the settlement a very fine and tasty appearance.

One of these eighty-acre lots is given a boy on commencing; but if he displays the willingness and ability to handle a larger area, it is given him. All the suitable farms having been occupied, an additional area of about 11,000 acres, or 132 lots, was laid out this season.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, NO. 134.

Two miles wide across the north end, and half a mile wide along the east side having been surrendered by the Indians for sale, the survey was made in July and August. The lands have since been sold, realizing good prices.

MICHEL RESERVE, NO. 132.

A strip about half a mile wide along the east side, having been surrendered for sale, was surveyed and valued. The Indian improvements on the surrendered portion were also valued, and added to the rate per acre of the quarter-section upon which they are located.

A portion on the east side of this reserve, which had been surrendered and surveyed in 1903, but not all sold, was revalued.

WHITE WHALE LAKE RESERVES, NOS. 133A AND 133B.

The boundaries of these reserves having become obliterated, they were renewed and will prevent encroachments by settlers, who are becoming numerous in the neighbourhood.

Reserve No. 133B was surrendered by the Indians while I was there, and was subdivided into town lots according to the desire of the Indians.

These lots are situated at the east end of White Whale or Wabamun lake, with a fine view of the lake. There is also a fine sand beach along the front. It is expected that these lots will sell quickly to parties who desire to visit the lake during the summer. By railway, they are about 40 miles from Edmonton. The Canadian Northern railway will run through both these reserves, and is now graded to within about 3 miles of the east boundary of 133A.

I have, &c.,
J. K. McLEAN, D.L.S.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, May 27, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year (of nine months) ended March 31, 1907, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh, clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cottonwood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the last-named tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the international boundary line. These three tribes with their allies, the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies that surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit, which after twenty-five years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last December was 1,168.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no serious epidemics during the year. One case of small-pox was reported, the patient being a child, who recovered. The affected house was duly quarantined, and no further cases developed. The Rev. Sisters in charge of the hospital on the reserve have continued their good work in attending the patients under their care.

Resources and Occupations.—The care and management of cattle and hay-making are the principal items of occupation, though the Indians earn considerable by freighting coal and other supplies for the agency, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and neighbouring ranchers. More than 3,000 tons of hay were put up by the Bloods last season for their own use and for sale, which alone represents a vast amount of labour, and from the sales of hay the Indians realized over $5,700. They sold over $7,900 worth of beef; in freighting and wages they earned $2,200, from the sales of ponies they realized $2,700, and at the Raymond beet-fields their earnings amounted to $9,000. Their total earnings for the year amounted to $37,373.38, most of which is represented by transactions originating at or passing through the agency office.

One of our Indians named Black Horse, has a small coal mine on the banks of the St. Mary's river, from which he makes his living by mining and selling coal to the schools and settlers in the neighbourhood.

Stock.—It has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians. The grazing capabilities of their magnificent reservation and the natural interest of the Indians in live stock encourage the belief that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we are now confronted in connection with their management. To this end the department has for some years furnished annually a number of heifers to be issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as can with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. While this branch of our work is not yet complete, we have a very creditable showing for the expenditure incurred. Last season we branded for the Indians over 1,600 calves, and their cattle have increased from 3,519 head in 1903 to their present number of 7,621. While striving to increase the number as rapidly as possible, careful attention has been paid to the matter of quality, as is evidenced by the fact that we maintain a herd of 170 thoroughbred bulls. These are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, many of which were imported from Manitoba and Ontario; but our best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department during the last four years at the annual public auction of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

Although the winter just past was the most severe in twenty years and cattle losses unusually heavy, our cattle came through with probably the slightest losses of any in this district. This was in part due to the hardy quality of our cattle and partly to the superior condition of the range within the limits of the reservation.

Twenty-nine stallions supplied by the department are kept on the reserve for the improvement of the Indian horses.

Buildings and Implements.—While an improvement in the dwelling-houses of the Indians is apparent, the high price of lumber in this district makes progress in that direction slow. Quite a number, however, have improved their homes during the past year either by the erection of new houses or the improvement of old ones. Chief Ermine Horses has built a 28 x 28 frame cottage, with five rooms; Frank Red Crow has built a smaller frame house for himself, and several others are preparing to build houses of the same description.

A few acres of additional land for gardens have been fenced by the Indians this year. The fencing in of large tracts by individual Indians is discouraged, as having a tendency to destroy the grazing value of the reservation; but the breaking and fencing of land for agricultural purposes is encouraged and assisted in every way.

Owing to the success with which fall wheat has been grown for four or five years in Southern Alberta, it is felt that these Indians should try their hands at farming. As it has been decided to put under immediate cultivation a larger acreage than can be broken with Indian horses in any reasonable time, the Indians have purchased, with their own funds, a first-class steam ploughing outfit of 32 horse power, turning ten furrows, which will be mainly used for breaking land for subsequent cultivation with horses. A good start in this new direction has been made, as more than 400 acres of excellent land has already been well broken this spring with the steam plough. The first 80 acres was early seeded to oats, and the rest, together with whatever is meanwhile broken, will be sown with fall wheat in August.

To their already large working equipment the Indians added during the year, 3 wagons, 13 sets of work harness, 7 mowers, 4 rakes, 1 32-horse-power traction engine, 1 ten furrow engine gang plough, 6 disc harrows, 4 single disc seeders, 1 twelve foot land pulverizer and 4 three-section sets of lever harrows.

Education and Religion.—Two boarding schools are supported by the department, in connection with this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England, with an aggregate attendance of 80 pupils. From these schools and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial schools at Calgary and High River, which contain at present 33 pupils form this reservation.

Temperance and Morality.—The vigorous campaign against the traffic in intoxicants to Indians, which was instituted by the department's directions a year ago, has had a satisfactory effect. The many convictions which occurred last year drove some of the illicit dealers from the district, and others were apparently put out of business, with the result that it is much more difficult for these Indians to buy liquor now than it was a year or two ago.

Progress.—Towards the goal of self-support further progress has been made during the year, and we now have 200 Indians who have ceased to draw any free food allowances from the department, and 134 additional ones contribute in part to their own support. Assistance in the shape of food-supplies issued to the able-bodied Indians is being steadily reduced, in accordance with the policy which has been pursued for several years, with the result that a comparison of the issues of free beef in 1902-3 with those of the year just ended shows a reduction or saving of 273,000 pounds for the single year. By adhering to the policy of throwing the Indians upon their own resources as soon as their cattle herds and other means of support enable them to sustain themselves, all the able-bodied Indians of this reservation will within a very few years be self-supporting, and the department will be relieved of the necessity of assisting any but the permanently destitute members of the tribe, such as the aged and the blind.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, April 11, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with the Indian reserves under my supervision for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 8 miles west of Edmonton and contains an area of 19,520 acres.

The soil is fertile and easily brought under cultivation. There are numerous small lakes supplying an abundance of good water, and there are extensive tracts of natural meadows and pasture-land. It is furnished with sufficient timber for both building and fuel.

Population.—The population at the last annuity payments was 111.

Health and Sanitation.—Tubercular affections are common in the band, and but for these and their allied diseases their health has been good. There were no epidemic or contagious outbreaks during the year. The prescribed sanitary directions were inculcated and were fairly well carried out. The medical attendance was satisfactory.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising are the chief pursuits of the band. They derive a considerable revenue from the sale of dry timber for fuel and fencing, and make some money by the sale of furs and wild fruit.

Buildings.—Those who follow farming have, in general, good dwellings and fair outbuildings. The old people and those who have no settled occupation are poorly off

in this respect. About 60,000 feet of logs have been taken to their saw-mill this winter, which will be sawn into lumber and used to build houses for some who had lived in shacks.

Stock.—The year's increase of calves was good, and no contagious disease appeared in the herds. The band of brood mares purchased by the Indians last spring made a good showing in the number and quality of colts produced. More than enough hay to last through average winters was secured. This, however, has been a notable winter for the depth of snow and the duration and severity of cold weather. While losses thus far from these causes are inappreciable, it is almost inevitable that the transition to warm weather and green grass will show more fatalities than usual.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are fully supplied with all requisites in this respect.

Education.—There is no day school on the reserve, but opportunities for education are offered by residential schools at St. Albert, Hobbema and Red Deer. To one or other of these the Indians are always willing to send their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—Instability and lack of definite settled purpose may be taken as the outstanding characteristics of these, as of most of our western Indians. They are willing and agreeable, but being usually stirred by a contagious and often fleeting enthusiasm, do not usually persevere to the attainment of any remote object. Civilization being the result of slowly evolved processes, it will be accepted as, at least, indicative of progress that some half-dozen of this small band have reached a stage where they would be recognized as farmers, being well housed, well clothed, owning horses and cattle, and rarely asking favours of the department, to which they were accustomed to look for everything.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is the bane of the band, and the infliction of fines or imprisonment for offences appears to have only the effect of impoverishing the offenders instead of reforming them. Compared with Indians in similar conditions their morals are fairly good.

MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.

Reserve.—The reserve of Michel's band lies about 7 miles west of St. Albert and has an area of 15,732·25 acres. These Indians surrendered a narrow strip of the eastern side of their reserve this year, which reduced its former area by 2,202 acres. These lands, together with what remained unsold of the previous surrender, were sold by auction last December, and realized good prices. What still remains to them gives them ample territory of excellent quality for farming, with enough timber for their needs.

Population.—At last enumeration the band numbered 94 members.

Health and Sanitation.—Although there is consumption in the band, yet the fact of their living in better houses and in more sanitary surroundings than the Indians of the other reserves serves to keep it more in check. They have suffered from no epidemic or contagious disease, and the doctor's visits have been frequent and his services satisfactory.

Occupations.—There are a number of these Indians who follow hunting and trapping for a livelihood and spend most of their time away from the reserve. Those who reside on it follow farming with all its collateral branches and make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—The sale of the east side of the reserve, including as it did a few homesteads, will necessitate the erection of both new dwellings and outbuildings to provide for those whose property thus came to be sold. Those who were undisturbed have good buildings.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the funds which the sale of their lands produced, the disadvantages they were under in this respect is being removed and all they require in the way of equipment is being provided for them.

Education.—They are anxious to have their children educated and have unusually good opportunities to do so at the St. Albert boarding school, which is convenient to the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Now that money is available wherewith to start, a number of young men promise to embark in farming, and as most of them have had experience at home or training at school, the outlook for their success is promising. Those already established have had a favourable season and a prosperous year.

Temperance and Morality.—It is true that some of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but notwithstanding, their reputation for sobriety and morality in general is high for Indians.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies about 4 miles north of Michel's reserve. After surrendering and disposing of 8,549 acres of their reserve this year, there remains to them 17,691 acres. It consists of open undulating prairie and rolling timbered country, most of it adapted for agriculture.

Population.—At last enumeration the band numbered 177 members.

Health and Sanitation.—Their outdoor life and constant change of location insures them a better state of health than is enjoyed by Indians more closely confined. Those residing on the reserve observe the sanitary rules laid down by the department. The doctor visits this reserve in common with the other reserves in the agency once in two months.

Occupations.—Their main dependence is in hunting and trapping. They have cattle and in summer provide hay for their winter sustenance. In winter a few of the families remain at home to feed the stock.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of a very poor description even for nomadic Indians, and little, if any, improvement has been wrought in them for years.

Stock.—Their management of stock has been unsatisfactory, in recent years, and their interest does not appear to be increasing. They are reluctant to provide hay for them and negligent about feeding or caring for them, and are, besides, given to unauthorized disposal of stock.

Education.—There is no day school here, and it is unlikely from their character and habits that one could be maintained if established. A few of the children are at boarding schools.

Farm Implements.—Haymaking and gardening are the only work they do requiring farm implements, and for these they have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress.—The ease and certainty with which these people can make a good living by hunting makes it difficult to win them to the more arduous and, in their view, more precarious calling of farmers. These being existing conditions, it seems to me that there will be little progress made till such time as increasing settlement will have banished the game beyond their reach.

Temperance and Morality.—In spite of the detection and punishment of more cases of drunkenness than in the past, there appears to be no abatement of the evil. Their morality is on a par with their sobriety.

JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the shore of Lac Ste. Anne and contains 14,720 acres of land, most of which is suitable for agriculture. Three-fourths of it is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay, and bottom land.

Population.—At the last annuity payments there was a population of 147 in the band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has, as usual, been good. The doctor visits the reserve regularly, but seldom has patients.

Occupations.—They may be said to be hunters and trappers exclusively. They depart from these pursuits only to catch enough fish for their own use and put up hay for their stock. Small gardens are cultivated, chiefly by women, and to them also falls the work of feeding the cattle in winter.

Buildings.—As might be inferred from the wandering habits imposed on them in making a living, their buildings are not good, serving only as temporary shelters during their short visits to the reserve.

Stock.—These Indians showed a praiseworthy desire to increase their stock and to care for it properly. The tedious, inclement winter has somewhat discouraged them, and finding their hay running short, they were beginning to get rid of some of the animals until arrangements were made to provide feed till spring.

Education.—It has been shown that a day school cannot be maintained here with advantage to the Indians or satisfaction to its promoters on account of the roving habits of the Indians. They are averse to sending the children to any of the residential schools that are freely at their service.

Characteristics and Progress.—When it has been said that these people are hunters, the field wherein progress can be measured is very limited. In the case of the band it is confined to their tenure and management of cattle. In recent years this has been progressive and satisfactory, but in the face of the set-back they got this winter, it would be idle to speculate on what their future attitude may be.

Temperance and Morality.—They are given to indulgence in intoxicants, and any improvement will arise from the presence of the police rather than from any inherent appreciation they have of the virtue of sobriety. The Indians when at home appear to be well behaved, and no adverse comment on their conduct when abroad has come to me.

PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve borders on White Whale lake and contains 20,378 acres. The band surrendered about 550 acres lying along the lake shore, which was surveyed for a townsite and will be sold for their benefit. About three-fourths of the reserve is covered with poplar timber, the rest being natural pasture and meadow land all suitable for agriculture. There are extensive beds of marl on the reserve which will be of great value when the railway now being built across the reserve shall be completed.

Population.—At last annuity payments there were 164 Indians in the band.

Health and Sanitation.—Tuberculosis is prevalent in the band, but there have been no outbreaks of an epidemic or contagious nature. Well lighted and roomy houses are now the rule here, and will have a beneficial effect on the general health. The customary sanitary measures are taken, and the doctor pays regular visits.

Occupations.—For two years farming has been in abeyance, as the difficulty of getting grain threshed and the distance from market militated against it. Increasing settlement and the advent of the railway are removing these drawbacks, and the Indians propose to take up farming again. In the meantime they have done quite well hunting and fishing and looking after their cattle.

Buildings.—The very gratifying advance made in this direction is still maintained and all the band will soon be comfortably housed and provided with stables.

Stock.—In this industry they are doing well. The long winter has tried their patience and drawn heavily on their stock of feed, but with good management they will come through safely. Irregular disposal of stock has almost ceased and promises soon to be eliminated from the list of drawbacks we encounter.

Education.—From Paul's as from the other reserves the day school has disappeared, the Indian being capable, apparently, of grasping the superiority of the residential school. Pupils from this reserve are sent to the indutsrial school at Red Deer.

Characteristics and Progress.—Evidence of progress is manifested in their improved buildings and increasing herds, and a hope for the future lies in their declared intention of taking up farming again.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants. Improvement will come, for the present, only from outside influences. These are being exerted in the way of watchfulness to prevent, and strictness in punishing infractions of the regulations meant to restrain the evil. There have been no complaints among themselves or criticism among their neighbours of their conduct in the matter of morals.

THE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS.

The agency office is on Enoch's reserve about 12 miles from Edmonton. The site is pleasantly chosen among maple and poplar groves and overlooking a small lake. The houses of the agent, clerk, and interpreter, who constitute the headquarters staff, are fairly good buildings. The cattle sheds are of logs, and, while answering their purpose for the present, should soon be replaced by better ones. A good frame horse stable was built five years ago and painted this year. The office and warehouses are old, decayed, and inconvenient buildings, which will be abandoned within a month when the new frame office and warehouse building, 24 by 44 feet, a storey-and-a-half high on a stone foundation with a lean-to 12 by 24 feet, will be completed and ready for occupation.

Besides the headquarters staff, there is the farming instructor for Paul's band residing at the reserve. The house here was placed on a stone foundation and otherwise repaired and made comfortable at an outlay of $315. An office for the farmer and meeting place for the Indians was built.

The farming instructor for Alexander's band lives at that reserve. Improvements to the value of $165 were made to the buildings here this year.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GIBBONS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
PONOKA, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river, about 10 miles down from Ponoka, and 5 miles due south of Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. This agency comprises the following reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 100,000 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka, and contains 39,360 acres.

Ermineskin's reserve, No. 138, has an area of 39,360 acres, and includes Louis Bull's reserve. It lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing a little east of and near the railway line, and extends westerly across the railway to the Bear's Hill lake.

The Montana or Bobtail reserve, No. 139, contains 20,160 acres, and lies to the south of Samson's and Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka.

Pigeon Lake reserve lies to the south of Pigeon lake, and comprises 4,800 acres. It is 40 miles from the agency headquarters and solely for the use of Indian fishermen within the jurisdiction of this agency.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE RESERVES.

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps, timber-lands, hay-lands and willow bush.

Tribe.—Nearly all these Indians are Crees.

Population.—At the annuity payments there was a total of 750 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and the reserve has been free from epidemics throughout the year. There were a few deaths in the winter from tuberculosis. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse around the buildings, and the whitewashing of the houses in the fall.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical officer, and visits the reserves whenever his services are required.

Occupations.—The varied resources and occupations of these Indians are, mixed farming, cattle-raising, fishing, hunting, and log-driving for lumbermen. During the winter months, the fishing at Pigeon lake gave support to a number of families.

Buildings.—A few new houses were erected on the reserve during the year, and several old ones repaired and improved.

Stock.—The cattle were well provided for winter sustenance, and notwithstanding the severity of the winter came through with little loss.

Farm Implements.—There is a fair supply of implements on these reserves, and during the year the Indians purchased the following machinery, paying for it out of their earnings: 12 wagons, 9 mowers, 11 bob-sleighs, 7 sets of harness, 7 horse-rakes, and one disc.

Education.—There is one Roman Catholic boarding school, and two Methodist day schools on these reserves. The Roman Catholic boarding school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, near Hobbema siding. The attendance throughout the year has been good, and the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their educational and industrial studies. One day school is located on Samson's reserve, the other on Louis' Bull's reserve. The progress in the day schools is not equal to general expectation, owing to the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils, which is due chiefly to indifference on the part of the parents in sending the children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are peaceable and law-abiding. An improvement in their condition of living is noticed. In addition to the acreage under cultivation, they broke about 200 acres of new land for seeding in the season of 1907. A number of them have also improved their fences. There is always a good market for hay and wood in the towns near the reserve, and from this industry these Indians derive a good portion of their revenue.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there were a few cases of intemperance amongst the Indians, but on the whole I think there has been an improvement over previous years. Their morality is fair.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
MACLEOD, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man river, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square, and its area 181⅔ square miles or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper, the Indians have, in the Porcupine hills, a timber limit containing 11½ square miles. The Crow's Nest Pass railway passes through the reserve from northwest to southwest corners; there being 15 miles of track and 3 sidings; the first west of Macleod is the Peigan siding, where there is a substantial section-house and a good stock-yard with every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles from Brockett station; this latter is situated on the southwest corner of the reserve; the station is a good building and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has an agent at this point. T. Lebel and Company have a large warehouse, the Pacific Elevator Company another, also a large raised platform for the farmers to load grain direct into cars. Three different firms have been buying baled hay, oats and wheat this season, and as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers to the south—in what is called the Halifax and Kootenai Lakes country—to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done in the last season, and I am creditably informed that it is the intention to erect a large elevator there this year.

The point where I have commenced these Indians farming is about two miles from the station and their grain can be delivered direct from machine to elevator, warehouse or cars.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes with considerable area of good farming land.

Population.—The population of the reserve is 482 souls. Details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the past year has been satisfactory. There has been an absence of any infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have in the larger degree been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and a generous supply of lime used; the rubbish burned, and during summer they are all under canvas.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries are the principal occupation, as the natural facilities and more particularly the soil are better adapted for stock than grain, at the same time we have a considerable area of what I consider good wheat soil. Our farming last year, although on a limited scale, gave very satisfactory results, and the Indians interested were highly pleased; the result is that I expect to double the acreage this year.

Stock.—Range cattle were in better condition to commence the winter than they have been for some time, but most of the month of December, all of January and up to February 5, was the most severe and trying weather on range cattle that stockmen have experienced for many years; fortunately a change in the weather took place before it was too late and the losses will not be, I hope, nearly so heavy as was at first anticipated.

Education.—There are two boarding schools in connection with the reserve, one under the auspices of the Anglican Church, the other in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The aggregate number of Indian children attending these schools is 63.

Progress.—I can safely say that a noticeable advance along all lines has been going on for the past year. The earning facilities for those willing to work have more than doubled. The class of horses they have been selling advanced at least 25 per cent over last year and they realized from this source upwards of $4,000; from sales of beef, $2,691.65, and a large amount from miscellaneous earnings outside of the reserve, such as working with farmers, ranchers, threshing outfits, work in connection with saw-mill and from their grain. Besides purchasing and paying for everything themselves in the way of wagons, mowers, rakes, harness, saddles, lumber, shingles, doors, windows, house furniture, small tools and general repairs to their wagons, harness and machinery, they have supported themselves largely in the way of rations, thereby reducing the gratuitous food-supply; for instance last year we had 32 families on the self-supporting list, this year we have 63, and the gradual reduction in relief issues of food for the past four years is 151,905 lbs. beef, and 91,030 lbs. of flour; this represents a money value of about $12,000 with a band averaging some 490 souls. Taking them as a whole, they are honest and law-abiding and there is no question of a doubt that they are advancing and in a very prosperous condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are moral in their habits; and I am glad to say that there has been but one case of intemperance during the past nine months.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
April 9, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907, with statistical statement, and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and including Blue Quill's reserve, band No. 127, adjoining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. The north and west is rolling prairie. The land to the south and east is fairly level. Saddle lake, some three miles long, by about one mile wide, is situated on the northern portion of the reserve; it is well stocked with whitefish, jackfish, and several other species. Small groves of poplar are interspersed throughout the whole reserve, while a few bluffs of pine are to be found along Saddle Lake creek, which has its source in Saddle lake, and runs through the centre of the reserve from north to south, and empties into the Saskatchewan river. The major portion of the reserve is splendidly adapted for farming purposes, and, as an abundance of hay is obtainable, it is equally well adapted for stock-raising.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 261.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past winter a number of the Indians suffered from an epidemic of grippe. With this exception the health of the Indians has been good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions, such as cleaning up around the houses and outbuildings, and burning up rubbish, were carefully observed.

Resources and Occupations.—The chief occupations followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising, but when not engaged at these, the majority of them add very considerably to their income by hunting, fishing, freighting, and working for settlers.

Buildings.—As the winter of 1906 was not a favourable one for lumbering operations, only a few houses were erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Although the past winter was an exceptionally long and severe one, and still continues at the time of writing, the stock wintered well, and is in prime condition. This band is fairly well supplied with farm implements and machinery. A new engine and separator were supplied by the department during the year.

Education.—A boarding school, under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on Blue Quill's portion of the reserve. Good order and discipline is maintained. The pupils have made progress during the year, and are being trained to grow up useful men and women. A day school is situated on the eastern, or Saddle Lake portion of the reserve, and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and although the attendance during the winter months was irregular, owing to the severity of the weather, and depth of snow, still marked progress is being made by the pupils in their different studies.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are intelligent, and with a few exceptions are making serious efforts to advance. They purchased a good number of wagons, sleighs, and farm implements during the year, and a couple of new circular saws to enable them to cut sufficient lumber to build comfortable houses for themselves. The majority of the young people have been educated at the different industrial and boarding schools, and speak, and write English well.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance came under my notice during the year. The general morality of these Indians is good.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles north of Saddle lake in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and has an area of 11,200 acres; it extends north and south on the eastern shores of Whitefish and Goodfish lakes; the greater portion of it is thickly wooded with poplar, and a few spruce groves, and is too rough and stony for extensive farming operations; but being free from early frosts in autumn, vegetables of every description are successfully cultivated. It is fairly well adapted for stock-raising, large quantities of hay being easily secured; both Whitefish, and Goodfish lakes, as their names imply, are plentifully stocked with whitefish and other varieties.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 331.

Health.—A number of these Indians suffered from grippe during the past winter, several deaths occurring amongst the young children.

Resources and Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are the chief occupations followed by these Indians. Some few earned a little by working for survey parties during the past year; but on account of being situated so far from white settlements, they have not many opportunities of getting work from the settlers. Moose and other large game were fairly plentiful during the past season, and several of the Indians made successful hunts. They are at present getting out saw-logs at Beaver river, some 15 miles northwest of their reserve, and expect to turn out a considerable quantity of lumber before seeding operations commence.

Buildings.—A few new buildings were erected during the year, and several old ones received substantial repairs.

Stock and Farm.—The stock on this reserve wintered well, a plentiful supply of hay being secured last season. This reserve is fairly well supplied with farm implements and machinery.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, both are under the management of the Methodist Church, one is situated at Goodfish Lake, and one at Whitefish Lake, the attendance at both schools has been fairly good, the pupils are making satisfactory progress, and are receiving a training which should be of great value to them in their future lives.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and law-abiding, and are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—One case of intemperance occurred on this reserve during the year; only a light fine was imposed, as the Indian gave information that led to the conviction of the person who supplied the liquor.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers 12 persons; they are half-breeds, and make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians live in the vicinity of Heart lake, about 100 miles north of Saddle lake. They number 81 persons. They make their living by trapping, hunting and fishing; but as a number of them suffer from sore eyes, and some are blind, they receive assistance in the way of food from the department.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians live on the shores of Beaver lake, which is situated about 15 miles to the east of Lac la Biche, they number 105 persons. Their chief occupations are hunting, trapping, and fishing, a few also work for the Hudson's Bay Company. They seem industrious and law-abiding, and would no doubt do well if they were settled on a reserve, and engaged in farming.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A new 20-horse-power engine, tank, and separator were supplied by the department to this agency, during the year. This has greatly facilitated the threshing operations, and has enabled the Indians to secure their grain in good condition before the bad weather sets in; it also enables the Indians to crush their grain into meal, which is of great assistance to themselves and their stock; it also simplifies the lumbering operations, as heretofore it was almost impossible to shift the engine from the lumber camp at Whitefish lake to Saddle lake, after the winter sets in. A new implement-shed was built at farm 16B, Saddle Lake, in which all the machinery and vehicles belonging to that farm can be securely stored. The past winter was a long and severe one, with deep snow, commencing on November 1, and still continues, and although a heavy loss of cattle, from want of sufficient feed is reported in this district, I am glad to say that not only have the Indians of this agency had ample feed for their own stock, but were able to sell a very considerable quantity of hay to needy settlers living in this vicinity.

Two white men were convicted of giving, and bartering intoxicating liquor to the Indians. I imposed heavy fines in each case, which I hope will have the effect of stopping the evil to some extent.

I have, &c.,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ABLERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the financial year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—About 5 miles to the southwest of the city of Calgary, commencing at the northeast corner of township 23. including that township, in range 2, and also comprising townships 23 in ranges 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, is found the Sarcee reservation. As intimated, it is rectangular in figure, being 18 miles long east and west, by 6 miles north and south, that is, it contains 69,120 acres. From the northeast corner as aforesaid, south 6 miles, as the crow flies, or very nearly so, or by the winding road through the boundary fence gate, and on for about 7 miles, is to be found on the Fish creek the agency headquarters.

The reservation is a magnificent stock range throughout. It consists, mostly, of undulating prairie, abounding in springs and excellent shelter. Hay meadows are dotted here and there, but by far the largest and best is in range 3; while in range 4, among the hills, are to be found some small patches of moderate-sized timber suitable for building purposes, with enough fire-wood for the Indians' use, and a small margin for sale.

Population.—The number of Indians on the reserve is 205.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been excellent. The cleaning up around the houses and the burning of the refuse is the first work of the year, after the spring opens, and before the migration into tents; while the last thing, in the autumn, before winter sets in, and prior to quitting the tents for the winter quarters, the whitewashing of the dwellings, inside and out, takes place.

An improvement in the general health is very noticeable throughout the band.

Occupations.—The general occupation is mixed farming. The particular industry and the one most attractive to the Indian, and to which his energies are directed, is stock-raising. He also raises considerable grain and roots, the particulars of which are tabulated in the return of agricultural statistics. Three-fifths of the band are so engaged. Two-fifths are still in the old lines of hunting and trapping, living from hand to mouth, with the little ration doled out to them once a week. The latter are aware that the old style of occupation is too precarious to depend upon for a livelihood, so are gradually taking to the stock-raising and farming. Freighting of coal and selling fire-wood are also followed when some ready cash is required.

Buildings.—The number of houses and stables built during the year, will be found in the return of agricultural and industrial statistics, but I might state that the said buildings are much of an improvement on the old, and are really of a serviceable and substantial character.

Stock.—After many years, the Sarcees have at last awakened to the importance of the stock industry and its bearing on their own well-being. Notwithstanding that this band lives within the chinook belt and the winter just closed has been exceptionally severe, yet it made sufficient provision to prevent any great losses from that severity; and, moreover, was alive to the fact, and a little proud, of having overcome the prevailing severity of the elements. The losses have been $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the knowledge or rather experience in value has been an offset for those losses. Again, the value of the stock, both cattle and horses, is being better understood as not con-

sisting in the number of head, but in the quality of each head. The value and necessity of the thoroughbred bulls supplied by the department, and likewise of the well bred Clyde stallions is becoming more clearly discerned. This is the first year of a little band of stocky, well knit, junkey, yearling horses and fillies on the range, and on the part of the Sarcees the signs of appreciation are very apparent. They are exactly what the Indians here require.

Education.—The provision made for education has been the establishment of a Church of England boarding school near the agency headquarters.

The number of children on the roll is twelve. The interest of the parents does not appear by any means to be intense or universal. The number attending should be double what it is.

The progress of the pupils in reading, writing and arithmetic, considering all things, is rather surprising, and satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress.—There has been good material progress made during the year. The return of agricultural statistics accompanying this report gives all the particulars of progress minutely, so it will be sufficient to say that the band is becoming more industrious, is earning more money, and along the whole line excepting education, has made some little advancement for the year just closed.

Once upon a time this band occupied the unique position of being the most backward of an unclean and unpromising people; the position being the more hopeless because of the unconquerable Sarcee language. No white man seems ever to have mastered it, which may account to some extent for the long glacial period of the Sarcee inertness. However that may be, the warm and softening influence of the department's methods and the churches' teachings pursued tenaciously for so many years, is now showing some of its masterful effects.

Early in the year, an Indian, Crow-Child, No. 110 on the annuity pay-sheet, decided to give up his weekly rations of beef and flour; he now occupies the position of being a self-supporting Indian, the first on the reservation. It seems worth recording, as it means so much to himself and to the band. It is the more surprising, for his family numbers nine, the largest on the reserve. If this is the 'Sarcee awakening,' then it is the beginning of the end of the Sarcee ration-house.

Certainly it is a satisfactory feature to observe an Indian giving up something for nothing.

Temperance and Morality.—Once now and again through the year cases of intemperance break out here and there. Not in the nature of an epidemic, but as isolated cases. The Sarcee Indian is a long way from the top of the ladder of temperance and morality. Nevertheless there are Sarcees who never touch intoxicating liquors, no matter how tempted; but there are others.

I have, &c.,

J. HOLLIES,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY RESERVE,
MORLEY, April 9, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains, about 40 miles west of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is divided by the Bow river; Peter Wesley's band residing on the north; Moses Bearspaws' and Jonas Two Young Men's bands on the south side of the river; Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters.

With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber.

These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux Indians.

Population.—The population consists as follows:—Bearspaw's band, 249; Peter Wesley's, 285; Jonas Two Young Men's, 114; a total of 648 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good on the whole; of course there are many cases of scrofula and consumption; many of the latter succumbing to the disease; and there were several cases of grippe during the month of March.

A hospital, with a professional nurse in charge, is now opened under the superintendence of Dr. Lafferty, and it is hoped that in course of time the Indians will avail themselves of this institution.

Sanitary precautions were taken at all Indians' houses, and all garbage removed.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to sawmill, fire-wood, posts, and rails on cars at Morley station, hauling wood to Kananaskis lime kilns and Exshaw, besides labour at outside points.

These Indians were hunting for about three months last fall. From the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to $5,551.40, all of which they received in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to $19,635.13.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been repaired, and they are generally clean and comfortable.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve; cattle and horses are doing fairly well; there have been some very good colts raised during the last two years. There was a slight loss owing to the hard winter we have passed through.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have purchased one mower, one rake, three wagons, four bob-sleighs, and four sets of double working harness out of their earnings, besides several useful articles for their households.

Education.—There is a boarding school on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of thirty-three, who are making fair progress, but owing to sickness (consumptive cases) this is below what the school can accommodate, but I hope to see it up to the number allowed before long and a little more interest taken by parents to keep it full with younger children as the elder ones leave.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are certainly advancing, as shown in many ways, more especially by the amount they are earning, which is making them more self-reliant, they are law-abiding, are certainly becoming better off, and spend their money more judiciously than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, no cases of intemperance coming to my notice, but their morals are not all that I could wish.

I have, &c.,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
GLEICHEN, May 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended March 31, last, on the inspection of such of the Indian agencies and reserves as I was able to visit during the short fiscal year.

BLOOD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected in August and September.

The staff then comprised: R. N. Wilson, agent; J. W. Jowett, clerk; C. H. Clarke, C. D. Winder, E. G. Hillier, stockmen; Plume, Jos. Beebe, F. W. Shield, assistant stockmen; J. A. Webb, issuer; David Mills, interpreter; Donald Gamose, mail-carrier; Plain Woman, Does-not-tie-his-Shoes, constables; reverend sisters of the Order of Mary of the Presentation, St. Germain, St. Leblanc, of the hospital staff, and O. C. Edwards, medical officer. The staff at that time numbered 17 and the monthly pay roll amounted to $668.33.

I found the books and records of the office neatly and accurately kept by Mr. Jowett. There were 177 open individual Indian accounts in the ledger. The greatest portion of the Indians' earnings, by far, passes through this office, and as every cent received must be deposited in a bank, checked out again and duplicate receipts for all payments, it involves a good deal of book-keeping and it must be of a very accurate nature to satisfy the demands of an auditor and the department, for monthly copies of the cash-book are regularly made up and forwarded to the department for examination.

The free beef and flour issue to the Indians of this agency during the last 3 fiscal years was about as follows:—

	Beef. Lbs.	Flour. Lbs.
1904-5	293,261	175,800
1905-6	218,364	169,100
1906-7 (9 months)	118,980	91,700

The issues for the 12 months ending June 30, next, will be about 166,152 lbs. of beef and 141,100 lbs. of flour. When it is remembered that these Indians gratuitously received about 400,000 lbs. of beef during the fiscal year 1903-4, it is evidence that some of the able-bodied members of the tribe have reached the self-support goal.

I am glad to be able to report that the stringent methods adopted within the last year or two have largely stamped out the liquor traffic with these Indians. With their earnings directed in the proper channel, they live more comfortably now than ever before and with much less expense to the government for such great quantities of free food as they received when spending their money for drink.

Between the dates of this inspection and the previous inspection the stockmen's dwellings at farms 1 and 4 had been lathed and plastered and farmhouse on farm No. 4 painted. There was a space of about 23 feet between the office and the storehouse. This space had been filled in with a building and it divided into a hall and a private office for the agent. Now there are very suitable offices for the carrying on of the work of this agency. A wing has also been erected to the hospital. Previous to this the male and female patients could not be properly separated.

There are large areas of splendid agricultural land within this reserve and a goodly number of the progressive members of the tribe are now desirous of trying the capabilities of this land and themselves to grow winter wheat and other grain. A 32 h.p. engine and an improved gang of 10 ploughs has been purchased out of the tribal funds, and it is expected that about 1,000 acres of land will this autumn be seeded to winter wheat. This ploughing outfit will turn over about 20 acres daily, and the operating expense now is about $1.50 per acre.

As these Indians know that they must in future depend largely on their own exertions for a livelihood, and the liquor traffic with them has been greatly diminished, I shall look for advancement on this reserve in many directions.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of December. The staff then included: G. G. Mann, agent; John Hollies, clerk; A. W. Perry, T. W. Lucas, farmers; G. P. Ferguson, blacksmith and carpenter; Henry Blanc, interpreter; John Baptiste, teamster and general worker; Samuel Crier, mail-carrier.

When I was making this inspection the clerk, Mr. Hollies, received instructions to proceed to the Sarcee agency to take the place of Agent McNeill, who was given three months' sick leave. As soon as Mr. Hollies completed his duties at the Sarcee agency, he was transferred to the Oak River Sioux reserve to take the place of Mr. E. H. Yeomans, who was assigned the position of agent at the Peigan agency.

There are four bands within this agency, namely, Samson's, Montana's, Ermine-skin's and Louis Bull's. The four bands broke up about 150 acres of new land last season. A hail-storm passed over a portion of the Samson's and Montana's (Bobtail) reserves and injured a portion of the growing crops. On the whole, however, a very satisfactory crop was harvested.

A new house was erected near the agency headquarters for the accommodation of Mr. Ferguson, the blacksmith and carpenter. This house was constructed in such a manner that it can be safely removed to any other portion of the reserves if it is thought expedient to remove it at any future date. An inexpensive lean-to kitchen was in course of erection to the house occupied by Farmer Lucas. This covers about all the improvements of note at this agency.

The agency buildings are fast falling into decay. The storehouse, office, clerk's and interpreter's dwellings and the stables were all erected about the year 1886 and without proper foundations. These buildings are all hewn log with shingle roofs. The only frame building at the agency headquarters is the one occupied by the agent, and it is without a stone foundation. It will soon be imperative to have a complete set of new buildings at this agency.

There is a water-power saw and flour mill on the Battle river and near the agency headquarters. The use of the flour-mill has been abandoned for several years. The saw-mill was operated to a limited extent during the early part of last summer and with considerable difficulty. The old buildings through which the main shaft leads had settled, through the decay of the foundations, and the dam was constantly requiring repairs and watching to hold a sufficiency of water to operate the saw. There is now a very limited quantity of timber on these reserves of sufficient size for milling purposes, and I do not think it would be prudent, therefore, to expend much money on either the dam or on the mills.

The office books and records were carefully audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept.

STONY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of October.

Morley station is located within this reserve and about one-half mile from the agency. This reserve is not adapted for grain-growing. It is, however, very well

suited for horse and cattle-raising. Potatoes seldom escape summer frosts at this point. The farming operations are, therefore, confined chiefly to the growing of green feed.

When I made the inspection the staff comprisd: T. J. Fleetham, agent; A. M. Baptie, farmer and stockman; E. Schmidt, interpreter; W. F. Stagg, handy man at the hospital; J. D. Lafferty, medical officer.

Since this inspection was made Mr. Baptie and Mr. Stagg have both resigned.

Some years ago about $600 was expended on a hospital building and last season an additional $2,500 was expended on the completion and furnishing of this building. This is an explanation why Mr. Stagg's services were required.

These Indians are now practically self-supporting, at least all who are able-bodied. They earn considerable money by delivering fire-wood on the line of railway, at the lime kilns at Kananaskis, for work at the lime kilns and at other points. A considerable sum, too, is each year acquired through the sale of matured cattle and the sale of horses.

A commodious new office was erected last season, and minor improvements may be seen here and there throughout the reserve.

All buildings were in a good state of repair and the yards surrounding them were clean and tidy.

The Indians have on the whole a very good class of dwellings, and appeared to be living very comfortably.

The office books and records were found accurate and neat.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of January.

The staff then comprised: J. H. Gooderham, agent; G. H. Race, clerk; R. C. McDonald, stockman; John English, interpreter; Ben White Bull, mail-carrier; J. C. Eagle, assistant stockman; O. C. Edwards, medical officer.

Dr. Edwards resides on the Blood reserve and makes fortnightly visits to this agency, or more frequently if sent for.

Within the last month Mr. Gooderham relinquished charge of this agency and removed to the Blackfoot agency to take the place of Mr. H. E. Sibbald, who resigned his charge of the Blackfoot about the end of February. Mr. E. H. Yeomans, late of the Oak River Sioux reserve, Manitoba, has been installed as agent over the Peigans.

During the calendar year 1902 the gratuitous beef-issue to the Indians of this tribe was 216,468 lbs., and during the last calendar year it was 64,564 lbs. This is very substantial evidence that the Peigan Indians are now largely providing for themselves. There are, and probably always will be, aged and infirm among the tribe, and it will be both expedient and humane to provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves.

No Indian was convicted during the last calendar year for drunkenness. This is not cited as evidence that no Indian imbibed liquor during that period. It is proof to my judgment, however, that these Indians now rarely indulge in strong drink.

Although the winter of 1905-6 was not a long or severe one, the loss of cattle here was a serious blow to the cattle industry. It will not be known what number perished during the last long and severe winter until the cattle are gathered together and counted. Only about 450 tons of hay could be secured within the reserve limits last season, and, moreover, there was little grass on the range of sufficient length for the cattle to get when the range was covered with a few inches of snow, and it was so covered for about four months during the past winter.

These Indians have recently started at farming and seem inclined to increase their operations in this direction as quickly as new land can be got under cultivation. The last season's harvest yielded them about 2,000 bushels of grain and about 1,200

bushels of potatoes, and if this season proves to be a favourable one for grain, they may harvest in the neighbourhood of 6,000 bushels.

The agency buildings are now located on the north side of the Old Man's river and entirely away from any good farming land. It is intended to tear down, remove and rebuild these buildings on the line of railway, yet within the reserve, and in close proximity to first-class agricultural land. When this is accomplished, the agent will be in close touch with the Indian farmers and farms, and I look for considerable progress within the next few years at farming by these Indians. The new agent, Mr. Yeomans, is a practical Manitoba farmer, and the Sioux Indians made considerable headway of late years under his guidance, and I trust the Peigans will be likewise led and to their own advantage.

The books and records of this office were regularly audited and found to be neatly and correctly kept.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency was hurriedly inspected during February.

At that period the staff was as follows: James Gibbons, agent; William Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter; D. Bard, farmer (Alexander's reserve); A. E. Pattison, farmer (Paul's reserve); J. A. Tierney, medical officer.

I was compelled to make a very hurried inspection owing to the resignation of Agent Sibbald at the Blackfoot agency and Mr. Sibbald's desire to be relieved of his duties at the end of February. For this reason I did not visit any of the outlying reserves within this agency.

The agency horse stable had been painted and a small cattle shed removed to a more convenient site. A post and plank corral had, too, been erected in connection with a branding chute. Coal sheds were also erected near both the agent's and the clerk's dwellings, and a substantial and much required new office and storehouse was partially completed at the time of my visit. An Indian had raised the walls of his dwelling and placed a shingle roof thereon, and another Indian had built a small log stable and had placed therein a plank floor and board stalls. The foregoing about covers all the improvements carried on at the Enoch's reserve and about the agency headquarters since I previously inspected here.

A number of Indians and whites were convicted of infractions of the Indian Act with regard to liquor. It is my opinion that the traffic has not yet been checked, in fact I fear the Indians within this agency are year by year becoming more addicted to the use and abuse of this their great enemy.

The office records and books were neatly kept by Mr. Black and without errors worthy of notice in this report.

The winter here was a severe one and with an exceptional depth of snow. Native horses usually winter out throughout that district. Owing to the prolonged and extreme cold, together with the great depth of snow, even the native horses required both feed and shelter during the late winter. The cattle unquestionably passed a severe winter, and I shall not be surprised if the losses prove to be greater than during several of the previous winters.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The staff here did consist of: H. E. Sibbald, agent; S. M. Dickinson, clerk; J. L. Laycock, A. E. Jones, farmers and stockmen; Joe Donnelly, assistant stockman; William Mayfield, interpreter.

Mr. H. E. Sibbald resigned the position of agent at the end of February, and during the months of March and April I acted as agent. Mr. J. H. Gooderham, late agent at the Peigan agency, is now in charge of this agency.

Although these Indians put up more hay than they did the previous season and probably sufficient for use during the usually short and mild winters of this district,

the quantity proved to be too limited for the last long and extremely cold one. The result has been a heavy loss of cattle, probably about 20 per cent of their entire holdings.

A considerable sum of ready cash was earned last winter by these Indians at coal-mining. There was a good market at the mouth of the pit for all the coal they could produce and at about $2.50 per ton. A good deal was made, too, last season at putting up hay for the near settlers. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has undertaken the irrigation of a large tract of land northerly from the reserve, and this has induced settlers to come in and acquire this land for farming purposes. The rapid increase in the population on land adjacent to the reserve has provided considerable work, and these Indians have profited to some extent by this influx of settlement.

On the whole I do not think that these Indians are in as good a financial position as they were a year ago. The loss of cattle during the past winter unquestionably will be a set-back from which it will take them several years to recover. A large proportion of the loss was cows, and the result will be a small calf crop for several years to come. Unfortunately, too, credit was held out to the Indians as an inducement to purchase articles not absolutely required either to carry on farming or ranching and these debts must in some way be met in the course of time.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I was unable to inspect either the Sarcee or the Saddle Lake agency and reserves. Neither was I able fully to inspect the Edmonton agency. The fiscal year was a short one, only nine months, and being engaged as acting agent at the Blackfoot agency during March and April, together with a number of special duties, made it impossible for me to visit every agency and school within my inspectorate.

The late winter set in about November 15, and as opinions differ as to when it ended, I shall not attempt to state the date of the ending. A considerable number of cattle were afflicted with mange, and between the extremely long and cold winter and the mange the loss of cattle on the various reserves within this inspectorate will be between 15 and 20 per cent.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, December 7, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Treaty 8.

After completing arrangements, I left for Athabasca Landing on May 1, and arrived at the Landing on the 3rd. I left there by Bredin and Cornwall transport for Lesser Slave Lake, and arrived at the east end of the lake on the 10th, making very good time, considering the low state of the water, the lowest that had been seen at that time of the year by the oldest inhabitants of the Athabasca district. I had previously made arrangements for pack horses to meet me at the east end and take me around the lake to the Hudson's Bay post at the northwest end, a distance of about 80 miles; but when I saw the lake, I found the ice all gone. This is the first time that

I have seen the ice go so early; I have known it not to go until June 1. I had to remain at the east end three days, owing to the high wind. I arrived at the post on the 10th, and remained there until the 25th, when I pulled out for Peace River Crossing. I arrived at the Crossing on the 28th and left for St. Johns by the Roman Catholic Mission steamer, arriving at the post at St. Johns on June 3, three days before time. The Indians were well.

We left on the steamer and reached Dunvegan on June 7, the day appointed for payment. The Beavers were settled with at this point. The band seemed to be very well satisfied at having their reserve surveyed and now are going to build houses; they have asked for garden tools and a tool chest, and I think quite a number mean business and intend building houses on the reserve. Like almost all the rest of the Indians, they have used good judgment in selecting their reserve.

From this point we left by raft for Tustawit's reserve, and reached there on the 8th. This is a small band, but very progressive and they are doing well. They have broken considerable land and fenced it. Some have built very good houses, have some horses and cattle and have made good progress in garden work; however, last year the crops were mostly a failure, owing to the severe drought in that section, so the Indians were short of seed this year. I would recommend that a few bushels of seed wheat be bought. I may say that the seed could be obtained in the same neighbourhood from Mr. Brick or Mr. Carson, or both; about forty bushels would be enough for the seeding. I promised them agricultural implements.

I had an addition put to our raft here, and left for Vermilion on the 10th. I called at Wolverine point and quite a number of Crees and Beavers were settled with; all that came forward here. These Indians wanted their share of supplies left at this point, as they have to go to Vermilion to receive them; it would not, in my opinion, be any extra expense to the department to make arrangements to have, say, six bags of flour, three hundred pounds of bacon, fifteen pounds of tea and six pounds of tobacco, left here for them. This would be a great convenience for the Indians living here.

We arrived at Vermilion on June 13, and on the 14th made arrangements for payment. There are three bands at this point: Slaves of Upper Hay river, Beavers of Peace river and the Crees; the Slaves and Beavers reside on the north side of the Peace river, the Crees on the south side.

There has been heretofore much talk about which side of the river I should make the payments, so this year I paid on both sides, and I think it will give more satisfaction to the traders and Hudson's Bay Company than paying on the side where treaty was made.

The bands appear to have had a good season here; fur being plentiful and bringing a good price. After I finished all my business, I left for Little Red river by raft on the 17th, arriving on the 19th. Almost all the people were in and settled with. There I met the Hudson's Bay's transport steamer *Primrose;* and left on the morning of the 20th for Chipewyan, reaching the Fort on the 22nd. The Indians were waiting for me there and I arranged to meet them on the following day and settle with them They are purely hunting Indians; they are good trappers and have had a good season's catch of fur, for which they received good prices. There has been no sickness amongst them of any account.

I left for Fond du Lac by Hudson's Bay steamer *Primrose,* and reached the Fort on June 26. There I found all the Indians in and waiting to be settled with. They seemed to be well provided with dried caribou meat, and very healthy. They had a good season's catch, fur being plentiful. I left for Fort Smith, 300 miles west and north, and arrived at Smith's Landing on July 3. The Indians here are, as a rule, very hard up during the summer months, as there is no fish, but they do a good deal of river work. On July 5 I paid all that came forward at Smith's Landing, and, after getting through, moved across the Portage, a distance of 16 miles, where I paid the rest of the Indians that reside at Fort Smith.

I left for Resolution on July 7, and arrived at the Fort the next day, and made preparations for settling with the Indians. There are three quite large bands of Indians here: Dog Ribs, Yellow Knives and Chipewyans—nearly 600 altogether. They have been very successful in their fur-catch this season, fur selling for a good price. Fish is very plentiful at this season. Very little sickness is complained of. The Roman Catholic Mission has built a boarding school at this point and, I believe, it is doing good work.

After finishing all the payments, I left for Hay River on July 15, and reached there July 16. I settled with the Slaves of this place. They are very progressive, they have very good houses, and patches of ground planted with potatoes. They looked very well at the time I was there.

I left for Resolution on July 23 by Roman Catholic Mission steamer, and arrived on the same day. I camped and waited for the Hudson's Bay steamer *Wrigley*. The *Wrigley* came in on August 2, and I left for Fort Smith.

The next payment was to be made at Fort McMurray, where I arrived on the morning of the 14th. I paid next day and left for Pelican Portage, and arrived there on the 26th. I made arrangements with the Indians to meet me at this point. Last winter when at Wabiscow I arranged to have them meet me with canoes, but owing to low water in the river, they could not transport our party with boats. They arranged for pack horses, and on the 28th I left for Wabiscow. The trail was very bad and a great deal of it had never been used before. However, by cutting a good deal I managed to get through and was only two days late. I am pleased to say this is the only point I was late at in the whole of the district travelled. I paid the band here and left for Whitefish Lake by pack train secured from the Hudson's Bay Company, and crossed the country partly by summer road and partly by winter trail.

We arrived at Whitefish Lake on August 7, paid on the 9th, and left by teams for Lesser Slave Lake. I stayed at the barracks for a couple of days getting ready for the trip to Sturgeon Lake. I travelled by teams and arrived on September 18. The Indians were all in, waiting, so I settled with them, and left the following day for Lesser Slave Lake, where I arrived on September 22; and after finishing up business, left for the reserve on the 26th. I had all the government cattle rounded up and branded and found the Indians had forty-six head of fairly good stock. The original stock have more than doubled their number in three years. Five head were lost by eating poisoned parsnips and I advised the Indians to destroy all the parsnips they could get. These Indians are doing very well. They had a good crop of potatoes, oats, and barley, and plenty of hay for their stock. They also built some new houses on the reserve, which look very neat. I have recommended that a few agricultural implements be given for the use of this band, as they appear to be enterprising and trying to get along. I would also recommend the appointment of an agent to look after the interests of these people.

I am pleased to say that the supplies furnished by the Hudson's Bay Company were in every way up to the sample.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector for Treaty 8.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, February 5, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Treaty No. 8 for the calendar year 1906.

After leaving Edmonton, I thought it would be well to invite Inspector Strickland of Fort Saskatchewan to send a guard to accompany me as far as Athabasca river. There seemed to be so many strangers in the city that I thought it well to provide protection in case of a hold-up, as I required quite a large amount of money for annuity payments. However, we reached Athabasca Landing without any trouble on May 3, which was very good time for the state of the trails. I had made previous arrangements with the Revillon Bros. for transportation from Athabasca Landing to Lesser Slave Lake.

We left the Landing on May 4 for up the river, at 2 p.m. The low state of the river made progress very slow, with the Lesser Slave river exceptionally low, the lowest ever seen in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant. When we reached the lake, we found the ice all out; it had broken up a day or two before we arrived. The wind being fair, we left the head of the Slave river on the 14th and made an unusually quick run to the upper end of the lake; this was about 75 miles in about ten hours. However, we had to camp and did not get into the Fort until about noon the next day. Here it took some little time arranging for transport and getting things ready, and we left on the 23rd for Peace River Crossing. The trail was very good and we crossed in three days. The distance is between 80 and 90 miles. When we arrived, the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer had not got in, and we had to remain in camp until the 29th, when the steamer arrived. She freighted and wooded and left for up the river. Our progress was slow, as the river was high and the current very strong, and as it was the first trip, they had to cut wood every day and of course delay us. We were three days late at St. John's, although we found the Indians all in and waiting for the steamer's arrival. We settled with the Indians here. They had a fairly good season; lynx were plentiful and bringing a good price. These Indians are not very healthy; they have more or less scrofula. A great many of them have a great antipathy to treaty; I think, however, we have about half of them.

We left St. John's the next day, about noon, for Dunvegan. We made the run in little over a day, and paid the Indians on the 9th, just three days after schedule time, and we left for down the river and arrived on Sunday at Duncan's reserve, and we settled with these Indians on Monday.

All the Indians have their crops in; these are looking fairly well; quite a number of acres are under crop and look very well, especially wheat and barley.

We left for Dunvegan, where we arrived on the day appointed for payment. Here there are three bands, Beavers, Crees, and Slaves of Upper Hay river. They all seem to be healthy and prosperous and made a fair hunt. They had no sickness of any account. Dr. West gave medical attendance to those who required it. We left on the steamer on the 18th, and made the portage of Little Red river, and we arrived late in the evening. These Indians were all in and seemed to be doing well and were successful in their hunt.

We went down the river to Fort Chipewyan, and arrived there on the 22nd, and made payments to the Crees and settled with the Chipewyans in the evening. They were in good health, had made a good hunt and seemed to be enjoying themselves. They were well dressed for natives.

On the 24th we left for Fond du Lac on the York boat towed by Hudson's Bay steamer. In crossing Lake Athabasca we were delayed by high winds. This part of the trip is very dangerous, as the lake gets very rough and the shores are very rocky in many parts, especially in crossing Black bay. The traverse of Black bay is about 35 miles, and if the wind is blowing hard, it is impossible with the craft that is used to cross.

We arrived on June 26, and on the 27th we settled with the people. They looked remarkably well after the starvation reports of last winter. After settling with them, I had a pow-wow. Amongst the things we discussed was the starvation of last winter. I brought up the matter very forcibly that they should prepare for such emergency as they had had last winter, and the necessity of procuring food in the fall. As fish is very plentiful and easily got, I advised them to do some fishing before setting out on their caribou hunt, and if they were not successful in their hunt, they could have the fish to fall back on. They quite understand that they must not depend on one resource long.

The Hudson's Bay Company and traders took a great interest in the destitute hunters and gave them the necessary food after they got back to the fort. However, I have the pleasure to state that no death from destitution or starvation has occurred. My opinion is they will act on the advice I gave them with reference to supplying themselves with fish, as the lake is noted for its abundance of trout and whitefish.

We left here on the 28th for Chipewyan and Fort Smith, and owing to the bad weather we were late in arriving at the latter point. We found part of the band at the south side and we settled with them and crossed over the portage and paid the rest of the band. I may say that this portage is about 16 miles of a drive.

We were delayed for a short time, waiting for transportation. We went down to Great Slave Lake with Hyslop and Nagle steamer, and arrived at Fort Resolution on July 10. At this point there were nearly 600 Indians. It took us two days to settle with them, and we left for Hay River on the 15th. We had some bad weather, and arrived on the 17th, and on the 18th settled with these Indians. These people are quite prosperous and seem to make a fair living and have nice gardens and raise a lot of potatoes and vegetables, which they take good care of. This is where in my opinion the missionaries are showing the people how to make life worth living. Both missions havs gardens, and in that way help the people to help themselves.

We left for Fort Resolution on July 23, and we had some very rough weather crossing.

We arrived on the 26th and had to wait for the steamer *Wrigley,* Hudson's Bay transport for the south. The steamer arrived on August 5, and we got away on the same day. It is quite a tedious trip. The low water in the river made the progress slow. After getting on the Athabasca, we were delayed several days. The steamer could not get up to her usual place at McMurray, and landed 8 miles farther down the river, and we had to send up to Fort McMurray, causing two days' more delay. We lost about three days altogether at that point, and all the way up the river we had very low water, some places a man could walk across without any trouble. We arrived at the Pelican Portage about September 4, about eight days late, which I consider good time for the condition of the river.

We left on September 11 for Whitefish Lake and had very bad travel. Our pack which was extraordinarily good time for that season of the year, as it was raining heavily every day. We settled with the Indians. They were in very good condition, having plenty of food, and were healthy. They also had a good hunt, and their furs brought a good price.

We left on Setpember 11 for Whitefish Lake and had very bad travel. Our pack train was a great deal better than that we had got at Pelican Portage.

We arrived at Whitefish on the 15th. Here we had a small band of Crees, about 100. I might say at this point that there are as many more to take treaty; but I have never succeeded in getting these people to take treaty. We settled with these

the same day we arrived, and left on the 15th for Sturgeon Lake, about 150 miles southwest.

We called at Lesser Slave Lake for supplies that had been left there in the spring. Here we had to change our transport for two double teams,—one freight wagon and one double spring wagon. We arrived on the 20th, and settled with the band on the 21st, a couple of days behind time.

The Roman Catholic mission has built quite a large school and intends to have it in operation in the spring.

The Indians of this place are very healthy.

We left Sturgeon Lake on the same day that we settled with the band, September 21, and arrived at Lesser Slave Lake on September 24. Here we had a large band of Crees, nearly 400; some are settled on the reserve in severalty, and in fact they are scattered all around the lake. We have one reserve on the south side of the lake about 10 miles from the Hudson's Bay post. In this there are about 9,000 acres of very good land, mostly hay-land. These people who settled on this reserve have about eighty head of cattle, forty of their own and forty government cattle, and they grow some grain; but not so much as they ought to, owing to the condition they are placed in, as the country is good for hunting, and, fur being high, it pays them better than farming; but, as the country around the reserve is good for farming, the settlers are likely to settle the vacant land around the reserve. In fact they are beginning already to take up land as near the settlement as possible and in a short time the hunting will be a thing of the past and the Indian will have to change his condition altogether and farm his lands for a livelihood. The lake will, in my opinion, furnish a good supply of food for the people living on its shores.

We left Moostoos reserve on the 29th, and arrived on the same date, and settled with the people. Here is the chief's reserve. He has something like 14,000 acres in this reserve. It is what I call first-class agricultural land. There is timber large enough for all kinds of use. The soil is deep and fairly level and of equal parts open country and timber, and it is easily the best piece of agricultural country around Lesser Slave Lake.

From there we drove along the valley of Drift Pile river and the Swan hills, which is also a beautiful country, some open and some with fairly good timber and some with brush; but all of a deep soil, and as one goes east the land gets somewhat lower; but it is more open. One sees open country as far as the eye can reach.

We arrived on the first day of October at the head of Lesser Slave river, and then we lay up eight days, waiting for transportation, on account of contrary winds.

We arrived in Edmonton on October 12.

I have, &c.,

H. A. CONROY,

Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
WINNIPEG, April 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the period ended March 31, 1907.

The change in the fiscal year requiring the making of the annual reports at the commencement of spring, when the busiest season of our agents begins, has so

delayed them that I have not yet had the advantage of the reading of many of them, and am, therefore, without such detailed statements of the affairs of all the agencies as will admit of my reporting at any great length.

I am pleased, however, to be able to say that the information recently gathered as to the condition of things upon the various reserves leads to the conclusion that notwithstanding the unusually severe and long winter, the spring finds the Indians as a whole in a very favourable position. Their health is generally good, and, apart from the old and disabled, they are fairly well provided for. Those of them who have taken seriously to farming and encouraging returns last harvest. In the Crooked Lake agency there was raised 14,908 bushels of wheat, which graded well and brought a good price. The oat crop was 8,379 bushels. In the Touchwood agency the grain crop was 25,000 bushels, mainly oats, for which railway construction afforded a good market. In the Pelly agency there was raised 22,000 bushels of grain. Coté's band sold more produce than ever before, and raised a fine lot of cattle, which sold at a good figure. In the Qu'Appelle agency the grain crop was over 92,500 bushels, of which 30,000 was raised in the colony of graduates of our schools. One young farmer raised over 4,000 bushels.

On the farming reserves the Indians are rapidly becoming self-supporting. In many agencies the only assistance now given is to help men to start farming, and for the support of those whom age or disability has rendered unfit to labour. On the whole there is progress towards self-support; and there is evidence of the awakening to the importance of providing better and more comfortable homes. The instalment paid the Indians of the Crooked Lake agency on account of the surrender and sale of land was spent in the purchase of new bedsteads, good bedding, warm clothing, and useful articles of furniture, as well as horses, rigs, and harness.

More attention is being given to the raising and care of horses on the farming reserves. Indians who not so long ago had small horses unfitted for work by being driven all over the country have now teams of work horses that compare favourably with those of white farmers.

The winter put to the test the Indian's ability and will to care properly for his cattle; and the reports indicate that where cattle are stabled and fed during the winter the losses will not be heavier than those sustained by white men in the neighbourhood of reserves. As a rule plenty of fodder had been provided, and the experience of the winter has led many to provide better stabling. In the Saddle Lake agency the Indians were able to sell $500 worth of hay to settlers whose supply had been exhausted.

In Southern Alberta, where cattle are accustomed to run on the ranges all the year, we must look for losses on account of the unusually heavy snowfall and the long stretches of cold weather; but so far our information is that the Indian ranchers have come through with no heavier losses than the white ranchmen.

On the Peigan reserve in Southern Alberta farming has been started on a limited scale; and the results have been so satisfactory as to lead to the doubling of the acreage. On the Sarcee reserve mixed farming is followed with success. It will be immensely to the benefit of the Indians in the southern country if they can successfully till the soil as well as raise cattle.

The reduction of rations and progress towards self-support continues on the ranching reserves. The free beef issue on the Blood reserve in the month of March, 1903, amounted to 36,212 pounds; in March, 1907, the issue was 15,849 pounds. On the Peigan reserve four years ago there was issued during the nine months ended March 31, 157,621 pounds of free beef. During a similar period in the present year the free issue was 44,407 pounds.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There was no serious epidemic. Tuberculosis and scrofula continue to make inroads upon the race, but where the tent hospitals have been introduced, and nursing as well as medical and surgical treatment has been provided, there has been a gratifying check to those dread scourges of

the aborigines. Every care is being taken to teach the Indians the importance in the interest of their health of giving attention to the proper sanitation of their dwellings, and in many cases the teaching is being followed.

There are agencies in which there is still much room for improvement on all lines; but, looking over the whole field, there are seen evidences of progress, here well marked and there in beginning. Sometimes as commensurate results do not speedily follow the expenditure of public money and the efforts of officials, there is a sense of discouragement; but looking back to the days when the first treaties were made in this western country, and comparing the then conditions with those now existing, the results accomplished in bringing to his present stage of civilization the naturally shiftless and migratory Indian, who looked only to the prairie, the forest, and the waters for the day's livelihood, taking no heed for the morrow, are indeed very encouraging.

It is unfortunate that the progress and development of the country, which has led settlement to the borders of reserves and raised towns and villages in the immediate vicinity of many, has made easier the evasion of the law prohibiting the selling or giving of intoxicants to Indians, resulting in an increase in that bane of all original peoples—intemperance. Every day the evil is more difficult to grapple with. Apart from intemperance, there has been no appreciable increase of immorality; and, considering their circumstances, the Indian people of Western Canada are rather noteworthy for the infrequency of serious crime among them.

Education.—The Dominion government is providing liberally for the education of Indian children. The fine new buildings erected for the Qu'Appelle industrial school, to replace the one destroyed by fire a few years ago, have been completed; and substantial improvements have been made in several other schools of this class to better their heating systems, sanitary arrangements, and fire-protection. A new boarding school has been erected at Lac la Ronge and opened under Church of England auspices; and a per capita allowance for a goodly number of pupils has been made to the Roman Catholic school at Fort Providence. Several other boarding schools have had their authorized number of pupils increased. With respect to day schools, the same liberality has not been shown. Though not a few of them are doing excellent work, the old $300 rate of salary remains the same. The demand for teachers all over the West is so great that it is next to impossible to secure for our schools the services of certificated teachers at such a salary. If an increase of from $50 to $150 were made to experienced and successful teachers, or to those producing a good certificate from either of the provinces, I am of opinion that it would greatly tend to improve the day schools on reserves upon which a good attendance can be maintained.

As to the results of the expenditure for Indian schools, opinions differ. It is not to be denied that some think the policy of the department in regard to Indian education is too elaborate. For myself, however, I hold that the Indian schools are doing an immense amount of good. Entirely too much was expected of them by a few enthusiasts. It was vain to hope that a people who had for ages followed the chase and the war-path could in one generation become expert in all the arts of peace. Yet in some cases wonders have been accomplished. To obtain the best results the ex-pupil must be followed from the school to the reserve. Of late the department has given considerable aid to deserving graduates to commence farming on their own account. On reserves supervised by intelligent agents and experienced farmers good progress has been made. The most successful experiment of this kind is at File Hills, where it was started by that successful organizer of farming among Indians, Inspector Graham. Writing on the 8th instant, he says:—

'Although this colony has only been in existence six years, the results obtained have been phenomenal, to my mind. I shall instance cases of young men leaving school seven years ago, at the age of 18, who are to-day settled in comfortable homes, married and have children, who are brought up as white children are, not even knowing the Indian tongue. * * * * *'

'There are twenty farmers in this colony, and including their wives and children the population numbers fifty-five. Seventeen of these twenty farmers produced crops last year, and although it was the first crop for a number of them, the average number of bushels of grain for each was 1,700 by actual measurement. I have lived in this country all my life, have driven through most agricultural districts, have taken an interest in agriculture, and can say without hesitation that, to my mind, no white community has made such a showing as these young people have. The style of farming here is not surpassed in any of the farming districts in the country.'

With results such as these before us, there is no reason to despair of the Indian. Given suitable education and intelligent, patient supervision, I see no reason why the Cree Indians, at least, should not become in two or three generations as good and thrifty citizens as most of the people in the country. The effects of heredity cannot be overcome in thirty years, which is about the longest time any of these Indians have been settled on reserves. If the curse of intemperance could only be stamped out amongst them, a century hence the Indian, as a rule, ought to be almost as highly civilized as his white brother.

Day Schools.—The great drawback in regard to such schools is the irregular attendance. It must be taken into consideration, as has been stated in former years, that not only the parents but the children are indifferent about attending school. Moreover, too often the teachers do not take any interest themselves in the work and are content to receive their salaries for a minimum of effort. In addition, I may say that the last fiscal year has been bad for the schools, the winter being particularly severe. Owing to the poor clothing of the children, it is no wonder that many of them did not attend school. The lack of fuel has also been the reason of some schools being closed for some weeks. This is owing to the neglect of the Indians, as it is their duty to provide the fuel. The school-houses are generally in good repair.

In the estimates prepared at this office, 86 schools are provided for; of those 4 are at Biscotasing or Mattagami and report directly to Ottawa; 7 in the district of Keewatin are also of this description, 5 in the diocese of Moosonee, and 3 in the diocese of Selkirk, in all 19, leaving 67 under my care. Of the teachers of these 67 schools, I may remark that a few have resigned recently on account of the small attendance of pupils. The qualifications of those remaining in the work are as follows:—48 have no certificate of any kind, but at least one-half have several years' experience, which does much to equalize the qualifications. Among the other 24 there are 5 clergymen, 4 graduates of industrial schools, 2 holding third-class professional certificates, 1 third-class non-professional, 4 second-class professionals, 1 first-class non-professional, 1 first-class professional, and 1 theological student.

Boarding Schools.—The total number of these institutions under my supervision is now 44. They are in operation all the way from Fort Frances in Ontario to Fort Providence, near the Great Slave lake. Of these 25 are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, 11 under the Church of England, 6 are Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist.

For the boarding schools there is provision for 1,674 pupils. There are on roll 1,327, and on March 31 there were 1,269 actually present. This does not include most of the schools in Treaty No. 8, the returns from which, together with that from Fort Providence, have not yet reached this office, making a possible difference of about 140 in the total attendance.

It may, therefore, be inferred that most of these schools are well up to their number.

In most of such schools excellent work is done. It includes housework of all kinds for the girls, even to gardening in a small way, butter-making, &c. For the boys it is mixed farming, but, with the exception of a few, only on a small scale.

In the Roman Catholic schools the work of whatever description is almost entirely in the hands of clerics, Oblate fathers or brothers in charge of outside work and the

spiritual needs of the schools, whilst nuns look not only after girls, but also to the general internal economy and class-room work. As these members of religious orders get very little in exchange for their services, they can afford to have a much larger staff than where ordinary salaries are paid, and there is consequently less work for each to do without interfering with the quality of the work done. In the case of these schools the teachers have generally no technical qualifications, but this is compensated for by their having a long experience subsequent to the usual convent or college training.

The schools of other denominations are not quite so well equipped in this respect, but as the various church authorities are much interested in the welfare of their institutions, they are, as a rule, doing their utmost to obtain the best assistance they can afford to pay for, with good results.

In the 11 schools conducted under the Church of England, the qualifications are as follows—for 6 the principals are clergymen who have been for some time in charge and are competent for the work, one first-class professional from England, one second-class professional from Saskatchewan, one second-class non-professional, one with qualification equal to second-class, and one qualified lady at Wabiscow, in Treaty 8.

The teachers, according to my latest information, in the six Presbyterian schools are: Rev. W. A. Hendry, B.A., Queen's University, and 1st class Normal; Miss McLaren, 2nd class; Miss E. McGregor, 1st class Ontario Normal; Mr. Robert Mills, no certificate; Miss Gillespie, who has done excellent work since she has been at the File Hills school, and Miss Logan. The teacher at Norway House Methodist school, is Miss Ida E. Johnson; and at McDougall Orphanage, Miss Duke, holding a second-class New Brunswick certificate.

I have yet received very few copies of the annual reports of boarding schools, and am unable to give particulars of their progress.

Industrial Schools.—As mentioned in my last report, the number of industrial schools is reduced to 8. This has enabled us to fill up other schools out of the pupils of St. Boniface and Rupert's Land schools. Elkhorn school has thus almost its full number as well as Qu'Appelle; Brandon is even better. The Regina, Battleford, Red Deer, and High River schools are not so well off. The Calgary school has to contend with the numerous boarding schools in the vicinity.

I have had complaints from parents in regard to the lack of proficiency attained by their children in class work, and believe that in some few cases they were justified. It is quite natural that the schools should profit by the outside work of the boys, the older ones at least, as well as the various occupations of the girls at housekeeping, butter-making, clothes-mending, &c.; but this may be overdone in certain quarters.

The other side of their education, that which is more closely connected with their future material development, is generally well looked after.

The schools at Qu'Appelle, Elkhorn, and Brandon are in the very best condition. Those at Regina, Battleford, High River, and Red Deer are also in a fair state of efficiency. Recruiting with some of them is difficult; but as years pass, and children of ex-pupils become of school age, I expect this difficulty will be largely overcome.

Since my last report, the department, I regret to chronicle, has lost by death two able and conscientious officers: Mr. J. B. Lash and Mr. H. A. Carruthers. They had been in the service of the department for over twenty years. Mr. Lash was a pioneer agent. He came through the rebellion and was a prisoner of war. He did splendid work on Muscowpetung's reserve in leading the Indians to become farmers and cattle-raisers. As secretary of this office for many years he rendered me invaluable assistance. His time, his experience, and his energy were ever at the service of his country. Mr. Carruthers as a clerk in the Regina office, as farmer, as agency clerk, and afterwards as agent, left a splendid record as a man of sterling character, absolutely devoted to duty. The work he did in the Pelly agency, where he met with the sad accident which eventually ended in death, is a monument to his zeal as a public servant.

My Assistant was commissioned to make a treaty, number 10, with the Indians of that portion of Northern Saskatchewan not previously ceded. He has submitted to the Honourable the Superintendent General the treaty with his report.

I have, &c.,

DAVID LAIRD,

Indian Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1907.

Agency.—This agency is of all, in British Columbia, the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations—nearly equally large—this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Language.—The language of the Kitsuns is the original of such spoken by the Tsimpsians of the coast and the Indians of the Nass river.

Location.—The supervision of this part of the district begins from the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 90 miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about 160 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other six villages are on both banks of the latter river and end towards its source with that of Kuldoe. With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with the Nass where they converge at Ayensk.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

The areas comprise in their contents mainly natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel.

Population.—This division has a total population of 1,143.

Nation.—The Indians under this heading are of the Ksun nation—the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast—and its bands will, hereinafter, be dealt with in the order towards the source of the Skeena.

KITWANGA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are here included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians experienced, during the nine months passed, the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and surroundings kept clean, and more of the Indians were vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are spaciously arranged to combine comfort with privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is constantly being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Education.—There is one school. It is under the direction of the Anglican Chuch Missionary Society and is centrally located in the village.

The school is making good progress and is endowed with the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late years is being appreciated by their parents.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—There were no complaints in regard to either intemperance or immorality.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Kitsun settlements removed from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles from Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, apart from its quota of about 115, living around the last-named locality, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, number 68.

Health and Sanitation.—There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people attend to their gardens and to a few head of stock. Some of their number were employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey, which likewise applies to other Kitsun villages.

Others were busy at the canneries on the coast; some follow fishing, hunting and trapping with good results.

Buildings.—Buildings recently erected are, as elsewhere, of modern make and well located.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss and better provision is being made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—There is no school in this village. Some of the children attend school periodically at Kitwanga and also at Kinkolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious, and notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair advance in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be regarded as temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the

left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, containing the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations can be considered as almost abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoyed the best of health. In the new village, the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes; they also fish, hunt and trap.

Of fur-bearing animals there were plenty and good catches made, which likewise obtained with all the bands. The prices for pelts are uniformly high and, as previously mentioned, those of marten especially so.

The Indians claim that the prolonged excessive cold drove the animals to the lower levels and made them ravenous in the search for prey.

Buildings.—All buildings, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Education.—There is one school. The same is still being taught in the old village and is pretty centrally located. The school is making fair progress; the parents are assisting in the attendance of the children.

A new school-house is being built on the new locations, of which it forms the exact centre.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are energetic and industrious. They are making efforts in the right direction and are reaping the results.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both terms their conduct is excellent.

GETANMAX, HAZELTON.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Déboulé (Tsitsk), likewise assigned to this band—located on both banks of the Bulkley river—comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 248.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No contagion of any kind made itself apparent. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is neglected to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means in preventing, as much as possible, its transmission.

Hospital.—With the hospital here, being the only establishment of its kind in the district, untold good is being accomplished. Surgical operations are frequently and most successfully performed; and the patients undergoing general treatment receive the best of attention with like results. The professional and executive abilities of Dr. H. C. Wrinch make the institution, with its personnel, a model of the kind. The installation of a Siche gas machine, a water and sewerage system—each a perfect success—completes it in all its equipments.

Occupations.—Here, Indian labour is much in demand. The occupations are many as well as remunerative, and too varied to be enumerated in detail. Consequently, the people resort in a lesser degree to fishing, hunting and trapping. At present, the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line employs a good many, which those of other villages likewise share. During intervals, much attention is also being paid to the land on the locations, and in improving their homes.

Buildings.—With the exception of the old village, all buildings are well placed; they are of good pattern, commodious and well lighted.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered without loss, and they were better provided for than heretofore.

Farm Implements.—The implements are still such as are generally used for clearing land, gardening and haying, with the exception of a harrow.

Education.—There is one school. It is well attended, and the parents are taking an interest in having the children attend. This school is also being supplied by the department with the usual grant. The school-house is located at the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band, like those of the last-mentioned, are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They are eager to avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality.—Though, here, the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, occasions for complaints seldom arise.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated about 4 miles from here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band was excellent; the necessary sanitary measures are well observed, and more of its number were vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people are working a saw-mill, which gives them employment of a varied form, and they improve their land and homes. Some, also, resort to other work offering, and occasionally they fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Education.—There is one school. It is situate in the exact centre of the settlement. The pupils of this school are making progress out of the common and their parents exercise much influence to secure regular attendance. Also this school is receiving the usual grant.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into garden and pasture, and more is being cleared and well fenced. All of this, having been accomplished in so short a time, out of a tangle of heavy poplar and willow growth, is worthy of commendation.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band form a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located about 8 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank at the mouth of

the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—The people of this band number 215.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and vaccination is attended to.

On Friday of every week Dr. H. C. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of two harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Education.—There is one school. It is fairly centrally located to the village, and is endowed with the usual grant. During the winter months the school is well attended, partly the result of the efforts of the parents; it is making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were very few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserves.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situate on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population.—This band has a population of 238.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more land. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the head-waters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings.—Here also the old buildings are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site allotted within recent years.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are here in use than such as are required for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Education.—Here, the mission building serves for school purposes as well. It is fairly centrally located to the two village sites. This school is also allowed the grant for day schools. In consequence of the somewhat nomadic habits of these people, the attendance is rather small, but the parents assist in securing the same when the conditions permit, and the pupils are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree and are constantly improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of a varying nature which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 38.

Health and Sanitation.—They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and vaccination is not neglected.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest for fur, is exceedingly large for their number and the returns therefrom are correspondingly large in proportion. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildings but those of split cedar obtain here.

Stock.—Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements.—Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are here in use.

Education.—There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend the one at Kisgegas.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and intelligent. Though the opportunities of these people are still very limited, they are, nevertheless, progressing to a most favourable extent.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins within 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction for a distance computed at 325 miles, and terminates at Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality, it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Language.—Hagwilget or the Déné, a language of a small vocabulary with shifting intonation, is spoken and understood by all the Indians to be dealt with hereinafter.

Reserves.—The reserves of this division embrace an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 19 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered towards the hills.

Population.—This division has a total population of 1,957.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion remarks on features and conditions to all localities alike, without detracting thereby from the purpose in fully reporting on the hereinafter named bands—many of them very small.

ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 3 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon.

The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band has a population of 160.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. In area, the reserve lands contain 1,853 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 156.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situate partly on each bank.

Population.—The population of this band is 152.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on the right and the reserve lands on both shores of the lake, and contain an area of 359 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 133.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve lands are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles of land, or portage, between Babine and Stuart lakes. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population.—The popualtion of this band is 15.

TATCHÉ BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatché river. The reserve area consists of 1,779 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 64.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 46.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve are on the right bank of the Tatché river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area amounts to 584 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 25.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve.—The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 21.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 196.

STELLA BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river, near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077.

Population.—This band numbers 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve consists of 1,949 acres.

Population.—This band's population is 64.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages, to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these, Belgatcé and Stilachola are situated on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof.

Population.—The population of this band, consisting of three villages, totals 75.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—Likewise, no reserves are yet allotted to this band with habitations, in one locality (Tatchgaisgak) on the south shore, and another (Tatla) at the north shore of the lake. The last named is situate at the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population.—This band numbers 32.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river; No. 3 is situate on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area, the reserves consist of 3,095 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 122.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserve.—Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river, and No. 2 on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3 on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; they comprise an area of 537 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 68.

M'LEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The village is situate on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve, on both banks of Long river, contains 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 99.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Locations.—Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first-mentioned Indians, and Connelly lake outpost that of the latter.

Their hunting and trapping grounds extend in an unrestricted limit easterly of the localities named to the Rocky mountains.

Habits and Customs.—In their habits both of these bands are nomadic. They are averse to fish diet and mainly subsist on fresh and smoked moose, caribou and beaver meat.

The pursuit of sustenance restricts their travelling in numbers. Only about once or twice a year will they meet, when the priest designates the time and a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population.—According to latest accounts, the Fort Grahame band numbers 89.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 118.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location.—Under like conditions with the preceding bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees roam over a large expanse of country, mountains and lakes to the north of Connelly lake.

Population.—The population of these two bands of Indians aggregates a total of about 153.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past nine months the health of the Indians of this division was excellent.

No contagion of any kind appeared, and some more of their number were vaccinated.

They have become aware of the importance of observing certain sanitary measures for the safety and well-being of themselves and families.

Occupations.—Exclusive of the people of Rocher, Déboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine, Stuart lake and Stony creek, where the Indians engage in packing with their horses, the means for profitable employment are still very restricted.

However, more interest is being taken in breaking up land and gardening, at which, likewise, the outlying bands have made a fair start. All but the latter avail themselves of catching salmon and the variety of fish in the lakes and streams. Without exception they all hunt and trap.

Buildings.—With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, who generally live in wigwams, more interest is shown in constructing better houses and selecting dry and healthy ground whereupon to place them, which can be readily observed along the lakes.

One conspicuous feature throughout these parts—acceptable from a hygienic point of view—is the ever-prevailing fireplace with clay chimneys to houses, in lieu of stove and pipe.

Stock.—All other than the bands named at the head, under preceding caption, are keeping cattle and horses, which wintered well, barring the loss of a few head of each, reported to have died about Stuart lake and Stony creek, during a prolonged blizzard.

Farm Implements.—The implements are still such as are useful in clearing land and tilling the soil; also scythes and hand-rakes for haying. Of all, only the locality of Moricetown can boast of a mower and horse-rake.

Education.—There are no schools in the aforementioned settlements, but at Stuart lake, the headquarters of the Roman Catholic clergy of the district.

Hitherto, the reading and writing in syllabic ideographs was the only means of communication, in their own language, and in keeping accounts. But, now at the school referred to, English is being taught with much success and will gradually supplant the other.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the Indians of this division are law-abiding, tractable and honest; and what is largely ascribed to indolence, is rather akin to a sort of feeling attending forlorn hope, which the opportunities, in the near future, will readily dispel.

For the present, at any rate, they continue to improve their general condition by paying increased attention to their gardens and stock, which greatly enhances their means for subsistence in the desired direction.

Temperance and Morality.—Much praise is due the Indians comprising this division because of their habits—under both terms—being exceptionally good, and for the efforts displayed in having them thus maintained.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING.

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Cassiar Agency,
Telegraph Creek, March 31, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Cassiar agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Reserve.—The reserve is located at the mouth of the Tahl Tahn river, and consists of 375 acres.

Population.—The population of the Tahl Tahn band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the tribe has been good the past season. The sanitary condition of the village is very good.

Occupations.—The general occupation of the tribe is trapping fur-bearing animals. During the summer months nearly all the young men of the tribe are employed as boatmen, packers and guides for hunting parties, while the older ones remain at the reserve fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are all of logs, well built, warm and comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians have only a few head of horses.

Farm Implements.—They have none.

Education.—An assisted school has been started at Telegraph Creek the past season, and twenty-one of the Indian children have attended. They have made splendid pupils, very keen to attend, and have made good progress. Several of the Indians did not take their families to the woods with them the past winter, but had them remain here so that their children might attend school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the agency are industrious, law-abiding, and are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—As a tribe, they are fairly temperate and becoming more so. Some of the younger ones are immoral. The tribe as a whole, however, are a moral and well-behaved tribe of Indians.

I have, &c.,

J. FRANK CALLBREATH,

Acting Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCAN'S STATION, April 29, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,941 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale. These reserves are occupied by the following bands.

SOOKE BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.) The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria; and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is very good. They are careful to keep their dwellings clean.

Occupations.—The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and working at the fish traps.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are in very good condition, many of their houses being constructed of lumber, and painted.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are well taken care of.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive.) These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of Victoria, and contain 779 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 43.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good, and sanitary regulations are carefully attended to in their village.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are very good, principally large rancherie houses.

Stock.—Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate and seldom get into trouble.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.) These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt; and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 141.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good, having first-class water supplied to them from the Esquimalt Water Works Company. Their homes are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in fishing, hunting, stevedore work, farming, working in saw-mill and factories.

Buildings.—A few live in the rancherie houses, others have frame and lumber dwellings, which are well furnished.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is a school on the Songhees reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and most of them are well-off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, although there are a few who are fond of liquor and will procure it whenever possible.

BANDS IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip, and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 243.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of these bands have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the cement-works and mines are their employments.

Buildings.—A few live in the rancherie houses, others have frame and lumber dwellings, well furnished.

Stock.—The quality of the stock is much improved, the Indians taking more interest in the improved breeds.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of the most modern implements, including a steam threshing-machine.

Education.—There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Tsawout, the other near Tsartlip reserve. They take considerable interest in educational matters and some of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and they make good progress in farming and boat-building.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, but a few will procure intoxicants whenever it is possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz., Kilpaulus, Comekin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipsin, Koksilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of the seven bands is 646.

Health and Sanitation.—All the villages are situated on the bank of the Koksilah or Cowichan river, thus affording a constant supply of fresh water and good drainage. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe building, working in canneries, hop-picking and as trackmen on railways.

Buildings.—There is a decided improvement in the class of buildings now erected.

Stock.—They have some splendid horses and they take good care of them; many of them are improved breeds.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and take good care of it.

Education.—There are four schools provided for these Indians, one situated at Somenos, one at Clemclemaluts, one at Quamichan and one near Koksilah village. The two former are supported by a grant from the department, and the two latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and take considerable interest in their farms.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

HELLELT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band.) One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year; and the sanitary condition of the villages has been very good.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing, farming, hunting and working as farm-hands.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwelling-houses, which they keep in good repair. Their other buildings are not in very good condition.

Stock.—They own very little stock, and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate; they are also moral.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band.) The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the lands of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

Health and Sanitation.—They have an ample supply of clear spring water, and their houses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have comfortable dwellings, and their other buildings are kept in fair condition.

Stock.—They are increasing their stock and they are well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—Their farm implements are improving in number and quality.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral people, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

LYACKSSUN BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band.) These reserves are situated on Valdez island, and consist of three reserves, which have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and the sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations.—These reserves are nearly all rock or heavy timber. These Indians do very little farming; boat and canoe building and fishing are their chief occupations. They own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwellings, and seldom live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some well-bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island, consequently is not given much attention.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve; a number of the children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9.) This reserve includes the Llmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also

a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river; the total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The total population is 209.

Health and Sanitation.—Their general health has been very good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and their sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, boat and canoe buildings, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in fair condition; they are all kept neat and clean.

Stock.—They have a number of fair cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on one of the reserves, and many of the children attend the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, a few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

NANAIMO BAND.

Reserves.—(Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive of the Nanaimo band.) This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island; the total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good, and the sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in farming, fishing, working in coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—A few of them have comfortable dwellings and keep them clean and neat, but most of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and they take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all farm implements, and take good care of them.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, and they take considerable interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, a few of them have acquired a desire for intoxicants and will procure them whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are fairly healthy and the sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly employed in fishing and manufacturing dog-fish oil. They do very little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of dwellings.

Stock.—They keep only a few of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They do not possess very many farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve and very few children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health. The sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hunting and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are comfortable and their other buildings are kept in very good condition.

Stock.—They have very little stock and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They own very few farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral Indians.

COMOX BAND.

Reserve.—(Nos. 1, 2 and 3). This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Pentledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river.

In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 45.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the year has been very good, the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and farming are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—The class of their buildings is improving and they are well kept.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

GALIANO BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 9 of the Penelakut band). This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island and is included in the area of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings.—There are very few dwellings on this reserve.

Stock.—These Indians have not any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Education.—The children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, good people.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—(No. 6 of the Saanich band). This reserve is situated on the north-west extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all enjoyed good health during the year. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing, hunting and working for white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have not any farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and make a very good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral people.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. There is at present only one woman occupying this reserve and that only during the summer months. She spends her winter among her relations on the west coast of the island.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but owing to the high wages paid at the several industries giving them plenty of money, a few get into trouble through indulging in drink in spite of the most vigilant police protection.

Many who follow farming take a great pride in breeding pedigreed stock and owning the latest improved farming machinery.

The Kuper Island industrial school and the several day schools continue to do good work, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

I have, &c.,

W. R. ROBERTSON,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 10, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten, and Yukkwekwioose.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 319.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health during the year has been good, they keep their villages in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing and hop-picking. They also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have very good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, all of which they keep in good repair. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and is being improved from time to time. They take good care of their farm implements, with which they are well supplied.

Education.—They take a lively interest in the education of their children, some of whom attend school at the Coqualeetza Institute, Chilliwack, and others at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along very well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows:—Burrard Inlet, No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 391.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, these Indians have enjoyed good health. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged chiefly at fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills. They also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly frame structures, and are kept in good repair, as are also their barns and outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for during winter, and they take proper care of their implements.

Education.—They are deeply interested in the education of their children, most of whom attend the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, with a few exceptions.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about 80 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—Taken as a whole, these Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, no sickness of a very serious nature appearing amongst them. They keep their village clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, and hop-picking and hunting, and they also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their dwelling-houses are comfortable frame buildings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared

for, and they are well supplied with farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education.—It is their desire to have their children educated, and many of them attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, and generally provide well for those depending upon them. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Socwlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 4 miles up-stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year. Their buildings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hunting. They also earn some money at hop-picking, Johnny Leon, the chief of the Chehalis band, acting as foreman of one of the large hop-yards at Agassiz.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable frame dwellings and fairly good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Education.—They take considerable interest in education, and many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a law-abiding and industrious people, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, fishing and hunting, and, being near to New Westminster city, they supply the local market with a considerable quantity of fish and game. They also fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and are quite comfortable. They do not keep much stock, but the little they have is well cared for during the winter months.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed, although there are a few exceptions.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet Portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 504.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health during the year has been good. They keep their villages clean, sanitary regulations being well observed, and a good many of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing, and agricultural pursuits constitute their chief occupations; they also act as guides for mining prospectors, and the women derive a considerable revenue from basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of their dwellings are frame buildings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and good-natured, and are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate ; they are also moral.

EWAWOOES AND TEXAS LAKE BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population.—The population of these two bands is 52.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and vaccination has been attended to at different times.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are hunting, farming, fishing, and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, which are comfortable, are kept in good repair. Their stock is of good breed, and they take proper care of their farm implements.

Education.—They appreciate very much the advantages of education, and some of their children attend the boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an exceptionally good people, very industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and also moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and has an area of 1,400 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been very good. They keep their surroundings clean, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged principally at farming, fishing, hop-picking, and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of their dwellings are well constructed frame buildings, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education.—They give a good deal of attention to the education of their children, and send them to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—The great majority of them are temperate, and they are strictly moral.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina straits; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no illness of a serious nature amongst them. They keep their villages in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They do some fishing, hunting, farming and hand-logging; their farming being only on a small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of their dwellings are good buildings; they do not keep much stock, and possess no farm implements except those used by hand.

Education.—They have no school, and none of them, so far, have been educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, kind-hearted people, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and strictly moral.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the year; their village is kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief pursuits are farming, fishing and hunting, each family doing a little mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings. They have some good stock, which is well cared for during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education.—Most of them send their children to St. Mary's Mission school, and they manifest much interest in their education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and continually improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, very few of them having any desire for liquor.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health on the whole has been exceptionally good during the past year; their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and outbuildings are of a fairly good class, and are kept clean and in repair. They take proper care of their stock and also of their farm implements.

Education.—Many of them have been educated in St. Mary's Mission boarding school, in which they take much interest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are a temperate and very moral people.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth; it contains an area of 452 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 97.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been exceptionally good, they keep their dwellings and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and many of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in fishing, mixed farming, logging and working as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—Some of the children attend school at the Coqualeetza Institute, others at St. Mary's Mission and Kuper Island schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, very industrious and progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They have to a great extent overcome their appetite for strong drink, and are a very moral people.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed pretty good health throughout the year. They keep their village in a sanitary condition, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Fishing and farming constitute their chief occupations, all doing more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are not kept in good repair, but their cattle and farm implements are well cared for.

Education.—They are very earnest in their desire to have their children receive an education, and many of them attend school at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing very slowly, although they are a fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by these Indians.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; they have all been vaccinated from time to time, and their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They engage mostly in hunting and fishing pursuits, and supply a large portion of the fish and game required for the local market. They do very little farming, although small gardens are to be found on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all good frame buildings. They have very little stock.

Education.—They are very anxious to have their children educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a good people, and are very industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate; they are also moral.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, their villages are cleanly kept, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations consist of farming and fishing, most of them do some mixed farming, and they fish for the canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable houses and outbuildings, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Education.—Very few of them are educated, and they do not take much interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, retaining many of their old customs, and are not progressing very rapidly.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of them are fond of liquor, but they are fairly moral.

SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good, and sanitary conditions are quite up to the average.

Occupations.—They are occupied chiefly at fishing, mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly comfortable frame buildings. They do not possess many farm implements, but take good care of those they have. Their cattle compare very favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Education.—Some of them attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going people and give very little trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are, on the whole, temperate and moral; but, owing to their close proximity to the American boundary line, they can easily procure liquor when they want it.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 74 miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, their village is kept clean and vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians all have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; their horses and cattle are of good breed, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Occupations.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band; most of them do more or less mixed farming, and they earn a good deal at hop-picking.

Education.—Much interest is taken by these Indians in education; some of their children attend the public school near their reserve, and others attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, and are making some progress.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the year, and have been vaccinated from time to time; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Most of them have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings, which they keep in repair. Their cattle and horses are well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in education, and most of them send their children to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and rather easy-going.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina straits, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 235.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had no illness of a very serious nature amongst them during the year. They keep their village in a strictly sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged mostly at fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and all doing more or less gardening. The women are expert basket-makers, and contribute very materially to the support of their families.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good frame dwelling-houses; they do not keep much stock, and the only implements they possess are such as are used by hand.

Education.—They are very anxious to have their children educated, and send them to the boarding school on their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, strictly honest, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are strictly temperate, drunkenness being practically unknown amongst them. They are also strictly moral.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation.—They have enjoyed good health during the year, and the sanitary conditions of their village are fair.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are mixed farming, fishing, hunting and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, barns and stables are of a fairly good class. They take proper care of their stock and farm implements.

Education.—Not many of these Indians have been educated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are rather indolent, but they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina straits, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 107.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of this band has been exceptionally good. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent.

Occupations.—They do some fishing, hunting and logging, as well as a small amount of farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame and are kept in repair. They do not keep much stock, and the few implements they have are well cared for.

Education.—These Indians have a keen desire to have their children educated, but, so far, none of them have attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and very honest in their dealings.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them are addicted to the use of liquor, but they are all moral.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope; it occupies an area of 196 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 18.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, their village kept clean, and vaccination duly attended to.

Occupations.—Mixed farming, fishing and hunting are the occupations of these people.

Building, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are good, as are also their outbuildings. Their stock and implements are given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people, obedient to authority, and get along well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been pretty fair; they keep their village in a sanitary condition, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occuptions.—They make considerable money at fishing during the salmon-canning season; they also do considerable farming and stock-raising.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable houses; they take good care of their cattle and horses, and also of their farm implements.

Education.—Not many of these Indians have attended school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole, their health has been very good, and they keep their village in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, fishing and hunting. Some of them work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are well constructed frame buildings, and their outbuildings are also good. They take good care of their stock, and keep their implements under cover when not in use.

Education.—They take a good deal of interest in the education of their children, and send them to All Hallows, and St. Mary's Mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, simple-minded people, and are easy to get along with.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The five schools of this agency, viz.: the Coqualeetza industrial school, St. Mary's Mission, Squamish Mission, All Hallows and Sechelt boarding schools, have all been well attended, and the progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory.

To the devoted and zealous missionaries who attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians of this agency, I wish to express my most sincere thanks for the kind assistance they have at all times given me while in the discharge of my official duties amongst the Indians.

I have, &c.,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,

Kamloops-Okanagan Agency,

Kamloops, May 4, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is situated in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,578 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and at Adam's lake. They have an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population is 195.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the year has been good. There has been no epidemic among them. They have had little medical attendance. Many of them have been vaccinated; they keep their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians, with water for irrigation purposes, do considerable farming, for which their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have log dwellings, which are comfortable, but of poor quality.

Stock.—They have good horses, some cattle and other stock.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools, but some children attend the Kamloops industrial school, and a few can read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. They make good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, and they seldom use intoxicants.

ASHCROFT OR STAHL BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate acreage of 5,234 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of the band is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. There has been no epidemic, and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated, and have good water.

Occupations.—They carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. They have a little water for irrigation. They fish, hunt, and work as cowboys and freighters.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of log buildings, with a few good frame dwellings.

Stock.—They have good horses and cattle. They use their horses for packing.

Farm Implements.—They have a fairly good supply of farm implements.

Education.—They have no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but they earn little.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering five, are located on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek and Loon lake. They contain approximately 61,113 acres.

Population.—The population is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good. No epidemic has visited them. They vacate their houses in summer. Many have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm a little on Hat creek, and have a number of horses and cattle. They live mostly by hunting and fishing, and by working as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have very fair log buildings, and a fine church.

Stock.—They have horses, mostly saddle-horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have enough farm implements.

Education.—The only means of education they have is that afforded at Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, but are nomadic in their habits. They are steadily improving the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The stricter enforcement of the Liquor Act has lessened the use of intoxicants.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They have an area of 1,600 acres. Most of the land is timbered and rocky, but some, when cleared, makes good farming land.

Population.—The population of this band is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are fairly clean.

Occupations.—They raise vegetables and fruit. They hunt, trap, and work as labourers on the railroad.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have saddle and pack horses, and they have the best cattle found along the Fraser.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and good workers. Some are very well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band number seven, and are located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain 628 acres, mostly rocky land, with small patches of tillable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 147.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic among these Indians, and they keep their houses fairly clean. Sanitation is good, and they get little medical attendance.

Occupations.—They raise hay, fruit and vegetables. They live chiefly by hunting, fishing and working on the railway.

Buildings.—At North Bend the buildings are good, but elsewhere they are not so good.

Stock.—They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but few cattle. They winter their stock in Nicola.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education other than that provided at the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very steady, hard-working Indians, but they can accumulate little.

Temperance and Morality.—In temperance and morality they compare favourably with the other bands.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's ferry and at Spatsum, and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They contain 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, and some sparsely timbered land.

Population.—The population of this band is 186.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, and are not of a good quality.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle, some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but around Cook's ferry they do not do well. They are better off on Pemynoos. They are peaceable Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Deadman's creek. It has an area of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good, and no epidemic has appeared. Their small houses do not admit of much ventilation, but sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock, chiefly horses; fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have log buildings, mud-roofed; they are warm in winter, but do not admit of good ventilation.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, chiefly saddle horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have enough implements.

Education.—They have no schools, but some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are considered good cowboys. With irrigation they do some farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are little addicted to intoxicants.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing, timber, and meadow lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 241.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic has visited them, they have been vaccinated, and they pay great attention to cleanliness in their houses and persons. They have pure water.

Occupations.—They grow considerable hay and vegetables. They raise stock, fish, hunt and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—Their older buildings are in poor condition. The new ones are very up-to-date, and are better lighted.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses, and some cattle. They sell a number of their horses.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, buggies, ploughs, mowers, rakes, harness and saddles.

Education.—Many children attend the industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but are migratory. They make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Many have a fondness for intoxicants, which are easily procured. However, they are very cautious in their drinking, as the guilty ones are punished severely. In all other respects they are moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them. Their houses are small, and not very clean.

Occupations.—They grow little on their land. Their chief occupations are fishing and mining.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few saddle and pack horses, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient of these for their needs.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working, but they can make little progress. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both banks of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain an area of 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes where fruits and vegetables grow well.

Population.—The population of this band is 465.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic; they have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They grow a good deal of hay, grain and vegetables. They raise stock, fish, hunt and mine, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have good work, saddle and pack horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of these.

Education.—The only means of education they have is that afforded at All Hallow's, Yale, and at St. George's school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are hard-working Indians, and are doing well in agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson river, between Lytton and Cook's ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of poor bench and mountain lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They raise small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables. They fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. They mine for gold considerably.

Buildings.—Their log buildings are of good quality.

Stock.—They raise some pack and saddle horses, and a few cattle.

Education.—They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to be industrious, but make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The area is 3,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 363.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, their health has been good, and they have been vaccinated. Their houses are well kept and ventilated.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise stock extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have fine herds of cattle and horses; they keep good stallions and mares for breeding purposes.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the needful implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, those on the Mammet reserve being well advanced in cultivating their land. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas Lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, comprising good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 192.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt, fish, and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—They have a good class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have large herds of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and many are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three, of this band are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 152.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, their general health has been good, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively and raise stock. They fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a very fair class of buildings.

Farm Impements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river about 50 miles above Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, composed of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated.

Occupations.—They farm to some extent, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as cowboys and packers.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient of these.

Education.—They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but nomadic. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming and timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 231.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among these Indians, and their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, fish, hunt, and work as farm-hands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of horses for all-round purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, including self binders, and a steam thresher.

Education.—They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and farm well. A few are wild and reckless. They do not earn much by farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are addicted to intoxicants, but these are not easily procured. They are fairly moral.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on both sides of the Thompson river, a short distance below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek.

Their area is 32,168 acres. There are some fruit-growing and farming lands, but mostly grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 19.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are clean, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, vegetables and fruit, and raise stock. They fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—The old buildings are of logs. The newer ones are much better built.

Stock.—They have a number of horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious. They find a ready market for their produce.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

OSOYOOS BAND (NKAMIP).

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres; some fruit-raising, but mostly farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are clean, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow cereals, vegetables and fruit, and raise stock; they fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—Their recent buildings show a decided improvement on the older, and poorer, log buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—There are no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. The fruit they raise finds a ready market. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three, of this band are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 3 being 12 miles from No. 1. They contain 48,694 acres of good meadow, farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 159.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They engage in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing. They fish, hunt, and work as cowboys.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very comfortable.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—There are no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and many are well-to-do. They grow considerable fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, much of it timbered, with some fine grazing land.

Population.—The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic, and the general health has been good. Sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm a little, raise some stock, fish, hunt, sell wood, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements.

Education.—There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and by clearing off the timber they are making good farms for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYNA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seventeen, are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the Lower reserves is 19,472 acres, that of the Upper is 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of the Lower band is 134, and the population of the Upper band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these bands has been good. No epidemic has visited them, sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm and raise stock extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of fair horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and they do well in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SISKA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is 559 acres, mostly unproductive.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are small and poorly ventilated.

Occupations.—They produce little from their land. They hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock.—They have little stock, mostly consisting of saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They can use few.

Characteristics and Progress.—They barely earn a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of 268 acres, which produces little.

Population.—The population of this band is 17. Other statistics are included in the Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. There are some good pasture-lands on the Salmon river. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timber-lands.

Population.—The popualtion of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, their houses are clean and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They farm extensively, fish, hunt, and work as labourers. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements.

Education.—They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and many are well-off. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Moralty.—They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, six in number, are on the Fraser river some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing some tillable land.

Population.—The population of this band is 161.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and their health has been good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They grow a little hay, fruit and vegetables. They also fish and hunt.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few pack and saddle horses.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Education.—They have no schools. Some attend at Spuzzum station and at All Hallows, Yale.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but their means of living are few, and they make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves, three in number, of this band are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres, mostly farming and grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared among them, and their health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm, raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Education.—There are no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—They are highly temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general health of the Indians has been above the average, and the proportion of deaths smaller than for some years. Although the winter season was unusually severe, it did not affect the health other than possibly in a beneficial manner. Stock suffered considerably in consequence. As a general rule, the Indians were fairly supplied with feed for stock.

The industrial schools at Kamloops and Lytton have continued and increased the work of education and instruction to Indian pupils in a highly efficient and painstaking manner.

The Lytton Indian hospital has also rendered an increased service to Indians, and it is the intention of the management further to increase its usefulness. Very much credit is due the medical missionary, Rev. E. W. W. Pugh, for his unremitting solicitude and attention given to the Indians.

The Indians, men and women, are industrious. They may not remain as steadily at one occupation as some other class of labourers, but as cowboys, farm labourers and domestics they supply a much-needed class of labour, and satisfactorily, too.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, April 23, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho and Washington on the south and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—The St. Mary's band has a reserve situated and lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers and consists of bottom and bench-land partly covered with timber. It has an area of 17,425 acres. What is known as the Isidore reserve, near Fort Steele Junction, contains 680 acres; the hay reserve at Bummer Flat, 190 acres; the Industrial School reserve, 33 acres of land, nearly all fit for cultivation. At the agency office, Fort Steele, there is a reserve of 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary measures were carefully observed at the St. Eugene village, and vaccination attended to.

Occupations.—These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing. A number of the ex-pupils of the industrial school find employment in the lumber camps, and work on ranches for the settlers.

Buildings.—The buildings at the Indian village are of lumber, and are neat and commodious and well lighted. Those on the reserve proper are of logs, and are very comfortable.

Stock.—These Indians have a good band of horses and cattle, which they carefully look after during the winter, and make provision for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and small garden tools, such as grubbing hoes and shovels.

Education.—The Kootenay industrial school is situated near the reserve, and continues, as in the past, to do excellent work, under the care of the Rev. James Wagner, O.M.I., as vice-principal, with the Sisters of Charity as his assistants, who are efficient and painstaking. The parents of the pupils from the different reserves visit the school frequently, and appear to take an interest in the progress their children are making at the institution.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the band are industrious, as a rule. Some of them are making marked progress in the way of farming.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are generally moral, temperate and law-abiding.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is near the state of Montana, close to the international boundary, and has an area of 10,560 acres of fairly good open timbered land, which, however, needs irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been excellent, and there was no epidemic amongst them during the year.

Occupations.—As a rule, these Indians depend upon farming and stock-raising as a means of living. A number trap, hunt and fish, and some of the younger men now find employment at the saw-mills and lumber camps in the vicinity.

Buildings.—Their houses, barns and sheds are of logs, and are comfortable and fairly well built.

Farming Implements.—They are now well supplied with ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making satisfactory progress and are steady and industrious, and are anxious to work and earn money, which, as a rule, is spent judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and considering that they live so near the international boundary, where liquor can be easily obtained by Indians, they are very temperate.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the valley of the Columbia river near its source, in the Windermere district, and contains 8,456 acres of good open timbered land, which is well watered with creeks running through it, which are used for irrigation, as the land requires it.

Population.—The population of the band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year, and have been free from any serious sickness. They live in tents during the summer, as a rule, and they move them frequently, which is a great preventive against disease.

Occupations.—Their principal industries are farming and stock-raising. A number of the younger Indians trap, hunt and fish. Others assist the settlers during the haying and harvest, and have proved themselves good, faithful workers.

Buildings.—They live in log dwellings. There are one or two frame buildings on the reserve, but until timber is cheaper and within their reach, I do not expect that many can put up new buildings of that class.

Stock.—They continue to improve their stock by the introduction of better-bred stallions and bulls, and no difficulty is found in disposing of the increase, which are sought after for the markets of the Northwest provinces.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which are carefully housed in winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent, industrious and progressive, and their condition is steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Reserve.—This reserve is near the growing town of Creston, in the West Kootenay district, and is situated not far from the Idaho boundary. It contains 1,831½ acres of land, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The strip of bench-land is covered with timber, and is not easily cleared by Indians.

Population.—The population of the band is 170.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. The very young children suffered from grippe, which was prevalent during the winter, caused by the very severe and changeable weather during the early part of the year.

The sanitary conditions of the Indian village on the reserve are very good, as it is on a dry bench. There is a pure and clear spring of water near it, which is used by the Indians when in camp.

Occupations.—They depend chiefly on cattle and horse-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing. They visit the Kootenay Lake section during the fruit-picking season, and find steady employment at good wages. During the winter a few of the young men found work at the saw-mills and logging camps in the neighbourhood.

Buildings.—The houses are generally built of logs and are comfortable. As the Indians move from place to place during the summer, they generally live in tents.

Stock.—They have a nice band of cattle, which they carefully look after. No attempt has been made to improve their horses, which are the usual Indian pony class.

Farm Implements.—These consist of a few ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of these Indians are very industrious, and are making satisfactory progress. Others prefer the nomadic life, and, moving around the Kootenay lake, find employment at the different towns and camps.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, and very seldom use intoxicants.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the Columbia lakes, in the Windermere district, and contains 2,759 acres of good open timbered and prairie-land with creeks running through it, which are utilized for irrigation.

Population.—The population of the band is 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic appeared amongst them. They have comfortable, well ventilated houses, which are kept clean and neat.

They wear suitable clothing and understand how to cook food properly. They live much the same as white settlers.

Occupations.—They follow farming as their chief industry, and stock-raising. A few of the older Indians still trap, hunt and fish.

They also freight from Golden for the merchants; and during the winter they work in the logging camps, and are sought for as harvest-hands during the season.

Buildings.—They live in log buildings, and a few have frame dwellings.

They have good barns and sheds for their implements and cattle.

Stock.—They have well-bred horses and cattle, which they are steadily improving by a better grade of stallions and bulls.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with harrows, ploughs, mowers, rakes and reapers, which they put in sheds during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—With the exception of one or two, they are the most progressive, industrious, intelligent and law-abiding band in the agency. The majority speak good English and can manage their business affairs shrewdly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good, moral, temperate, and law-abiding band.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the vicinity of the Lower Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is sandy and is excellent for fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The number of Indians in the band is 25.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic appeared among them, and their general health was excellent. They have comfortable, well-ventilated dwellings. In summer they live in tents and move from place to place along the river, so that the sanitary conditions are usually good.

Occupations.—These Indians are good workers and find steady employment among the settlers. They clear land, cut cord-wood, pack, hunt, fish and trap, and during the berry season they are employed by the fruit-growers to assist with their work.

Buildings.—They live in frame buildings, which are neat, clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They own no stock.

Farm Implements.—These consist of shovels, spades, hoes and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, careful and saving, and are a very law-abiding band.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school in the several bands are doing excellent work among their people. The useful habits of industry they acquired at the school are having a marked effect for good in uplifting and improving the Indians.

I desire to place on record my approval of the work done by the principal and his assistants at the Kootenay industrial school, and of their faithful discharge of their many onerous and trying duties, which have been efficiently carried out.

Drs. Elliott, of Wilmer, and Hall, of Nelson, for their attention and care of those Indians who sought their aid, and the medical attendant, Dr. Watt, for his promptness at all times in responding to those requiring his valuable assistance, also deserve praise.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to and including Smith's inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the entrance of Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; the east side of Vancouver island from Kuhushan point to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; the west coast of Vancouver island as far south as Klaskino inlet; and from Klaskino inlet across Vancouver island in a southeasterly direction to Kuhushan point.

The Indians in this agency belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, of several tribes each. However, with unimportant differences, they all speak the same language, which is an extremely difficult one for an English-speaking person to acquire. At present there are only fifteen distinct tribes, which will be dealt with separately.

KWASHELA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, one on the south shore of Smith's inlet, and the other on a small river flowing into the head of the inlet. There are in all 716 acres of land in these two reserves, very little of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. Their winter village is located on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—The total number in this band is 49 souls, which shows a decided increase. Most of them are young couples, all the old people with one exception having died off.

Health and Sanitation.—I am pleased to report that the health of this band, in general with the whole agency, has been very good during the past year. There has been no epidemic of any serious extent. During the summer months these people are away from their village for the greater part of their time. Their village is very healthily situated with a southern exposure, and well sheltered from all winds. It has good natural drainage, and at any time I have been there the houses have been beautifully clean inside.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is fishing. There is a cannery on Smith's inlet managed by Mr. P. Hickey. He has made a special arrangement with the Indians of this band by which he gives them a great deal of employment, and in return he depends on them to supply the labour. He brings in no outside Indians to assist in the cannery operations, and has treated them so fairly that they are encouraged to do their best for him in return. They were paid about $5,000 for their labour last season. In addition to the canning of the salmon, he did business with a number of Japanese, who engaged in the dog-salmon fishing, for export to Japan. These bought all the dog-salmon the Indians could catch, and paid a fair price for them. Fur-bearing animals are fairly numerous, and the Indianas get a good number. In the spring they catch halibut, which they dry both for their own food and for barter. A number of timber claims have been located in the vicinity and when operations are commenced, it will mean additional employment for them. One man has a contract to carry mail once a month to the lighthouse at Egg island.

Buildings.—At the village at Takush harbour the buildings are very good of their kind. Most of them have good rustic fronts nicely painted, but no attention is paid to harmony of colour, the rest of the house being made of split cedar boards. In most of the houses there are small bed-rooms partitioned off, but the rest of the house is one huge room with an open fire on the floor, and the smoke finding its way out as best it can.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These people keep no stock of any kind whatever, and, except for a few patches of potatoes, they do not do any farming or gardening.

Education.—I regret to state that in this band there is no attention whatever paid to education. They live so far away from other people that they have not seen the benefit of being educated, and the band is so few in numbers that it would be a great expense per capita to provide a teacher for them. One young man attended the industrial school at Alert Bay some years ago and can speak fairly good English and does any correspondence they think they need. He has two sons himself now, and told me the last time I was there that, as soon as they were old enough to go together to school, he would send them to the industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are on the whole very law-abiding. They live in such an isolated place that they come very little into contact with white men. I have only heard of one occasion when they had any liquor among them. Mr. Hickey who operates the cannery gives them a good name for industry and sobriety. As previously mentioned, they are nearly all young people, several couples having only been recently married, and their future seems much brighter than that of most of the bands in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—This band on the whole is very temperate and moral. There is much less exchanging of wives amongst them than in other places, and for Indians they are fairly truthful.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Reserves.—This band has in all seventeen reserves covering an area of about 700 acres. This comprises portions of the shores of Seymour inlet, two islands in Queen Charlotte sound, and a reserve at Blunden harbour, where their winter village is situated. Most of these reserves are mere fishing stations and are totally unfit for agriculture, but they have on Seymour inlet two reserves which will be eventually good farm lands. A great proportion of the land is either rocky or heavily timbered with hemlock and cedar, and possibly, when the country in that neighbourhood becomes more settled, they may go into logging on their own acount. It will require, however, a great change in the disposition of the people before they engage in agriculture.

Population.—There are about 100 in this band, but as they are mixed up more or less with the Kwa-ano band, it is difficult to say exactly how many are pure Nakwaktos.

Health and Sanitation.—For the past year this band has not had a single death amongst its members. Their winter village, situated on Blunden harbour, is sheltered from all winds and has a good southern exposure. There have been no serious illnesses amongst them, and yet their village is very dirty. The reason to be ascribed for their immunity from illness, is probably the fact that they are not at their home village very long at a time, and that, during the winter months, and the houses being at the water's edge, and on a good slope towards the sea. They promised at my last visit to clean their premises and make them more habitable.

Occupations.—Amongst this band fishing is the chief source of both income and food-supply. Early in the spring they leave for the two islands in Queen Charlotte sound and engage in halibut fishing. The fish is cut into strips and dried slowly, some of it being smoked. Quantities of this commodity are sold to other bands or exchanged for oulachon grease or other commodity. During the winter, the men do

more or less trapping, particularly for mink, marten and land otter, which at present bring high prices. During the salmon fishing season, practically all hands go to one or more of the various canneries. The men and boys fish, and the women and children work in the cannery. There are no other industries open for them at present, but when the oyster beds located on Blunden harbour are properly exploited, it will afford considerable further employment for them.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are on a par with the houses of the rest of the villages in this agency. They certainly can boast of no architectural beauty, but seem to be quite sufficient for their wants.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The Nakwaktos are not either a pastoral or an agricultural people, and keep neither stock nor implements.

Education.—This band lives away from the rest of the world and does not see very much need for education. Two boys from the village were at one time in attendance at the industrial school at Alert Bay, but did not stay long enough to do themselves much good. There are enough children in the band to warrant a teacher being kept for them; but, as they scatter so much for the greater part of the year, it would be almost impossible to get them to attend, unless the children were taken away from their parents altogether and put into an industrial or boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band does not bear a good reputation either amongst the whites or other Indians. They are considered to be treacherous and addicted to theft. Personally they have never given me any trouble, and any time I have visited them, I have always got a cordial welcome. One of this band was hanged for murder about two years ago, and it has had a salutary effect upon them. Before his death he confessed to several murders which before were only suspected to have been committed. The great difficulty with these offences is that, owing to the isolation of the place, one who suffers at their hands would rather let it go than try to seek either redress or punishment for the offender. On the whole they are a very energetic lot of people, but spend freely all they earn.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to report that there has been a great improvement along the line of temperance. The government of the province of British Columbia certainly has done all in its power to stamp out the illicit sale of intoxicants in this northern country. As a consequence, it has been a very difficult matter for them to get liquor. In regard to the other forms of vice, with the exceptions already mentioned, they are slightly above the general run of Indians in this agency. They certainly pay more attention to the marriage laws than do most of the others, and the prostitution of their women amongst white men is almost unknown.

NUWITTI BAND.

Reserves.—This band has a very large area under reserve, having over 8,606 acres. The principal reserve is Hope island, containing 8,552 acres, the rest being small reserves on Balaklava island and on the north and west coasts of Vancouver island in the vicinity of Cape Scott. Most of these reserves are mere fishing stations and unfit for agriculture. The home village is on Hope island.

Population.—There are about 70 belonging to this band, which is slowly decreasing.

Health and Sanitation.—As already mentioned, the general health during the past season has been above the average. The village of Nuwitti is splendidly situated with a southern exposure and well sheltered from westerly winds. The prevailing southerly and southeasterly winds during the fall and winter seem to have a great deal to do with the health of the people, who are not at all careful of their sanitary arrangements and are rather dirty in their habits.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of this band is fishing. They are situated near good halibut banks and are experts in that line of fishing. During the sum-

mer season they all go to the salmon fishing at one of the canneries at Rivers inlet, and as a rule earn fair wages. During the winter months they do more or less trapping, but the pelts obtained are not of the best market value. Shell-fish of every kind abound, and with the halibut form the chief source of food-supply. In the early spring the Indians smoke and dry large quantities of a large species of clam, which they sell to other Indians. They are also good canoe-makers, and sell a number of these every year.

Buildings.—The buildings are similar to those already described.

Stock and Farm Implements.—None are kept.

Education.—There are not enough children in this band to warrant a school being kept for them, and as a consequence they are receiving no education whatever.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Nuwittis on the whole are a very good lot of Indians. They are very hospitable and kind, and as a rule favourably disposed to the white man. They are industrious and law-abiding. Their isolation tends to check their progress, and like most Indians they have very little thought for the morrow. They sustained a great loss about two years ago in the death by drowning of Humseet, their chief, who was a most progressive man. His successor has nothing like the energy or decision of his uncle.

Temperance and Morality.—Except for the habit which prevails amongst them of disposing of their wives and getting fresh ones, they are a fairly moral lot, and owing to their isolation it is not very easy for them to obtain liquor. There is a special constable amongst them, and he uses his influence wisely against this habit.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

It is from this band that the agency takes its name. At one time they were a powerful band and leaders amongst their own people, but have degenerated till they are now a very unimportant factor in their own local politics.

Reserves.—This band has about 260 acres of reserve, most of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. Their land is situated on the east side of Vancouver island in the vicinity of Fort Rupert, where their head village is located. The reserve at Fort Rupert is a very small one, and part of the village is built on private property, for which the Indians pay an annual ground rent of a merely nominal amount.

Population.—The present population is between 70 and 80, a great many of whom are middle-aged and elderly people. During the days of the Hudson's Bay Company this was a very important trading post and at times had a population of upward of 1,000. This gave the Kwawkewlths a great amount of prestige, which to a certain extent has clung to them to the present, but is noticeably decreasing year by year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been as good as could be expected amongst so many old people. There have been several deaths amongst them during the year, but all from what might be termed natural causes. Their chief dropped dead suddenly from heart-failure quite recently. This village is fairly clean and comparatively well cared for, and has an abundant water-supply.

Occupations.—Amongst the Kwawkewlths, while most of them go to the canneries during the summer, hand-logging may be considered the chief industry at present. The price of logs has gone up by leaps and bounds, and, as a consequence, the attention of the younger men has been turned that way with very good results. Very few of them go to logging camps and work for wages, preferring to work for themselves. They often make splendid wagesè one young man (a late pupil of the industrial school) cleared, over and above all expenses, $710 for less than three months' work, and that in the stormiest season of the year. In adition to these occupations, considerable money is earned as guides and packers. I have advised them to change their headquarters to the reserve at Klikseeway, in order to be more in touch with the rest of the world and thus be able to earn more. Probably the chief factor in keeping them at

Fort Rupert is the abundance and excellence of their supply of clams, which is one of their chief sources of food-supply.

Buildings.—In this village the houses are below the usual average. As mentioned before, part of the village is on rented ground, but the tenure is so uncertain that they do not feel encouraged to do any building.

Stock and Farm Implements.—No farming is done, and only a few poultry kept.

Education.—There is a school building at Fort Rupert, but it has not been used for a number of years. The people do not respond to any measures tending to better their educational advantages, and are not willing to send their children to school. A few boys have been through the industrial school at Alert Bay, and seem to realize the advantage it has given them; but the majority seem to rest in a substratum of ignorance and superstition, which makes them keep their children away from school.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band seems to rest on the ideas of their former greatness, when their advice was asked by other tribes of the nation. At one time no feast of any importance was undertaken, and no movement of any kind was set on foot, without the advice and consent of the Kwawkewlths. They feel still that they ought to be the leaders, but have not either numbers or the influence to do so, and it makes them discontented. Openly they seem to try to keep the law, with the exception of that relating to the potlatch, while in secret they foment trouble. The Indian nature is naturally a suspicious one, and there are those who drop a word here and a hint there, causing the Indians to look with suspicion on the action of the department and its officers, and also on all those who are entrusted with the enforcement of the law. On the whole they are fairly industrious, and, if they would only use their talents in the right way, would be well off.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions this band is addicted to drink. It is a difficult matter for them to get it, as the law relating to supplying of intoxicants amongst Indians is rigorously enforced when a conviction can be obtained, which has a strong deterring effect. There are a few, however, to whom credit must be given for being abstainers from choice. In the matter of morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency. They set the example to the system of exchanging wives. One of their men was sent to Vancouver for trial on a charge of bigamy, but was acquitted on the ground that he had never gone through any form of marriage with either woman. This has done an incalculable lot of harm, not only to this band, but also to all the others in the agency, as they contend that they have license to get as many wives as they need, or as they like, and get rid of them when they feel like it.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Reserves.—The Koskemo and Kwatsino bands, together with a small remnant of the Klaskino band, have in all 1,039·5 acres of reserve, which is distributed along the shores of Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet. The greater part of these reserves consists of mountain-land more or less densely wooded. On part of the land there is timber which, when better shipping facilities exist, will be valuable, but which at present is not of any great commercial value. There are small portions of it suitable for agriculture, but excepting for a few garden patches, it is not used for that purpose.

Population.—These three bands together only number 87, the majority of whom are either middle-aged or older.

Occupations.—These bands are much less fortunately situated in regard to earning-capacity than any other people in the agency. During the fishing season they nearly all go to one of the canneries at Rivers inlet. On their return, some engage in trolling for silver salmon, which they dispose of to one or two fish-salting establishments near home. In the winter the men engage in hunting and trapping, but the pelts obtained are not of as good colour and quality as those caught on the mainland, and

consequently do not command as high a price. So far as food-supply is concerned, they are more fortunate, as deer are plentiful and easily obtained, and there is no scarcity of salmon. There is a saw-mill being erected at Marble Creek, which when put in operation will be of great benefit to them. Recently a big strike has been made in iron ore, which, if developed, will give them a chance to work. A company is also about to erect a cannery at some point on the sound, but for this year it will content itself with prospecting for fish and salting what are caught.

Buildings.—The main villages of these bands are situated at Quatsino, Narrows, and Winter harbour, and the buildings are of the usual type already described.

Health and Sanitation.—These villages are well situated and have good natural drainage, and on the whole are kept very clean.

Education.—There are very few children in these bands, and they are very young, so that their education has not yet begun.

Stock and Farm Implements.—A few poultry are kept, but apart from a few garden tools, there are no implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are law-abiding and on the whole industrious. They are extremely hospitable and are favourably disposed towards the whites. They realize the advantages accruing to them from the advent of the whites, but look with considerable jealousy on any encroachments of the whites on their reserves. Most of them have hereditary hunting-grounds which are not reserves, and look with great disfavour on any one who hunts or traps over these.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole these bands are temperate and not given to the use of intoxicants, and in morals compare very favourably with any other band.

NIMKISH BAND.

Reserves.—This band has its headquarters at Alert Bay and has in all 445 acres of reserve, most of which when cleared of timber will be suitable for agriculture. Their reserves are situated at Alert Bay on Cormorant island, and on the Nimkish river on Vancouver island. In addition to their own reserves, a large reserve of 412 acres on Cormorant island has been set apart for industrial school purposes.

Population.—This band is one of the largest in the agency and according to the last census contained 134 members, but at the time of writing the last official count has not been made owing to the absence of most of the people.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay is a very healthy place to live in. The soil is very gravelly near the beach and drains naturally into the waters of the bay. However, in the large houses there is very little attempt made to keep them clean and at times they get disgracefully dirty. In the modern houses, however, the residents as a rule keep them spotlessly clean, and there is a broad distinction between these and the large shacks. There is not as a rule much sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—This band is particularly well situated with regard to occupations. Owing to the demand for timber limits in this section and to the exceptionally good trout fishing in the Nimkish river, there are almost weekly, parties of sportsmen, cruisers or surveyors getting off the steamboats, who want canoes and men to convey them to various places on Vancouver island. For this service they are well paid, each man getting $2.50 per day and board and 50 cents per day for each canoe. These expeditions usually last some length of time and as a rule the Indians give good satisfaction as canoemen and packers. Like other bands, they go to the salmon canneries during the season. There is a cannery at Alert Bay which employs a number of them. There is a saw-mill here also, employing about 8 hands, irrespective of those engaged in getting logs for the mill. A number of the younger men are engaged at times in hand-logging. The manufacture and sale of curios form a part of the occupation of several men.

Buildings.—The buildings at Alert Bay are divided into two classes. There are a number of frame buildings, some of which are well finished, and the others are the usual shacks, which do not reflect any measure of credit on the owners.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Although there is a large quantity of land in their reserves suitable for agriculture, no attempt has been made as yet to make use of any part of it for that purpose. There are a few head of cattle kept at Alert Bay, but nothing is done in the way of farming or even gardening.

Education.—The educational advantages of this band are very much ahead of those of any other place in the agency. There is a day school, ably presided over by Mrs. Hall. The industrial school is also located here, and is temporarily under the management of Rev. A. J. Hall, B.D., during the absence of the principal and his wife, who are on furlough in England. This school is not only for this band, but for all other bands in the agency; but so little interest is taken in it that about half the boys are taken in from the Northwest Coast agency. There has been a Girls' Home or boarding school, which, however, has been closed for some time for want of attendance. The Indians in the whole agency are averse to putting their girls in a training home for fear that they may become enlightened enough to refuse to be sold in marriage or exchanged when they have been married. I understand that the department has under consideration remedial legislation against this evil, which is the great stumbling-block in the way of the prosperity of all the Indians in this agency, and it is to be hoped that it will make things better in this respect. I regret that the people do not take more interest in the education of their children, but they look at it from the standpoint that, as they were able to get along without education, their children can also. Another factor which works against the children coming to school is, that in their home life there is no such thing as compulsory obedience. If a child is asked to do anything and does it, it is well, but if it refuses, no attention is paid to the refusal. The children are allowed to do as they please. As a consequence, if a child is sent to school as sometimes happens, it pleases itself whether it plays outside or goes to school.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although this band has had exceptional advantages in teaching and in geographical position, the progress is very slow. About twenty-nine years ago the Rev. Alfred J. Hall, B.D., was sent out to this field by the Church Missionary Society of London, England. He has laboured hard and faithfully and has been ably assisted by his wife, by Mr. A. W. Corker, the principal of the industrial school, and by numerous lady missionaries, and yet there is very little to show for all their labour. The influence of the 'potlatch' has been so strong and has been assisted by other influences that their labours have to a large extent been nullified. A plot of land on the industrial school reserve has been surveyed into lots, and set apart for any one who is willing to come out of the potlatch, and though every influence except that of force has been brought to bear, only a very few have responded to the call. Of these few, most of them have proved themselves worthy, but it is to be regretted that more of them do not avail themselves of the exceptionally good advantages offered them. Apart from this phase of the question, this band is progressive and as a rule law-abiding. They are in many ways eager to adopt new ideas and notions. In almost every house there is a gramophone or similar instrument. One man has bought a 2-horse-power motor, for which he is building a boat. Several of the young men have cameras and take fairly good pictures. If the evil influence of the potlatch could only be done away with, this band would forge right ahead. All the younger generation and many of the older ones speak English, while one of them is engaged as assistant teacher in the industrial school, where he is a decided success. The children who attend school are quick and intelligent. During the last few months several meetings have been held to consider the project of erecting and maintaining a gymnasium and Young Men's Christian Association for the benefit of the younger people. A subscription list has been opened, to which the Indians have liberally subscribed, but a disagreement arose over a site, which is not yet settled.

Temperance and Morality.—The chances for detection for infringement of the liquor law are so great that there is very little drunkenness. Many who would drink if liquor were offered to them would not go out of their way to get it, and there are

some who would not take it under any circumstances. In other ways the morality is better than one would expect with the surroundings.

TSAWATAINEUK BAND.

Reserves.—This band, which is composed of four tribes, namely Tsawataineuk Quaw-ano, Ah-whar-mish, and Quick-swotaineuk, has in all 852·65 acres of reserve. The two largest are situated respectively at the head of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound. These two are both eminently suited for agricultural purposes. The rest of the reserves are mere fishing stations situated amongst the islands and bays around the entrance to Kingcome inlet, with the exception of their winter village, Gwayasdums, which is situated on Gilford island.

Population.—This is the largest and most numerous band in the agency, numbering upwards of 220, many of whom are young people and children.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of this band has been very good, there having been no epidemic of any kind, with the possible exception of scabies, which has been very prevalent. Consumption has claimed its usual quota of victims. The sanitary conditions are very unsatisfactory, and the people, to use a plain term, are very dirty. At their summer village, Gwayi, Kingcome inlet, the village has several inundations each year when the river is in freshet. These inundations rarely last longer than a few hours, and, as the current is very swift, any accumulation of filth is swept away, and a fresh deposit of sandy silt deposited in its stead. At their winter village at Gwayasdums conditions are much better, but there is still great room for improvement.

Occupations.—Early in April the run of little fish, called oulachons, commences in the river at Kingcome inlet, and the band moves to their summer village. All hands are kept very busy for two months or more catching these fish and manufacturing or rather extracting the oil from them. They are principally caught in bag nets made by the Indians themselves. A great many tons of fish are thus caught and stacked on the banks of the river in great heaps to rot. At the end of the run this mixture is cooked in large wooden boxes partly filled with cold water, which is boiled by throwing in red hot stones. The whole mixture is stirred and the oil rises to the top, and is skimmed off. Some of the Indians reboil the oil in large kettles, which materially refines it, but the greater part is used in its raw state. This grease or oil is a staple food for the Indians and finds a ready sale amongst other tribes. Apart from its offensive smell, it is very wholesome, and if made under modern and approved methods has very little taste. After a short period of comparative inactivity, the cannery season begins and numbers go to them. After their return and a short period of rest, they engage in fishing for their own winter supply, after which they move to their winter village, and the rest of the time is spent in idleness and feasting. Many of the younger men are now engaged in hand-logging, and the older men do more or less trapping during the winter months.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to this band are poor, and the Indians seemingly have little ambition to build any better. Most of them are old and dilapidated. When they are torn down, almost the last remnant of their primitive methods of working wood will have disappeared. Many of the boards in the houses at Gwayasdums are upwards of five feet in width and from fifteen to twenty feet long, each board having been split off a tree by means of wooden wedges and then dressed with a tool that is partly adze and partly chisel, and formerly made of stone. One modern house has just been erected, and it is expected that the example will be followed by more.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have no stock, and no farm implements.

Education.—There are two school-houses for the use of this band, one being at each village. The teacher, Mr. Herbert Pearson, who is also their missionary, moves

with them from one village to another. There are a large number of children of school age, but they are very irregular in their attendance. The parents as a rule are opposed to their going to school, and certainly make no effort to compel them to attend. There are three boys from this village attending the industrial school, and they are quite up with the others in point of intelligence.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are particularly conservative in their ideas, and think that customs that suited their grandfathers should suit them. They are not any too honest even amongst themselves, and seem to have gone backward since fourteen years ago, when I first made their acquaintance. They are good workers and enter heartily into what they undertake. When in trouble or in illness, they are very willing that Mr. Pearson, their missionary and teacher, should help them; but at other times they are inclined to be very independent. The young men are very enthusiastic football players, and nothing delights them more than to win a game from another tribe.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has never been troublesome on the score of intemperance; and in morals, with the exception of the looseness of their marriage customs, they are up to the average.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has in all 574·5 acres, situated on Village island, Tribune channel, and on Harbledown island, but only a small portion is fit for agriculture, the remainder being rock.

Population.—The population of this band is upward of 100, of whom one-third are children and youths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year. A few old people have died from natural causes, but there has been no epidemic of any kind. This village is very healthily situated and is kept in a very cleanly condition.

Occupations.—During the salmon-canning season most of them go to the canneries. A number of the younger men are engaged in hand-logging, while the older men trap and hunt during the winter months. Nearly the whole tribe goes to Knight inlet for the oulachon fishing, which has been already described. They have a reserve at Bond sound, Tribune channel, and during the herring run they cure large quantities of the roe, which is used as an article of food.

Buildings.—The buildings at the Village Island reserve, though of the usual type, are much better than usual. These Indians have some ornamental totem poles and pay a good deal of attention to the decoration of their houses.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Practically these Indians have none.

Education.—There is no school at this village, and only a few have ever attended school at all. A few boys passed through the industrial school with credit, but the people as a whole are very apathetic in the matter of education.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band may be considered as one of the most progressive in the agency. As a rule they are law-abiding, and if the baneful influence of the 'potlatch' were only eliminated, they would rapidly progress. A number of the younger men would gladly see it done away with, but they are in the minority both in numbers and influence. They are inclined to resent any intrusion on their hunting-grounds, but make good citizens on the whole.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a very good record both for temperance and morality.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Reserves.—This band has four reserves, amounting to 565·7 acres, all of which is on the shores of Knight inlet. Much of this is mountain-land, but portions are suitable for agriculture.

Population.—This band numbers about 100, a large number of whom are children.

Health and Sanitation.—The summer village is at the head of Knight inlet, but I have not had occasion to go to it since taking office. During the winter months the Indians live on a reserve on Harbledown island belonging to the Mamalillikulla band. This village is not well situated and has a poor water-supply. Application has been made to the provincial government for a small reserve for a winter village for them on Compton island; but arrangements are not yet complete.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting may be styled their chief occupations. The oulachon run in the river at Knight inlet, and the whole band goes there. They also go to the salmon-canneries. Then follows their winter supply of fish. Some of the younger men hand-log, one of them owning and running a small steamboat for use in that work. They catch a number of furs during the winter months, and as their hunting-grounds are well into the interior of the mainland, they command the highest prices.

Buildings.—Their buildings at the winter village are poor, but the people are waiting to hear whether they are to acquire the new reserve at Compton island, before doing any repairs to their old village.

Education.—At present there is no school established for them, and, as they have a large number of children, the school question was taken up with them lately; but as a number of the heads of families were away, it was left open for another meeting. Those that were spoken to seemed pleased at the idea of having a school, but one difficulty in the way, is the fact that the band moves about considerably, which would of course interfere with the regularity of the attendance.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is industrious and law-abiding, and with a little fostering should prove progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is rather above the average in respect to temperance and morality.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Reserves.—These two bands together possess only 171·95 acres of land, of which possibly one-third may be suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—These bands together number upwards of 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The village of Karlukwees, where this band lives, is well situated, and has an abundant supply of water, which is carried in a small flume from a mountain creek near by. The village is by a long way the cleanest and best cared for in the agency. The health of the people is very good.

Occupations.—There are possibly more men from this band engaged in hand-logging than in any other village in the agency. Some of them have clubbed together and are trying to buy a donkey-engine to haul their logs to the sea. They also take part in the oulachon fishing, and the majority go to the salmon-canneries.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this village are newly constructed and certainly look very neat even if they are of the usual Indian type. The fronts are all made of milled lumber, nicely painted, and from the water look well.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have none of either.

Education.—No school is in existence near enough for them to attend, and consequently they are getting no education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are very industrious, and since they have ceased prostituting their women at the logging camps, they have steadily advanced. As workmen they probably will take first place in the agency. They are exceptionally good canoe-builders, and fearless boatmen. Their future looks much brighter than it did some years ago.

Temperance and Morality.—Very little exception can be taken to the conduct of this band. They are still paying for vices committed in former years, but at the present time seem to keep themselves fairly free from vice. There are a few amongst

them who will drink if they get a chance, but they do not put themselves out of the way to get it as they used to do.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This band has only one reserve of 329 acres, situated at the mouth of Salmon river, on Johnstone straits. This is one of the best pieces of agricultural land in the agency.

Population.—This band numbers less than 40.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is beautifully situated and the sanitation very fair.

Occupations.—Hand-logging and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—Their buildings are the usual Indian shacks.

Stock and Farm Implements.—No stock is kept, but there is one plough, which is the property of the department.

Education.—No attention is paid to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not at all a progressive one, in fact is going backward. They have had land dyked for them, but do not use it.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are given to the use of intoxicants when they can get any. Also they are very loose in their morals.

WEWAIAIKUM AND KWIAHKAH BANDS.

Reserves.—These two bands are amalgamated and at present are living at Campbell River, which is gazetted as belonging to the Wewaiaikai band. They have of their own 325 acres of land on Cardero channel and Loughborough inlet, most of which is heavily timbered and unfit for agriculture.

Population.—These two bands number together less than 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The village at Campbell River is built on a sand-spit, and has splendid natural drainage. The one difficulty is the scarcity of fresh water. They depend on the water from the river, and during the winter months the river is so low that the salt water runs up far beyond the village.

Occupations.—There is a cannery located at Quathiaski Cove, about 2 miles from the village, and during the season this band finds ample employment. A number of them engage in hand-logging, and others fish for the Comox market.

Buildings.—These Indians have few of the large shacks, and instead have frame houses of a poor quality. There are a few better houses in course of erection.

Stock and Farm Implements.—The reason given by this band for occupying this reserve is that they may keep stock, but so far they have not commenced to do so with the exception of a few chickens.

Education.—There is no school here, and the band pays little attention to education.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band seem to be full of large ideas as to what they will do, but are inclined to be idle and lazy.

Temperance and Morality.—This village is situated within easy reach of a hotel, and the people are inclined to drink. There have been a number of convictions for supplying intoxicants to them, which it is to be hoped will have a deterrent effect. Formerly this band was much addicted to the habit of taking their women to the logging camps for immoral purposes, but, though to a large extent this has ceased, they are still paying for their former sins.

WEWAIAIKAI BAND.

Reserves.—This band has very large reserves, most of which are well adapted for agriculture, though heavily timbered. In all they have 2,016 acres located at the southern end of Valdez island and on Vancouver island opposite.

Population.—This band numbers 118 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been very good. Their houses are kept fairly clean, and there have been no contagious diseases.

Occupations.—The cannery at Quathiaski Cove gives employment to a number of this band during the season. The men also do considerable hand-logging, at which they are expert.

Buildings.—The greater part of their buildings are the usual shacks, but there are a few decent frame houses.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have neither stock nor farm implements.

Education.—There is a day school here, presided over by Rev. J. E. Rendle, which has a fairly good attendance. A few of the parents are desirous of seeing their children educated, but not all of them. Mr. Rendle is also their missionary (Methodist), and attends to their religious wants.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band have had many advantages both in the way of market and training, but it is to be regretted that they have not made more use of them. They are a sociable people and fairly industrious. The 'potlatch' has a smaller hold amongst them than in the northern end of the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is fairly temperate and moral, and shows a decided improvement.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past year, though only of nine months' duration, has been a banner year so far as earning-power of the Indians is concerned. The unprecedented demand for logs and the great advance in price has in many instances doubled the earnings of the Indians. Pelts have commanded good prices with the exception of bear-skins, which are very low. In morality there has been a decided gain, and if the baneful influence of the 'potlatch' could only be got rid of, the Indians would advance rapidly. They are beginning to awake to the fact that they must conform more to the white man's ways of living in order to keep pace with others; and though they have neglected educational advantages, I hope to be able to report progress along that line before the end of the coming year. In religious matters there does not seem to be the advance that one would expect or look for. The missionaries have one and all certainly worked hard and are deserving of every encouragement and a large meed of praise. There is a decidedly better moral tone amongst the Indians than formerly. There is also an improvement in the class of new buildings erected.

I have, &c.,

W. M. HALLIDAY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,

METLAKATLA, April 17, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1907.

This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the head of Rivers inlet in the south to the head of Nass river in the north, in-

cluding all the islands and inlets on the coast, extending up the Skeena river to Kitselas canyon, and taking within its boundaries the Queen Charlotte and Dolphin islands.

Reserves.—The total area of the reservations in this agency is 101,756 acres.

The principal villages are Skidegate and Massett, on the Queen Charlotte islands, Kitkatla on Dolphin island, Kitlacdamax, Aiyanshk, Lachkaltsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, Port Essington and New Town on the Skeena river, Hartley Bay at the entrance of Douglas channel, Kitlope at the head of Gardiner channel, China Hat on Tolmey channel, Bella Bella on Lama passage, Bella Coola at the head of North Bentic arm, Kemsquit at the head of Dean channel, Oweekayno at the head of Rivers inlet. These villages and reserves can now be termed the headquarters and home of the Indian people of this agency.

Population.—The population of this agency is almost 4,000.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency during the last nine months has been exceptionally good, no epidemics of any kind paying the reserves a visit. Tuberculosis, however, in all its forms carried off its usual quota. Sanitary conditions have been fully up to the standard, and in some villages improvement along this line has been noticeable.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, hunting, cutting wood, working at saw-mills, on river steamboats, carpentry work and securing native foods form the principal sources of employment of the Indians throughout this agency.

Buildings.—Some new buildings have been put up throughout the agency during the year, while others have been completed or advanced a stage. The dwellings of the Indians in this agency are in a class by themselves in so far as Indians are concerned.

Stock.—There is very little stock of any kind in this agency, and there is nothing of note to state concerning the same.

Education.—Having dealt with this important subject very fully in last year's report, there is nothing new to report this year. All the schools have been fairly well attended during the year; this is very noticeable in some of the day schools, and, with new schools properly furnished, I am more than ever convinced this will improve. In many cases good progress is reported by the teachers.

Characteristics and Progress.—Having dealt very fully under this head with each individual band in my report of last year, there is nothing very new that I can say or make readable. I cannot say that any great progress has taken place during the last nine months; however, the Indians from one end of the agency to the other are gradually advancing along the lines of civilization, and the last nine months will compare favourably with recent years.

Temperance and Morality.—The last year can be termed an average one, under these heads. Very little serious trouble occurred through intemperance. Morally the Indians in general can be termed very fair, in fact less trouble arose during the year through immoral conduct than usual.

GENERAL REMARKS.

My annual report this year is simply a statement of conditions of the agency in general; last year I dealt exhaustively with the various questions and subjects applying to each individual band of Indians in the agency, giving as well my views based on my experience, and there is nothing new of importance to add to or take from the present year.

The last nine months, in so far as the general welfare of the Indians is concerned, is about the average. The earnings of the people from the various sources have been fully up to the standard of other years. The income derived from the salmon fisheries on the Skeena and Nass rivers, and Rivers inlet, also the small

streams may be termed fair. On Rivers inlet the canneries secured full packs of sockeye salmon. The Skeena and Nass river canneries all secured about a two-third pack of sockeye salmon, and filled up with other grades.

The Indians have done about their usual amount of logging, and prices have been somewhat better than in former years. They complain, however, that, owing to the great rush for timber limits during the year, it is not an easy matter for the hand-logger to make this class of work profitable, as the best of the timber has all been taken up.

It is yet too early to state positively what the result of the fur-catch will amount to; bad weather has largely interfered with the seal hunters, and at the present writing the outlook is not encouraging. Mink and other small furs so far reported have given the hunters fair returns.

Hunting, however, in this agency is on the decrease, and the people are turning their attention more and more to other sources of employment.

It was found unnecessary to give the Indians of this agency relief to any great extent during the past year, the supply of native food being good and well put up.

The health of the Indians has been good, very little sickness of a serious nature being reported from any of the reserves. As usual, a number of Indians have died from tuberculosis, although I am pleased to report that the Indians are slowly awakening to the necessity of taking precautions where patients are suffering from this disease.

From personal observation and knowledge acquired by experience, I am satisfied that the time is close at hand when the more advanced and younger people of the reserves should be enfranchised, should they so desire.

I have, &c.,

GEO. W. MORROW,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency. Owing to the change in the fiscal year, this report covers only the nine months from July 1, 1906, until March 31, 1907.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves.—The 18 tribes forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht, band, containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat band, and containing 1,700 acres. The acreage of the other reserves varies from 2 acres to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or timbered given for village sites or as fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have their most permanent home is named Tsahaheh (No. 1) and is situated on the west bank of

the Somas river at Alberni and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home is named Ahahwinnis (No. 1) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside is named Elhlateese (No. 3) and is situated at the head of Howchuklisat harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians mainly live, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8), and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barclay sound, and they comprise an area of 145 acres. The Indians also spend some months of the winter at Numukamis reserve, Sarita valley. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have most of their houses is named Mahcoah (No. 1) and is situated at Village Passage, Barclay sound and contains 124 acres. The band is a small one and a good deal intermarried with the Ewlhuilhaht band and often reside with them at Ucluelet. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

EWLHUILHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians generally reside, is named Ittatso (No. 1), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where their permanent home is, is named Opitsat (No. 1), is situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is named Yahkis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their permanent home is named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserve is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquiat harbour, about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and comprises an area of 222 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians mostly reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians have most of their houses, is named Cheshish (No. 15), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. A number of this band live much of their time with the Moachaht band, with whom they are much intermarried. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians make their chief home, is named Noochatl (No. 1), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and comprises an area of 16 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their chief home, is named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians make their permanent home, are named Aktese (No. 1) on Village island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2) on Mission island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where they reside, is named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians reside, are named Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4), and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside when at home, is named Pacheena (No. 1), is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of their reserves is 404 acres.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows:—Ahoussaht, 244; Clayoquot, 224; Chaicclesaht, 62; Ehattisaht, 92; Ewl-huilhlaht, 130; Heshquiat, 144; Howchukliset, 37; Keisemaht, 73; Kyuquot, 255; Matchilaht, 62; Moachaht, 152; Nitinat, 199; Noochatlaht, 52; Ohiat, 152; Opit-chesaht, 49; Pacheenaht, 57; Toquot, 26; Tseshaht, 123; making a total of 2,133.

Health and Sanitation.—The death-rate for the past nine months has been much less than during the previous year. Even after allowing for the shorter period for which the returns are calculated, and for the unusual loss of 24 Indians who went down on a sealing schooner the previous year, the death-rate for the last nine months shows a gratifying decrease. On the other hand, the birth-rate has increased. Notwithstanding this more favourable showing, the total population still continues to decline, though not to the alarming extent recorded last year. Some amount of vaccination has been performed, but under difficulties, as no machinery exists for its compulsory enforcement, and the Indians have a great antipathy towards it, as it frequently gives them most serious and long-continuing sores, and occasionally results in their death. Their blood appears to be so impure and so contaminated with scrofula that they cannot stand the operation even when done with care and skill. Fewer bad results follow when the children in the boarding schools are vaccinated, owing no doubt to their more careful dietary, and, being better under control, the cases can be more carefully looked after and also no doubt their youth helps them somewhat. I have, therefore, seen that all the inmates of industrial and boarding schools are vaccinated.

An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in August in the Alberni boarding school, where six children were ill, but, owing to the prompt measures adopted by the department, the outbreak was confined to the original cases. Later the same fever broke out on the Indian reserve at Ucluelet. Dr. McLean, one of the medical officers of the department, is resident there, and under his constant care the cases were there also confined to the original four or five, and they all recovered. All the cases, it was found, had recently returned from the Fraser river and had evidently brought the disease with them, as no cases occurred among those Indians who remained at home.

Occupations.—The two main occupations of these Indians are sealing and fishing. They ship on schooners for two cruises each year. The first cruise begins in March or early in April, and ends in May. The schooners cruise off the Californian and British Columbian coast. The second cruise begins generally early in July, when they leave for the Behring sea, returning some time in October. The Indians get their board on the schooners and a fixed price for each seal-skin brought on board by them. The price varies. Years ago, when seals were plentiful and prices for the fur rather low, the Indians got as low as $2 per skin, and even at those prices made good wages, owing to the seals being plentiful and no restrictions on where or how they could be killed. Since then restrictions have been placed on the killing of them and seals are far less easily obtained; owing to this the price of the seal-skins in the London market has risen, enabling the schooner-owners to pay better prices to the Indian hunters. Last season the ordinary rate paid was $8 per skin, while this season the same is being paid for the Coast cruise, but the Indians are holding out for more for the Behring sea trip, and owing to the scarcity of other labour, the schooner-owners may have to pay this, but they claim that they can not do so at a profit, and rather than pay the same another year, they would withdraw their schooners, which would prove a disastrous thing for the Indians.

The other staple employment of the Indians is, as stated above, fishing. The men are employed fishing on and at the mouth of the Fraser river. The canneries buy the fish at a fixed price, varying with the season and the supply of fish. If the fish do not run well, the Indians may work for weeks for little or nothing, or again may

make a month's wages in a few nights. Their women obtain work in the canneries, cleaning, handling and preparing the salmon for canning. Owing to the scarcity of white labour the women have been in great demand the last season or two, but here again the results depend on the run of salmon, as the women are paid by the hour, and if the fish are not being caught, there is no work for them. The occupation is not so regularly remunerative as going sealing. After the fishing season is over, the Indians who have been engaged in it can get a few weeks' work hop-picking in Washington state and then return home for the winter, when the incessant wet weather precludes them from much work beyond getting a supply of dried salmon for their own use and, in some instances, of halibut.

Last year a number of the younger men, especially those who can speak a little English, got work in saw-mills and logging camps, where they can obtain as high as $2.50 per day.

Buildings.—Not many new houses have been erected during the past year. Lumber has advanced very considerably in price, and with the freight charges added makes building expensive. Occasionally the Indians can pick up a quantity of lumber which has been lost at sea and drifted inshore, but this has not occurred for some time until quite recently, when the Indians report that large quantities are afloat at the entrance of Barkley sound. Such houses as are erected are generally small and fairly well finished and intended only for the use of the owner and his family and not for entertaining a whole band in, as was the design in the old-fashioned huge houses formerly built of hewn boards.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Only the Tseshaht and Opitchesaht bands possess any horses, and they do very little farming, seldom raising enough hay to put their stock through the winter. The Ohiat band own some cattle at the Numukamis reserve, but pay little attention to them, occasionally killing a beast in the fall or winter. One plough and one set of harrows and one mower are about all the agricultural implements in the agency. Tom of the Tseshaht band is the only Indian who takes kindly to farming, and though old and with bad sight, displays an energy which might be profitably copied by his friends. The necessity of going away from home every summer to earn money precludes most of the Indians from even putting in a garden, as they cannot be there to attend to it.

Education.—There are ten schools in this agency, more in proportion to the population than in any other part of the province. These consist of one industrial, two boarding, and seven day schools.

Industrial School.—This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., principal, and Sister Placide, matron, are in charge and are carrying on the work on the same excellent lines recorded in previous reports. A competent staff of sisters and a manual instructor are also maintained.

Boarding Schools.—One of these is situated at Alberni and the other at Ahoussaht. Both are under the control of the Presbyterian Church. At Alberni the staff consists of: Mr. J. R. Motion and Mrs. Motion, principal and matron, respectively, Mrs. Stevens, assistant matron, and Miss Guillod, teacher. At Ahoussaht, Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A., is principal; Miss McNeill, matron, and Miss Millar, her assistant; Miss McKay is teacher. At Ahoussaht, Mr. Millar, with commendable energy, has drained a lake of some 15 acres, which promises in time to be a most fertile little farm, which will prove most useful in supplying fresh vegetables for the use of the inmates and be an object lesson to the Indians in the vicinity, demonstrating what can be done by energy and determination.

The day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Rev. Father Sobry; Nootka, Rev. Father Stern; Clayoquot, Rev. Father Moser. The above are of the Roman Catholic faith. The Methodists hold school at Clayoquot, under Rev. G. T. Barlow,

and at Clahoose, under Mr. C. A. Dockstader; while the Presbyterians have a school at Ucluelet, under Mrs. Swartout, and another at Dodger's Cove, under Mr. J. T. Ross. All these teachers are working faithfully and conscientiously in their respective fields and meeting with such a measure of success as the conditions will allow. In addition to their duties as teachers, they also act as missionaries and hold services regularly and visit the sick and administer the medicines supplied to them by the department for that purpose, and in many other ways take much trouble for the benefit and improvement of the Indians in their neighbourhood.

Generally speaking, the Indians would like to see their children educated, but many of them object to parting with them for 9 or 10 years. They would be far more willing to sign their children into the boarding schools if the regulations called for a residence of not more than 5 years instead of 9 or 10 as at present. As a rule the children make fairly quick progress and are industrious and willing to learn. The Indians see that their children can command better work and higher wages if they understand English, and no doubt this influences them to some extent.

The day schools are handicapped by the irregular attendance due to the parents moving about from one reserve to another to get fish and by their going away for months at a time in summer-time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in their own way, but it is not in a white man's way. Thus, they will work regularly at, say, fishing, getting up at any hour of the night to suit the tides, &c., but to settle down to regular work beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and working all day until 6 p.m., and keep this up week after week and month after month, does not come natural to an Indian. Last summer, however, quite a number went to work in logging camps and saw-mills in the district, and a number of them worked steadily for months, giving good satisfaction and receiving as high as $2.50 per day.

These Indians can certainly be considered to be law-abiding. The infractions of the law during the past year have been few, and none of a serious character. During the fishing season on the Fraser river when thousands of Indians are congregated there, along with a large floating white population, and where in consequence the opportunities and the temptations for getting intoxicants are much greater than when at home, very few, if any, convictions were recorded against the Indians of this agency, and the officials in charge there reported that the Indians from this agency had behaved remarkably well. Regarding their material prosperity, while their income as shown by the statistics, remains practically the same after making allowance for the difference caused by the change in the fiscal year, it may be said that the prospects are better for the Indian to-day than for some years. There is to-day in this province an undoubted scarcity of white labour, and this is bound to react favourably on the demand for Indian workers in many branches of industry. They are much in demand in the canneries to take the places of Chinamen who have ceased to immigrate to this province; they are also in demand to work in logging camps and saw-mills, the number of which have increased lately owing to the sharp demand for lumber; more of them also could go sealing if they desired; so to those who are able and willing to work there is every encouragement offered. The amount required to be expended by the department for relief during the past year has been reduced considerably, though there are always, of course, certain cases of destitution among the old and sick and friendless, which the department sees do not go unattended to.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the opening up of logging camps and saloons in the vicinity of Indian reserves and the general intrusion of the white man into districts where formerly only Indians lived, the temptations for obtaining liquor have certainly increased, but it is gratifying to note that this has not been followed by an increase in the number of cases of drunkenness or of more serious crime which generally occurs if Indians have access to liquor. While part of this improvement is no doubt due to greater self-restraint on the part of the Indians, yet credit must be attached to the vigilance of the police constables charged with the prevention and

detection of crime in this agency, notably Chief Constable C. A. Cox, of Alberni, and Constable McDougall, of Clayoquot.

As to their morality, considering their traditions and habits, most of the bands may be considered fairly moral and would compare with the same number of white people. In one or two bands there is more immorality than in the rest. They have a bad habit of abandoning their wives and taking other wives. It is an old custom, but it is not decreasing at all, and is bad for the Indians in many ways. Their marriage is only according to the Indian custom, hence they can not be prosecuted under the criminal code. It has been suggested that these Indian marriages are legally binding and that therefore they could be tried for bigamy, but the provincial Department of Justice took up a clear case as a test some two years ago, and the Chief Justice of the province, before whom the case was tried, directed the jury that there was no case for them to consider, as the marriage according to Indian custom did not constitute a marriage as referred to in the criminal code. Consequently no further case will be prosecuted by the local Department of Justice.

General Remarks.—It is pleasing to be able to record at the close of the fiscal year that during that period the whole work of this large agency has been carried on quietly and smoothly; there has been no friction whatever with the numerous representatives of the various religious creeds, either with each other or with the department. All the returns and reports required by the department have been forwarded promptly and accurately, and I trust that it will prove possible to characterize the ensuing year, like the past one, as one of peace and progress.

I have, &c.,

ALAN W. NEILL,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Williams Lake Agency,
Clinton, March 31, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary. This agency contains an aggregate of 90,080 acres.

Population.—The population of this agency is 1,975.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river and about 400 miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,858½ acres. Its natural features are good grazing bench-lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also good hay meadows on this reserve.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. These Indians have comfortable houses, which are kept in fairly good condition.

Resources and Occupations.—Their chief occupations are hunting fur-bearing animals, farming, and working as farm-hands with white settlers; while some have teams and haul freight for traders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables. They have a few good horses, some cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band received education at the Williams Lake industrial school, where they made good progress, the parents taking great interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes, made poor progress last season.

Temperance and Morality.—There has not been much to complain of in these respects.

ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east side of the Fraser river, 320 miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347½ acres. Its natural features are good farming and grazing lands, but unfortunately water for irrigation is not available and in consequence only a small acreage is cultivated. It is nearly all under fence, and used for pasture. There are also excellent hay meadows, from which large quantities of hay are cut.

Population.—The population of this band is 172.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No contagious diseases visited them. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their houses are clean and well ventilated.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising and working as farm-hands, packers and cattle-drovers with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcoten river, about 50 miles from its mouth. It has an area of 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent hay meadows, and fair timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good and sanitation well observed. With the exception of a few cases of grippe, no other epidemic diseases visited this band.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting and working as farm-hands, cowboys and packers with white settlers; while some are engaged as guides with hunters after big game.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse stables, good horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, including farm and spring wagons, mowers, and self-binders, and they have also a steam saw-mill on the reserve.

Education.—There are a few children from this band attending the Williams Lake industrial school, in which the parents take much pride.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers and making steady progress.
Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly part of this agency. It has an area of 504 acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber, and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good; with the exception of grippe, no epidemic disease visited them. Sanitation is well observed, and vaccination has been attended to by me.

Occupations.—They farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, trap, work in salmon-canneries and hatcheries, and the women contribute quite a sum from the sale of baskets.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, where good crops of grain and vegetables are raised. The total area of the reserves is 9,761 acres. The natural features are bench-lands along the rivers, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are very good grazing lands along the mountain slopes.

Population.—The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. They have all been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations.—They farm considerably, gold mine a little, work as labourers with white settlers, and also act as guides to tourists and hunters.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farming implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river 300 miles from its mouth. They have good agricultural lands, but water for irrigation is scarce and only a very small portion is cultivated. They have an area of 16,129 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands, good hay meadows where quite a quantity of hay is cut yearly.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good and sanitation well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, working with white men as labourers at various occupations and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fairly good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, a few cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and there have been no complaints as to intemperance.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrions and making fair progress.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek, where it joins the Fraser river 220 miles from its mouth. It contains 367 acres.

The natural features are open bench-lands and fair grazing lands on hillsides.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. They have all been vaccinated, all their surroundings are in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining and working as labourers with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings, good horse stables, a few horses and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the public school near Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 2.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 4 miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains 785 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands along the mountain sides.

Population.—The population of this band is 11.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, there being only a few cases of grippe to report.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings, good horse stables, a few horses, cattle, and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the public school near Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

CLINTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains 1,073 acres. The natural features are small flats and meadow-lands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Population.—The population is 48.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good: no epidemic visited them. Their houses are comfortable, well ventilated and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, working as labourers with white people, hunting, fishing, and in winter supplying quantities of wood for fuel to the residents of Clinton.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, some good horses, a few head of cattle, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—Some children from this band attended the public school at Clinton.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and law-abiding and making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—There is nothing to complain of in these respects.

DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river 3 miles from the village. It contains 1,371½ acres. The natural features are open bench-lands which require irrigation, and good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Dwellings are kept in good condition and sanitary regulations well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and farm implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been no complainst made in these respects during the past year.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, 250 miles from its mouth. It contains 1,864 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. Vaccination has been attended to; sanitary conditions are good.

Population.—The population of this band is 212.

Occupations.—They farm considerably and are employed by white men at various occupations. They also hunt and fish, and when conditions are favourable take out considerable quantities of gold from the Fraser river.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few good horses and cattle, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band received education at St. Mary's mission.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west banks of the Fraser river and contains an area of 2,924 acres. The natural features are patches of good agricultural lands and good grazing lands. Unfortunately, very little water can be obtained for irrigation, consequently the crops are poor.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Vaccination has been attended to.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a number of horses, a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—The occupations are farming, gardening, fishing and hunting, while some are employed by white men as labourers. They also take out some gold from the Fraser river.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and making a fair living.

Education.—None of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Bridge Creek valley, 20 miles east of the Cariboo wagon road, and contains 4,560 acres. The natural features are bench and meadow-lands along the creek bottom, good grazing lands and excellent hay meadows. The rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of grippe, no epidemic diseases visited them. The sanitary conditions are good.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few good horses, cattle and pigs, and have a good supply of all kinds of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, working as labourers with white men, trapping, fishing, and hunting are their chief occupations.

Education.—Most of the children from this band are receiving education at the Williams Lake industrial school, and making good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

LILLOOET NO. 1 BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, the remainder on the east bank, and contains 1,418½ acres. The natural features are good bench-lands which are suitable for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation there is not much land cultivated. There are good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good; with the exception of grippe, there was no sickness amongst them. They have been regularly vaccinated, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as farm-hands with white men, freighting, cutting fire-wood, and acting as guides to hunters in search of such game as bear, goats, mountain sheep and cariboo, are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables, horses, cattle, and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and the majority earn a good living.

Temperance and Morality.— I am sorry to report that in this respect there is room for improvement. There have been several convictions and the dispensers of intoxicants heavily fined.

LILLOOET NO. 2 BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river about 12 miles from the village of Lillooet and contains 544 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 9.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary conditions are good and their dwellings extra clean.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening and occasionally gold-mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and farm implements sufficient for their wants.

Education.—A few children from this band attend the public school

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

PAVILION BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, and contains 4,136 acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, working as farm-hands with white men, and as guides to hunters and trappers, are their chief occupations.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a number of horses, a few cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, 3 miles from the village of Quesnel, and contains 1,687½ acres. Its natural features are flat benches along the Fraser river, the upper benches being covered with heavy timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. No epidemic diseases visited them.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, trapping, boating and working as farm-hands with white men are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and farm implements sufficient for their wants.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been nothing to complain of in these respects.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but lazy, the majority of them preferring to hunt, fish and trap, to cultivating their lands.

SETON LAKE, OR MISSION BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve.—This is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains 2,085 acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, packing, hunting, fishing and boating and gold-mining are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables, a few horses, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education.—None of the children from this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding. Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, they are unable to cultivate much land.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SETON LAKE, OR ENIAS BAND, NO. 2B.

Reserve.—This is on the east and west sides of Seton lake, and contains 188 acres. There is only one man on this reserve, depending on fishing and government support, as he is badly crippled.

SETON LAKE, OR SLOSH BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve.—This is situated at the head of Seton lake, and contains 80 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 33.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; there has been no epidemic amongst them.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing, and packing are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have fair dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle, some pigs, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making a comfortable living.

Education.—None of the children of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperaate and moral.

SETON LAKE, OR NECAIT BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve.—This is situated at the foot of Anderson lake and contains 84 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population.—The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are in good order.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes, hunting, fishing, and trapping, and work as labourers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have a good class of dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, making a comfortable living.

Education.—None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of the Fraser river and the rest along the Cariboo wagon road about 14 miles from the former. It contains 5,210 acres. Its natural features in the portion along the Fraser river are bench lands, while the portion along the Cariboo road is meadow-land. There is good grazing land at both places, and fair timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; no epidemic visited them. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming, teaming, working as labourers with white people, hunting, trapping and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, a few cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and making good progress.

Education.—A few children from this band have been educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral, and with the exception of a couple are temperate.

STONE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcoten river, and has an area of 4,225 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are inclined to pay more attention to hunting, fishing and trapping than to the cultivation of their lands. Lately they have been doing better.

Education.—None of the children from this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream flowing into the Fraser river. It contains 6,352¼ acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population.—The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. Dwellings and surroundings are kept in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands and cowboys with white settlers are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, a few horses and cattle, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—A few children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains 4,613¼ acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows surrounding good grazing lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. Dwellings are clean and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—Farming, gardening, teaming, hunting and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwellings and horse stables, horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education.—Most of the children of this band have received the benefit of education at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are both moral and temperate, but occasionally a few cases of drunkenness occur.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I regret to report that the year just closed has not been a prosperous one for the Indians of this agency. Owing to the very dry season and the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes at most of the reserves, the grain and root crops were almost a complete failure.

The run of salmon in the streams was not up to the average, but the Indians took advantage of it and secured quite a quantity.

The catch in fur-bearing animals was good, and good prices obtained for pelts.

The Williams Lake industrial school has fully kept up its reputation during the year as a useful institution, and the attendance fully up to the required standard, and the management is excellent, great interest being taken in the pupils by the principal and teachers.

During the year there was an acetylene plant established at the school, which is a decided improvement compared with the old style of coal-oil lamps.

I have, &c.,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

British Columbia,
Indian Superintendent's Office,
Victoria, May 27, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

The various reports together with the statistical statements received from the respective Indian agents, as well as those coming from the industrial and boarding schools, &c., established in this superintendency, have been, as they came to hand, forwarded for the information of the department.

In supplying information the different headings, as requested by the department, have been observed and the particulars following each will, I feel sure, prove gratifying as showing the healthful condition of the natives, their, in many instances, prosperous condition, and the steady advancement by all under the ameliorating influence of civilization.

Population.—There has been a noticeable improvement in some of the agencies regarding the relative number of births and deaths, the former being in the ascendant during the period reported upon. Full particulars will be found in the statistical returns forwarded from the different agents.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians throughout the superintendency has never been better, those succumbing to the inevitable claims of mortality passing away mostly from natural causes, such as extreme old age, &c., consumption also having, as usual, proved fatal in some cases. The sanitary conditions are improving each year under the careful training of the medical officers of the department, the hospital attendants, the missionaries and the Indian agents, under whose guidance together with the steadily increasing intelligence of the Indians everything possible is being done to repel the ravages of disease and preserve health, &c. Vaccination is also carried on wherever possible, and no doubt proves efficacious where infectious diseases may be encountered.

Resources and Occupations.—These are manifold and embrace the following occupations and pursuits, &c.:—canning salmon, clams and other fish products on a limited scale; as fishermen and at other employments in connection with the canneries during the fishing season; fur-sealing on their own account, and as hunters on schooners owned by white men; curing salmon, halibut and other fish-products for sale and for home consumption; catching fish and hunting game in season, which they sell profitably in different cities and towns; building fishing-boats and other craft, as well as canoes for their own use and for sale; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil; farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from $3 to $5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as sectionmen on railways, and labourers on provincial roads; as guides to hunters, miners and others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying on their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, and engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent. During the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment; they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins; and they frequently find a market for dressed skins intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar and of rags are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find considerable employment.

Buildings.—There is a steady increase in the number of improved dwelling-houses occupied by the Indians each year, many of which are large and commodious two-storey buildings, well painted and comfortably furnished. A great improvement is also noticeable in the class of farm building, outhouses, barns, &c., of recent construction. Residences of the cottage style are numerous, many of which are painted and made attractive by little flower gardens with ornamental fencing, while others less

pretentious have potted plants in the windows or on the verandahs; and in many houses are musical instruments, gramophones, &c., all of which, as an indication of a certain refinement unknown to the Indians in their earlier and less enlightened state, is most gratifying and encouraging to those who devote their best efforts to the up-raising of these people.

Stock.—The breed of cattle and horses, where the land within the reserves is suitable for stock-raising purposes, is being each year improved, the fact having been realized that fairly well-bred animals can be readily sold and fetch good prices, whereas the poor animal is comparatively worthless and more or less destroys the range, which they are now realizing could be more profitably utilized. Many of the more settled and advanced of the Indians have now sheep and pigs, which they find easy to keep and profitable; the raising of poultry is also general amongst many of the bands.

Farm Implements.—Owing to the influx of whites and many people of other nationalities who compete with the Indians in all branches of labour, each year it becomes more apparent that money is not so readily earned as formerly when naturally the Indians were in greater demand; under these changed conditions they are becoming much more keen in the development of such resources as are within their reach, upon their reserves, the result being that they give far more attention to gardening, farming and stock-raising, which ultimately must lead to a more extended and permanent prosperity. The good effects of such a knowledge have produced in many instances increased activity in the pursuits of the occupations last named, and in the course of a few years from now a marked advance will have taken place beneficially affecting classes interested in this comparatively undeveloped country.

Education.—Under this head most satisfactory progress is being made in such localities as are provided with schools. The desire on the part of the parents of Indian children for the education of their offspring continues to increase each year, and in some places where Indian schools are not available the native children are allowed to attend the provincial public schools, where, by their good behaviour, neat appearance, cleanliness and attention to their studies, they give general satisfaction and cause no little surprise. A perusal of the full and interesting reports received from the school inspector and the principals of the industrial and boarding schools throughout this superintendency will fully repay those who are at all interested in such good works. During my visitation amongst the agencies I have been pleased to observe evidence of the many benefits springing from the education and training received at one or other of these establishments.

Native boys who have been so instructed are now engaged in teaching at their native villages and elsewhere, for the most part giving good satisfaction, and proving themselves capable of doing good work, instances of the kind increasing every year, opening many new channels leading to remunerative employment not hitherto available.

Stores are in operation at many of the reserves, the clerks being young men who have been educated at one or other of the Indian schools. Young native women trained at these institutions go out to service, and are much sought after, as nurse maids and general servants, &c., and give great satisfaction to their employers. In their own homes it is noticeable that those who have had the advantage of such training seem much more comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements observable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class. In the management of their farms, gardens, and in other industrial occupations, a method and thrift, unknown to the older Indians, prevails; the superstitious beliefs as well as many of the old-fashioned customs are happily, dying out, and in the no distant future I feel assured that the barbarous and degrading customs referred to will have become, to a great extent, at all events, but memories of the past. At the present time English is freely spoken by the rising generation, among the aborigines, whose most cherished aspiration is to become 'all the same as a white man.'

The day schools, as has been stated in other reports, are not as successful as it is desired they should be. To any one acquainted with the conditions governing the lives of many of the Indians this is not surprising. In their efforts to obtain the necessary means of support for themselves and families they are forced at certain seasons of the year to move from place to place, when it is necessary that they take all their belongings with them; in some of these migratory expeditions may be seen in the canoe, men, women, children, dogs, cats, chickens, and ducks, &c., all stowed away somewhere. Under these circumstances regular attendance at school is impossible, and, to a great extent, the advantages derived from a few months' teaching are neutralized by a prolonged absence, when all that has been taught is forgotten. Where the Indians are so situated as to be able to remain at their reserves, and the children have the advantage of regular attendance, &c., the results are fairly good.

Religion.—It is most pleasing to be able to report that under this head the most satisfactory conditions exist. Religious observances and services are practised with praiseworthy devotion by the members of the different denominations to which they have become converts. Many of these who but a short time since were pagans are now among the most zealous in their worship according to the Christian belief; indeed, the simple, childlike faith exhibited by very many of this primitive people is most amazing, and oftentimes bordering on the pathetic, affording an example that might profitably be followed by many of their more civilized fellow Christians of a lighter colour.

Chapels and churches are numerous throughout the different agencies, and even in the most remote places, I find, when engaged in my periodical visitations, the village church, which, in many instances being situated on rising ground, can be seen from a long way off; its appearance together with the faint echoes of the periodically tolling bell having a tendency to produce humane and reverential emotions in the breasts alike of the white man or the red, no matter how rough or wild may be the surroundings. Owing to the good and effective work of the missionaries, at the present time there are but few pagans among the Indians, over nine-tenths of the whole native population being now registered as members of one or other of the different religious denominations, the missionaries belonging to which, respectively, are doing such good work amongst them.

Character and Progress.—The native people continue to give evidence of considerable self-reliance and industry. As loggers, farm labourers, stockmen on cattle ranches, packers, sectionmen on railways, guides to hunting parties and others, and as boatmen, &c., &c., they are equal and in some respects superior to men of other races in many of these pursuits, invariably giving good satisfaction to their employers. In some places they turn out with teams and wagons, picks and shovels, and do considerable work on roads in the vicinity of their reserves.

As a rule, they are all good handicraftsmen, and have in different localities constructed substantial bridges across rivers of considerable magnitude, performing such work in a manner worthy of skilled workmen. Incited by their increasing knowledge touching the value of the land upon their reserves, they have been, and are, erecting miles of good fencing, and, realizing to a great extent that their future support will depend upon the land, are devoting year by year more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Where conditions are at all favourable, good crops are raised, carefully harvested and stored; their agricultural machinery and tools are well looked after; their stock provided for and kept in good condition as a rule.

Striking instances are not uncommon illustrating the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some cases individual Indians own large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches worked and owned by white men; others, though not so well-off, are striving in that direction, and the demand for more land is increasing as they advance. Many are willing to lease tracts of land for grazing purposes from the provincial government, but find it most difficult

to do so. There are a few Indians who, possessed of a more progressive and independent spirit than others, have branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and the Indians, and settling upon pre-emptions which, through the favourable consideration of the lieutenant-governor in council, they have been allowed to take up under the British Columbia Land Act. As a rule, these Indians do very well, and by their thrift and energy, &c., afford a wholesome object-lesson to their less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. In many settlements to which reserves are closely situated the Indians are quickly getting into the ways of the white man, and take a lively interest in all such matters as affect the welfare of the community generally.

As is only natural, there are of course many whose temperament and environments being less favourable to such advancement, are slow in their approach towards civilization and independence. It is, however, only a matter of time with these people when eventually they will have settled down and taken to one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours, in their improved efforts to obtain the means of supporting a comfortable existence.

Temperance and Morality.—Under this head, considering the superintendency generally, during the year reported upon, the indulgence in intoxicants by the Indians has been less than in former years; at Steveston, and along the Fraser during the canning season, a marked change for the better was noticeable, and this notwithstanding that it was a fairly profitable year. Except among some few of the bands, it may safely be stated regarding their morality that they are deserving of all praise and free from any cause for censure, and were it not for the evil effects of intercourse with disreputable white men who often introduce, and cause the consumption of, intoxicants, the standard of morality among many of the bands would be higher than that of the civilized people who have taken possession of their country, and claim such superiority, &c.

The improved condition of the Indians as regards sobriety is certainly in a measure to be attributed to the good work done by the detective constables employed by the department. These officers have been most effective in prosecuting and bringing to justice many of the unscrupulous characters who follow the degraded occupation of selling intoxicants to the natives, and no doubt their vicinity had a deterrent effect upon many who otherwise would have participated in that nefarious traffic.

General Remarks.—It is gratifying to notice from the various returns that the Indians are not decreasing to any appreciable extent, indeed, in many of the agencies a slight increase is recorded, and in the West Coast agency, where during late years a considerable decrease was shown, the agent reports a falling-off in the death-rate and an increase in the number of births.

Crops were fairly good and generally successfully harvested. Notwithstanding that the winter was unusual as to its severity and length, the stock did not suffer very much. Some of the Indians who, owing to the circumstances stated, were in danger of losing their stock through a shortness of feed towards the end of the winter, were supplied by the department with hay, which helped to save the stock of those too poor to help themselves; such assistance, I am pleased to state, was received with feelings of gratitude.

Although the past fishing season was not one of the most favourable, yet on the whole the earnings during the season were fairly good, and for their winter's supply, as a general thing, the Indians had a sufficiency. Earnings in other directions have been beyond the average, and the return from furs and game considerable.

The appointment of medical men and the establishment of hospitals by the department has been of inestimable service to all within reach of those professional gentlemen and health-restoring institutions; grateful appreciation of such assistance in time of need being freely expressed by the many benefited thereby. Drugs and simple medicines have from time to time, as most needed, been supplied to the missionaries and agents located in out-of-the-way places, especially where no medical

men are available, for dispensation among such of the natives as were absolutely in want of assistance.

Intemperance amongst the Indians is becoming less frequent, and their conduct generally, and respect for the laws governing the country, are highly commendable.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.

British Columbia,
Report of Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, January 22, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report on the operations carried on in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission and surveys during the past year.

In February, Mr. Green was employed on the survey of the Esquimalt reserve, the boundaries of which, owing to lapse of time since the original survey was made, had become obliterated.

On March 20, Mr. Green was instructed to proceed to Kootenay to examine and report upon the best means of preventing the loss of Indian lands by the overflow of the St. Mary's river and to estimate the cost.

In May, owing to representation by the Kamloops Indians that Mr. A. G. Pemberton had diverted to his own land water to which they were entitled, I despatched Mr. Green to Kamloops to inquire into the matter. It was found that the Indians' complaint was well grounded, and the question was submitted by the department to the Department of Justice for action.

In July, in accordance with instructions from the department, Mr. Green was sent to St. Mary's Mission, in the Fraser agency, to report upon the most feasible way to obtain a supply of water at the school, both for household purposes and for protection from fire; and in August he investigated the values of land in the Similkameen valley taken by the V.V. & E. railway from the Indian reserves for construction purposes.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Green has been engaged superintending work for the protection of the banks of Cowichan river; in redefining lost boundaries at Cowichan and elsewhere, and in the usual office routine in Victoria.

On April 6 an additional reserve of 50 acres was defined by me at Cowichan. This had been in possession of the Indians for some years, but had never been officially allotted to them.

On April 19 I left Victoria for Chilliwack and Yale to define additional reserves for the Indians resident at those places. Mr. Green accompanied me, and *en route* I was joined by Agent McDonald.

At Chilliwack a portion of the commonage originally made for the use of both whites and Indians was assigned exclusively for the benefit of the Indians.

At Yale the numerous fishing stations in Fraser canyon used from time immemorial by the Indians of various tribes were secured for them.

Full reports on all these subjects have from time to time already been sent to the department.

I inclose a list showing work yet to be done in connection with the defining of new reserves for some of the bands whose present allotments are not sufficient for their requirements; providing reserves for such Indians as have not already been dealt with in that respect, and showing reserves laid off but not surveyed.

The Indians who have not yet been given reserves are situated in remote localities, hard to get at, and, although it was my intention during the past year to visit some of these places, the press of other business in connection with the superintendency prevented me from being able to do so. Touching surveys, as the department has already been advised, it has proved impossible during the past year to obtain the services of any professional gentleman to attend to such work, owing to the unprecedented demand for surveyors throughout the country in connection with railways, mines, timber and land, &c.

Mr. Green, the surveyor for years attached to this office, has been kept very busy, and has now more on hand than he can well attend to; however, every effort will be made to accomplish as much as possible during the present year.

In conclusion, I may say that some years ago I was inclined to think that the work to be done under the Indian Reserve Commission, &c., would be completed at an early date; now I am of opinion that it will never be finished while there are any considerable number of Indians to be attended to. It was at one time supposed that such bands as had been visited by the commission and had reserves apportioned to them, presumably sufficient to meet their requirements, were done with in that respect; such, however, proves with the development of the country and the changed conditions brought about, not to be the case.

Applications for increased areas are of frequent occurrence from Indians who had reserves given them many years ago and who until comparatively recently were quite satisfied. To any one familiar with the changes brought about by the advanced settlement of the country the Indians' demands are not, at all events in many instances, unreasonable. In the past, when there was only a white settler scattered here and there over this extensive country, what is generally known as the waste lands of the Crown were open to all, white and Indian alike; their herds fed together over the plains and hills without let or hindrance, and consequently they were never confined to the limits marked out for them by the commission; now, however, nearly all the land is taken up and to a great extent fenced, and the aborigines realize that what at first seemed satisfactory is altogether inadequate to meet their necessities.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

OTTAWA, July 5, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual reoprt as Chief Medical Officer, it being for the fiscal year of nine months from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

During the year the health of the 375 Indian bands throughout Canada, with their estimated population of 109,394, has not been marked by any very unusual epidemic or endemic occurrence; but there have been several outbreaks of contagious disease calling for remark. Of these the most fatal occurred amongst the Ojibeway band at Lake Abitibi, brought into treaty during the past year. It was an outbreak of measles, due to infection brought into the camp of the Grand Trunk Pacific engineer near that point by a freighter from the Timiskaming district; thence by In-

dians employed it was conveyed to the camp near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and within two or three months caused a very large number of cases and some 40 deaths in a band of 400. The physician who accompanied the Commissioners of the James Bay Treaty, remained some ten days and, although he did everything possible while there, yet the total deaths from broncho-pneumonia, as a complication, were great and were notably increased by the sick exposing themselves to the inclement weather before recovery.

Another outbreak, which had serious results, occurred in the beginning of January at Onion Lake, when diphtheria broke out in a family from near the agency headquarters who had gone to a lake some miles distant on a fishing trip. Two deaths resulted by January 7, before the physician had been notified. Prompt action was then taken, with the result that the disease was limited for the time to the first household, there being in all 7 cases and 3 deaths. A thorough cleansing and disinfection of houses, clothing, &c., seems to have been made; but another isolated case occurring towards the end of April, resulted fatally. The remarkable persistency of this infection seems borne out by the fact that, though this reserve is distant 35 miles from the railway, and had had no cases of the disease for months, even years, yet 5 days after a Christmas tree festival, when dolls and other gifts were given to the children, the first child sickened. As the incubation period is from 4 to 5 days, there is every reason for the conclusion that the infection was therefrom imparted by a doll's infected clothing.

The year has been marked by several small-pox outbreaks in bands in Ontario where this disease has prevailed in townships bordering on reserves. The disease appeared among the Chippewas of Walpole island in the end of January and was suppressed by the middle of March, though another case in an Indian working off the reserve in Chatham township occurred in May. Some 7 cases, fairly severe, occurred, but no deaths were recorded. Prompt vaccination with isolation prevented the further spread of the disease. The outbreak on the Muncey, (Oneida) and Delaware (Chippewa) reserves first reported January 25, grew to be a much more widely spread affair. The situation, as stated in a special report of February 3, was 2 families on the Oneida and 5 families on the Chippewa reserve affected in which 10 cases had occurred. All the sick were placed in the isolation hospital extemporized in the Chippewa council-house, and all the families were vaccinated and their houses disinfected after the suspects were released after vaccination and when the period of incubation had passed. That this proved effective is shown by the fact that on March 5 the agent reported the medical officer's summary as follows,—3 families on the Oneida reserve; 6 on the Chippewa reserve, with 13 patients and 2 discharged on February 28. Report states 'General outlook very favourable.' It is quite apparent, when it is reported on May 23, 'Total cases 63 from beginning; 13 cases in hospital at date of report, and 103 in quarantined houses,' that something had resulted wholly different from what we were warranted in expecting. This is explained in part by the following quotation from the report of Dr. Mitchell of May 23,—

'I have had great trouble in locating and removing to isolation hospital nearly every case of late on account of an idea amongst the Indians and encouraged by white people bordering the reserve that it was not small-pox they were suffering from. The Indians would hide their cases of small-pox and put up armed resistance against myself and helpers on several occasions in the discharge of our duties, such as removing patients and cleaning houses.'

Unfortunately the situation as described by Dr. Mitchell has too commonly prevailed in the many communities in Ontario and elsewhere who have believed that because the type of small-pox which has prevailed in Canada for seven years is seldom fatal, it cannot be small-pox; and so indifferent have some public health authorities in Ontario become that they have almost ceased fighting the disease by general vaccination and isolation. It is hardly necessary to observe that the only possible scientific attitude which can be taken is that no matter how greatly the type of any disease may

diverge from the normal temporarily, it will certainly sooner or later revert to its primal character and that, in the instance of small-pox, the malignant type exists to-day elsewhere and that it may be introduced any moment, as in Cleveland, where after thousands of cases of small-pox in 1901 and almost no deaths, (thus causing neglect in vaccination) a tramp from New York brought the disease in 1902, which for several months was neglected until, in September, thousands of cases had occurred and hundreds of deaths and the business of the city was practically suspended. Nothing less than vaccination well maintained will protect the Indian bands from this disease, so fatal to them as to other people in the past.

The medical officer of the Six Nations reports the epidemic prevalence of measles and whooping-cough during the winter quarter with fatal results amongst young children. The month of January was especialy sickly, the medical officer reporting 1,009 visits, often several in the same household, with very many office consultations. Measles especially prevailed and in the young was almost invariably associated with broncho-pneumonia, resulting in 25 deaths in this single month with 3 additional from acute tuberculosis, complicated with measles. It is very satisfactory, however, to learn that, in spite of this specially high rate from acute disease, the total deaths for the 9 months were only 59, or 13·7 per 1,000, or but 18·2 if calculated for 12 months.

Such are the more notable outbreaks which have been especially reported upon during the year and, taking them apart from the other more chronic, constitutional and local diseases, they would present a very encouraging picture of the health of the Indian bands in general. We have, however, only to turn to the tabulated statement of births and deaths to find that the past year, like those which have preceded it, has had its harvest of deaths, in some bands at least, not less than their previous high records. The difficulties of supplying adequate medical aid to many Indian bands, owing to their distribution over the different provinces, has before been adverted to, as well as other difficulties due to their social habits and modes of life. What the population and its distribution was in 1906-7 may be gathered from the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE 9 MONTHS OF THE PAST FISCAL YEAR, WITH THE DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CALCULATED FOR EACH PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR.

Province.	Agencies.	Population.	9 months.		12 months.
			Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Ontario	32	23,783	514	468	26·1
Quebec	16	11,380	206	159	18·5
Nova Scotia	18	2,114	79	66	41·4
New Brunswick	14	1,764	78	49	37·0
Prince Edward Island	2	288	10	7	32·4
Manitoba, Sask., Alberta and Territories	21	24,484	651	608	33·0
British Columbia	10	24,997	414	446	23·8
Totals	113	88,810	1,952	1,803	30·3

The distribution, as sometimes inland in the old provinces, as the Six Nations, Oneidas and Chippewas at Muncey, and the Mohawks of Tyendinaga, in Ontario, as well as practically all in Quebec, on fertile agricultural lands, and at others on the rocky shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, or the inland fishing and hunting grounds of Northwestern Ontario, has had much to do, not alone with the material progress and advancement of the Indians, but also with their general physical health and well-being. A mere glance at the following table of some of the more important and larger bands

of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces is sufficient to arrest the eye. Nothing can be more significant than the figures as given respectively for the Six Nations, Tyendinagas and St. Regis bands, and those of the Kenora, Fort Frances, Port Arthur and other northern bands. Something there is in the traditional superiority of certain great races, primarily due, many suppose, to location and environment; but it would seem especially true that it is environment and character of climate and soil, together with opportunity, that is making the great differences between mortality rates of 20 and 40 per 1,000. Thus,—

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate calculated for 12 months.
Six Nations	4,286	69	59	18·2
Mohawks of Tyendinaga	1,327	17	8	8·02
St. Regis	1,449	34	15	13·7
	7,062	120	82	10·97
Kenora	1,022	45	41	53·7
Fort Frances	800	34	34	53·2
Port Arthur	1,462	41	47	42·9
	3,284	120	122	49·9

Thus in the first group comprising 7,062 Indians, we have a tribal life, full, bounding and prosperous, with a birth-rate for the year averaging higher than in most white communities and with an increase of births over deaths of 38 in 9 months; greater than the average in most old rural communities of Ontario to-day. In the other group of 3,284 we have exactly the same number of births, almost twice as many per thousand, yet accompanied by a death-rate even exceeding the almost phenomenal fertility.

It has further been remarked before that the length of time since the bands have become settled on reservations proves a most important factor in determining this mortality, since the Indians of the Georgian bay, who have long been subject to civilizing influences, have shown a vitality and healthfulness superior to the Ojibeways of the more northern bands; and yet, when we find mortality rates, calculated for the 12 months, running as high as the following:—Cape Croker, 30.8; Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, 46·9; Chippewas of Rama, 34·8; Gore Bay, 59·4, Manitowaning, 33·7; Saugeen, 40·8 and Beausoleil, 38·5, it is plain that the social environment of these bands, viewed from the sanitary and, to some extent perhaps, from the moral standpoint, has not as yet reached that permanently advanced stage where its influences have served to notably reduce the death-rate.

What has been stated regarding the bands in Ontario referred to in illustrative cases can be equally repeated regarding most of the bands of the Maritime provinces, whose death-rates, calculated for the 12 months, run as high as 39·6; 38·4; 44·7; 50·0 and 69·3. Quebec this year repeats the favourable situation of the previous year, the average death-rate being, for all bands in this province, but 24·8. Remembering that most of these bands have been in close touch with the civilizing influences of their French-Canadian neighbours, it is most natural that we should expect such evidences of advancement. When we turn to the bands of the Northwest provinces, we find notable death-rates, which while varying somewhat in the three provinces, yet are so approximated as to indicate the existence of common conditions and influences as affecting their health and progress:—

TABLE OF MANITOBA.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Norway House agency, 12 bands (Keewatin)	2,401	104	87	48·2
Pas agency, 7 bands (Saskatchewan)	1,531	21	5	4·2
Oak Lake Sioux, Oak River Sioux, Turtle Mountain	351	10	2	6·8
Birtle agency, 5 bands	496	6	10	26·8
Manitowapah agency, 10 bands	1,394	52	40	38·5
Portage la Prairie agency, 3 bands, Sioux at Portage la Prairie	532	27	30	75·0
Total	6,705	220	174	33·2

In the 6 agencies in Manitoba, comprising 6,705 Indians in all, we have 174 deaths, or a calculated death-rate of 33·2 per 1,000. Since in the Pas agency of 1,531 members, largely hunting Indians, but 5 deaths are returned, it is evident that the list is but partial. It would appear probable that with only 2 deaths in the 351 members of the Oak River Sioux, Oak Lake Sioux and Turtle Mountain band, we probably have an illustration of a fairly healthy band, although it requires several years' successive returns to be able to speak with certainty.

TABLE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Battleford agency, 10 bands	886	9	3	4·4
Onion Lake agency, 7 bands	967	67	45	62·0
Duck Lake agency, 7 bands	944	28	21	29·6
Touchwood agency, 5 bands	621	24	17	36·2
Crooked Lake agency, 4 bands	547	24	21	51·0
Qu'Appelle agency, 8 bands	867	24	18	27·6
Moose Mountain agency, 1 band	187	5	6	42·6
Assiniboine agency, 2 bands	318	6	3	12·5
Pelly agency, 4 bands	528	21	33	83·3
Carlton agency, 9 bands	1.605	39	44	36·1
Total	7,470	247	211	38·5

In Saskatchewan, with a population of 5,865, we find a total death return of 167, or a death-rate, calculated for the 12 months, of 37·5. A glance at the table will show the marked differences in the death-rates for the different bands, varying from 3·3 in the Battleford agency, with a population of 886, to 62·0 in the Onion Lake agency and 83·5 in the Pelly agency. In this case there is no doubt that the Battleford returns are very imperfect, as may be gathered from my report on the schools.

TABLE OF ALBERTA.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Blood agency	1,168	53	65	74·1
Blackfoot agency, 2 bands	824	40	34	54·9
Peigan agency	482	26	35	96·8
Sarcee agency, 1 band	205	12	9	58·5
Stony agency, 3 bands	648	10	24	49·3
Hobbema agency, 4 bands	750	17	.....	.....
Saddle Lake agency	790	4	4	6·6
Edmonton agency, 5 bands	694	64	60	115·2
Total	5,561	226	231	65·0

The death-rate of these 8 large agencies, including Hobbema, the return from which is not yet received, is excessive save in the Saddle Lake agency, with 6·6 per 1,000. For the bands whose returns are given there were 231 deaths in 4,811 population, or a calculated death-rate of 64·0 per 1,000, which would be even higher if the returns were but fairly complete. In the absence of any epidemic of any of the acute zymotics, and with the general location of these bands at a distance from local untoward influences, we naturally turn to the chronic constitutional diseases for an explanation of this abnormal mortality. Apart from tuberculosis, there has been no other disease so prevalent in any band to account for such death-rates and the general freedom of these bands and their schools from other specific disease is amply illustrated by the medical reports.

TABLE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Death-rate, calculated for 12 months.
Cowichan agency, 32 bands	1,811	13	53	38·9
Kootenay agency, 6 bands	618	8	1	2·1
Cassiar agency, 1 band	220	5	5	30·2
Kamloops-Okanagan agency, 27 bands	3,877	113	98	30·2
Williams Lake agency, 25 bands	1,975	57	60	41·4
West Coast agency, 18 bands	2,133	65	88	54·9
Kwawkewlth agency, 14 bands	1,305	43	34	34·6
Fraser agency, 46 bands	2,878	123	116	53·7
Babine Agency	Not given.			
North West Coast agency	"			
Total	14,817	427	455	35·7

Comparison of this table with that of last year would show that the death-rates have followed closely those returned for these several bands then. The returns for the Kootenay bands are evidently imperfect, due doubtless to their wide distribution and to the members being chiefly wandering fishermen and trappers. The West Coast and Fraser River agencies show, as before, an excessive mortality and it is probable that in addition to the influence of their occupations and the climate of the sea-coast, these bands suffer from contact with the worse element of the cities and towns of the coast.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In addition to the returns as given above in the reports of the several Indian agents, monthly and quarterly returns are made by the medical officers of the larger bands with more or less regularity. These will be found summarized in the following tables, comprising reports from 186 medical officers, 52 of whom sent in complete returns, 48 occasional reports, while 86 made no returns. In all, 15,533 cases of sickness were reported during the 9 months, or an average of 19,783 for the year, as compared with 23,400 last year.

TABLE GIVING CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES—1906-7—(9 Months).

General Diseases.	1906.						1907.			Totals.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	
I.—COMMUNICABLE (EPIDEMIC) DISEASES.										
1. Typhoid fever	7	3	5	3	0	6	1	0	0	25
2. Small-pox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
3. Measles	12	4	6	7	5	12	33	29	17	125
4. Scarlet fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	12	27
5. Whooping-cough	13	37	17	19	22	17	14	9	18	176
6. Diphtheria and croup	9	13	7	11	10	7	4	11	9	81
7. Influenza	11	7	4	8	5	6	7	6	8	62
8. Other epidemic diseases	9	14	21	14	23	13	17	12	13	136
II.—OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.										
1. Pyæmia and septicemia	17	26	14	17	23	15	17	11	9	149
2. Malarial fever	23	29	24	21	20	....	....	....	....	117
3. Tuberculosis	185	166	186	174	185	192	217	216	197	1,718
4. Scrofula	107	103	102	99	110	115	125	116	101	979
5. Syphilis	26	20	34	29	25	32	27	19	24	236
6. Cancer	4	2	....	1	2	....	3	....	1	13
7. Rheumatism and gout	144	135	149	153	160	159	130	115	149	1,294
8. Diabetes	3	6	1	4	1	....	2	....	1	18
9. Other general diseases	41	34	29	37	43	19	25	31	34	293
10. Alcoholism, acute and chronic	3	2	0	1	2	1	....	....	1	10
LOCAL DISEASES.										
III.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SENSE.										
1. Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0
2. Simple meningitis	1	2	5	....	3	....	2	....	1	14
3. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0
4. Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0
5. Softening of the brain	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	4
6. Paralysis without specified cause	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	4
7. Insanity	3	3	1	....	4	1	2	1	1	16
8. Epilepsy	8	22	6	3	7	5	3	3	2	59
9. Convulsions (not puerperal)	4	6	2	4	3	1	6	1	2	29
10. Toothache	78	73	81	72	69	75	72	84	73	677
11. Other nervous diseases	10	7	8	9	11	4	7	9	12	77

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1906-7 (9 Months)—*Continued.*

GENERAL DISEASES.	1906.						1907.			Totals.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	
IV.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
1. Pericarditis	2	6	1	2	4	1	2	2	3	23
2. Endocarditis	5	3	5	1	2	....	1	4	2	23
3. Organic heart diseases	68	63	74	67	64	71	69	81	76	633
4. Angina pectoris	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	6
5. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurism, &c.	6	2	3	6	2	5	4	1	3	28
6. Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	2	5	8	4	11	6	7	9	53
V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
1. Acute bronchitis	46	48	81	74	77	71	67	55	64	583
2. Chronic bronchitis	42	26	43	50	38	42	34	32	39	346
3. Broncho-pneumonia	7	10	13	17	23	18	13	15	18	134
4. Pneumonia	15	17	14	10	21	17	21	23	19	157
5. Pleurisy	13	7	16	13	11	19	18	25	23	145
6. Congestion of the lungs (including pulmonary apoplexy)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
7. Asthma and emphysema	4	15	7	3	0	8	1	0	0	38
8. Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	4	5	7	2	4	0	5	4	34
VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
1. Ulcer of the stomach	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	10
2. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	102	91	94	97	80	70	59	51	63	707
3. Infantile diarrhœa and gastroenteritis (cholera infantum)	31	38	27	17	21	12	17	11	14	188
4. Diarrhœa and enteritis (not infantile)	48	56	39	41	44	37	27	41	36	369
5. Dysentery	23	36	17	26	19	14	18	14	21	188
6. Hernia and intestinal obstructions	5	12	9	17	13	21	17	13	21	128
7. *Other diseases of the intestines	94	90	99	102	87	80	70	78	83	783
8. Diseases of the liver	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	11
9. Peritonitis (not puerperal)	4	7	1	3	3	2	3	1	4	28
10. Iliac abscess (typhlitis, perityphlitis, appendicitis)	5	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	16
VII.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.										
1. Acute nephritis	2	8	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	22
2. Bright's disease	8	11	6	8	5	10	4	6	6	64
3. Other diseases of the kidneys and adnexa	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	6
4. Vesical calculi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5. Diseases of the bladder	7	5	9	3	5	8	7	4	6	54
6. Diseases of the male genital organs	21	18	25	23	23	21	19	21	18	189
7. Metritis	27	19	31	28	25	23	29	18	26	226
8. Other diseases of the uterus	14	17	11	7	13	11	9	14	13	109
9. Ovarian cysts and other ovarian tumors	21	23	18	21	19	18	21	26	22	189
10. Other diseases of the female genital organs	17	17	21	19	23	26	15	19	21	178
VIII.—PUERPERAL DISEASES.										
1. Puerperal septicemia	20	17	21	17	19	23	21	19	19	176
2. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	6
3. Other accidents of pregnancy, sudden death	2	....	1	....	2	1	2	2	....	10
4. Puerperal disease of the breast	7	5	13	7	4	7	9	11	6	69
5. Other puerperal	31	34	57	39	46	33	51	47	38	376

*Mainly constipation.

TABLE OF DISEASES, 1906–7 (9 Months)—*Concluded.*

GENERAL DISEASES.	1906.						1907.			Totals.
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	
IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.										
1. Erysipelas	22	15	19	17	21	13	15	11	19	152
2. Eczema	74	61	53	66	69	57	55	69	71	575
3. Other diseases of the skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)	4	7	4	7	9	3	4	7	6	51
X.—DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.										
1. Pott's disease	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
2. Diseases of bones and joints	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4
3. Amputation (for unspecified disease)	1	1	1	..	1	....	....	....	1	5
XI.—MALFORMATIONS, DISEASES OF INFANCY, DISEASES OF OLD AGE.										
1. Still-births	4	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	10
2. Congenital debility and malformations	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
3. Other diseases of infancy	14	10	13	17	21	9	11	19	12	126
4. Senile decay	2	1	3	1	2	....	1	1	3	14
XII.—INJURY.										
1. Fracture and dislocation	11	9	4	2	7	3	5	2	8	51
2. Gunshot	8	8	11	13	9	5	6	3	7	70
3. Lightning	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4. Drowning	7	5	2	7	4	1	....	3	5	34
5. Railways	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	4
6. Burns and scalds	9	7	5	3	6	9	5	3	7	54
7. Other accidents	11	3	5	1	7	....	5	9	3	44
XIII.—ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.										
1. Dropsy	2	....	1	2	4	....	1	4	....	14
2. Tumors	4	3	3	7	3	2	....	1	2	25
3. Other ill-defined causes	37	23	17	35	20	17	19	24	19	211
XIV.—EYES.										
1. Corneal ulcer	13	19	15	17	21	22	13	14	17	151
2. Conjunctivitis	41	44	37	35	41	38	41	44	39	360
3. Pterygium	13	11	13	16	21	16	14	13	17	134
										15,537

Of the diseases in Class I, measles shows a somewhat greater prevalence than last year, there being 125 cases. Small-pox, as referred to elsewhere, occurred in Ontario with some 27 cases in Walpole Island and on the Chippewa and Muncey reserves. Whooping-cough showed the highest prevalence with 176 cases; but influenza was notably less prevalent.

Class II, including other general or constitutional disesases, shows by far the largest number of cases, including 1,294 under rheumatism and gout, and 2,697 under tuberculosis and scrofula. If, however, an average be taken for the year, there would be 3,596 cases reported as compared with 3,167 last year. Syphilis is reported to about the same extent as last year. Again one notes the remarkable freedom of these native

races from cancer, only 13 cases in all being reported and but 32 last year. The deaths from cancer alone in Ontario in 1904 were 1,253. Only 10 cases of alcoholism were returned, as compared with 52 last year; but this cannot indicate in any way the degree of prevalence of the drinking habit in some of the bands exposed to the influences of some neighbouring town or village.

Class III.—Under 'Local Diseases' are found 14 cases of simple meningitis; but it is probable, however, that most of these would have proved tubercular on closer investigation. Epilepsy shows 59 cases to 52 last year; but as these cases are recurrent, it may be assumed old cases are reported. In all, 16 cases of insanity are reported, as compared with 33 last year. Presumably, most of these are acute cases which would be sent to local asylums. The fact that the average of cases reported in the last Canadian census of 1901 was 3·1 per 1,000 for the entire Dominion, and that so few insane are returned in these reports, seems to prove that the Indian as a race is remarkably free from nervous diseases.

Class IV.—This class includes the organs of circulation, and we find 633 cases of organic heart disease reported, being notably fewer than the 1,169 returned last year. However, the tendency to having chronic cases of this disease returned again and again makes it difficult to draw any direct conclusions.

Class V.—As seen in previous reports, this class, including diseases of the respiratory system, always shows a large number of cases. Acute bronchitis, so commonly associated with tuberculosis, the latter being often its exciting cause, and ultimately becoming chronic, becomes with pulmonary consumption the disease of the greatest importance. Associated with it further are the acute disease pneumonia, the mixed broncho-pneumonia and pleurisy. Thus the table includes in all 1,443 cases of pulmonary and bronchial disease, apart from the tubercular under Class II, and serves to show, together with the latter, the abnormal prevalence of respiratory diseases.

Class VI includes diseases of digestion, and in all reports bulks very largely. It is but natural to suppose it should, since often badly preserved food, poor cooking and inordinate eating are to be added to the disadvantages which these largely untaught people suffer from. In all, 2,428 are placed under this class, of which the greater number come under dyspepsia and constipation.

Class VII has remarkably few cases of nephritis or kidney disease, but 72 being thus returned. This relative immunity is associated with the relative freedom from heart disease and other disorders of circulation and may fairly be accounted for by an absence of the stress on the nervous and circulatory systems so generally accompanying the strenuous life of modern civilization. Of genito-urinary diseases under this class, it may be said they prevail to some extent.

Class VIII.—Puerperal diseases, as may be expected in a people where medical attendance is absent in many cases, have prevailed to some extent, there having been 176 cases of puerperal septicæmia and 376 unclassified cases.

Class IX.—Of diseases of the skin eczema especially, associated with diseases of digestion, is the principal, but other skin diseases seem remarkably few. The occurrence of erysipelas, a zymotic disease, to the extent of 152 cases, probably exceeds what would be present in a similar population of whites.

Classes X and XI contain but few cases of disease of a specified character and remarkably few diseases of the bones and joints, usually so prevalent in scrofulous white children.

Classes XII and XIII, including accidents and ill-defined cases, show 70 gunshot wounds and 211 ill-defined cases.

Class XIV, giving diseases of the eyes, includes 645 cases. The habits of life of the Indian, whether in the teepee or cabin, are the main exciting cause of these diseases, primarily due to infection with inflammatory products, ending in trachoma, corneal ulceration and even blindness. It occurs in the newly-born child, and, due to lack of cleanliness, is not unfrequently seen in its chronic results in school children.

The summary of reported diseases serves to indicate what has been stated in two previous reports regarding the relatively small range of diseases from which the Indians specially suffer. Engaged in most instances in occupations almost wholly of an outdoor character, such as farming, fishing, hunting and lumbering, they are, as might be expected, subject only as other agriculturists to the contagious diseases which may from time to time be introduced amongst them, and to such other diseases as once introduced are perpetuated by their habits of life and by their personal sentiments regarding the treatment of diseases in general. We have noted how, in two outbreaks at Lake Winnipeg and at Lake Abitibi, measles, so little dreaded by most people that they expose their children willingly to it, became a fatal pestilence, owing, as stated in the latter instance, to a total disregard of precautions against exposure, resulting in bronchitis and pneumonia. It will be remembered that these Indians had practically never before been under the care of a medical man, and they were wholly without guidance for much of the time, unless by Hudson's Bay officers. An inertia, whether due to a fatalism in which oldtime superstition accords to some evil spirit the authorship of the disease, or to a mistrust or unbelief in the medicines of the physician, still exists as an element of difficulty in obtaining practical results from the medical treatment of disease; but it is yearly becoming more evident that to the degree that a medical officer has opportunities for giving proper attention to a band, has their real practical interest at heart and obtains their confidence, will successful results be attained. The days of the medicine-man have well-nigh passed, the younger Indians are becoming civilized and educated and we may fairly expect to see their general health improve in proportion to the facilities offered for applying the principles of modern medicine, both preventive and curative, to the treatment of disease amongst the Indian bands.

In the report for 1905-6, after referring to the abnormal death-rate from the various forms of tuberculosis in the several Indian bands, both in the old and the newer provinces, a number of causes for this excessive mortality were given, such as climate, living in settled communities, in small houses, lack of knowledge of how to live in houses as regards cooking, cleanliness and ventilation, and an ignorance of and disregard for the dangers attaching to cases of infective disease, especially of a chronic character. During the past year I have had further opportunities for observing the actual housing conditions, both amongst the Oneidas and Delawares in Ontario and in many of the bands of Manitoba and the northwestern provinces, and I may say that previous conclusions have been but strengthened by the data thus obtained and by the opinion of every progressive agent and medical officer in the districts visited. All spoke of the too-small and over-crowded houses and too often of the shiftlessness and ignorance of housekeeping displayed; but when one saw and measured the interior area of such houses and counted the number of occupants in them, he simply marvelled that housekeeping could be carried on at all by any one, white or Indian, under such circumstances. Very commonly there is only one room, crudely furnished, and so far as privacy, cleanliness or opportunity for isolating diseased members of the household is concerned facilities are entirely lacking, and one sees at once that to anticipate any other than the most indifferent results would be to expect the impossible. It may be true that there are some 135,000 families living in single rooms in Scotland, but it is equally true, in spite of gas ranges, water taps and other modern conveniences, that their death-rate is wholly out of proportion to that of other citizens; and so it is difficult to see how, housed thus during the long months of a Canadian winter, we can fail to have the untoward results indicated in the tables. Different agents and physicians speak of how the Indian families were healthier with the old open fireplace constantly abstracting the house air and making its replacement with fresh air necessary. There can be no doubt of the truth of this, but the conveniences of the modern stove and its economy of fuel have made the passing of the fireplace certain and inevitable. It is so easy, however, to provide systematic ventilation

by introducing warm air around the sheet-iron barrel stove, found in almost every house in the west, that the problem of ventilation in our Indians' houses is as easily solved as it has been in the shanties of the lumber camps of Ontario, where definite requirements were made part of the regulations by order in council. But, whatever else is done, there is nothing which will do more to encourage good housekeeping with so many pupils returning yearly as graduates, from the schools to the reserves, than the enlargement of the houses so that they will have at least a kitchen and sitting-room downstairs and a half-storey attic. Almost everywhere on the reserves poplar wood is abundant and the encouragement and example of the progressive agent, as seen in several of the reserves, can perform wonders within a very brief period. For others, definiteness of instruction and direction will be required in order to make up for defective initiative, for to this permanent and responsible officer must we look chiefly as the leader in all sanitary improvements. In a large number of the reserves, particularly in the west, the medical officer is but an infrequent and passing visitor as the situation exists at present, while the clergyman has too often been a non-resident, or if resident, has not fully realized how closely the gospel of sanitation is allied to the gospel of peace. Now that a beginning has been made in our attempt to deal with actual cases of tuberculosis in the houses on the reserves by removing them to some local sanatorium or tent hospital, we must utilize every local means for having such cases, not only diagnosed early and removed promptly, but further of improving the sanitation of the house itself. Judging from the two or three illustrations witnessed, I feel fully convinced that the agents are greatly encouraged to active efforts by the fact of practical trained nurses being on the reserves, with their tent hospitals, not only ready to take in patients, but further to go out into the houses and, supported by the agents, to bring patients out of the houses and to improve the health conditions inside. The work to be done is not that of a sanitary crusade so much as the daily pressure of organized official example and persuasion in the home, in the same way that such examples on many of the reserves have made progressive and successful farmers where a few years ago such bands were largely supplied with rations by the department. Nowhere has individual initiative got greater oportunity, if given scope to operate, and nowhere can results become more quickly apparent in the progress of a community than on a reserve under a wise, firm and progressive Indian agent. But little has been said of the influence of the medical officer. Usually located at some distance from the bands he visits, such visits are generally infrequent and hurried, his position has too often been temporary and indifferently remunerated, and the instances are not few where he expects only to be called to acute cases on the order of the agent. Recognizing the situation as it exists, we naturally turn to some other medium by which we can accomplish sanitary work in the homes, which would, if done by the physician, practically occupy his whole time. We find that this means the nurse who will act as the district sanitary visitor.

LOCAL SANATORIA.

It will be recalled that the frequent reports made from time to time by medical officers regarding the prevalence of tubercular diseases on the various reserves and their inability, owing to the absence of facilities, to deal with them effectively, have raised the problem of what steps could be taken to give to this difficult question some practical solution. A beginning has been made by the establishment of several local sanatoria and tent hospitals. Thus at Morley, 40 miles west of Calgary, where the agency headquarters for the Stony reserve are located, a building begun several years ago but never equipped was put into commission last October by the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, who has obtained the services of an experienced nurse to take charge of the building, which is equipped simply but very well as a sanatorium. It has a regular water-supply, piped from a spring, and a sewerage system, has one large general

ward and one for the patients confined to bed, a kitchen, surgery and bath-room. It is well ventilated and lighted, and care has been taken to ensure the general comfort of the patients. Tents for the accommodation of additional patients have been erected on the grounds to supplement the use of the verandah, with curtains as a wind-break. Up to March 31 there were some 20 patients under treatment, and, though several were in advanced stages, the results have been distinctly encouraging, patients coming to it, not only from the Stony reserve, but also from the Sarcee, and one even coming from the Hobbema agency.

In consequence of repeated representations by the medical officer of the excessive prevalence of tuberculosis on the Saulteaux, Waywayseecappo reserve, north of Birtle, it was arranged to establish there in October last a tent hospital. This was under the charge of Dr. Wright, of Russell, who succeeded in obtaining a trained nurse to go and reside on the reserve, some 20 miles distant from his residence. A small log cottage was obtained, located near a small lake and well protected by the poplar timber, and near it two double-walled tents were carefully erected, having tongue-and-grooved floors. A well was sunk, and the nurse was installed in November last. The attempt was so novel, of establishing a tent hospital so far from the base of medical assistance and other supplies, that it could only succeed when conducted by a person of unusual courage and resources. Miss Johnston proved equal to the undertaking and entered upon the work without a single patient in hand. Expectantly she waited, being told that the Indians would not come to the tents. Soon a chronic case came, probably out of curiosity, then a lad with a tubercular knee, and soon rumours of the wonderful nurse and her kindness spread throughout the reserve and neighbourhood. When visited by me, there had been in all some 14 patients, some from the reserve and others from the Birtle boarding school. Another tent has since been sent up, so that there is now capacity for some 20 patients. An icehouse has been cheaply erected for the storage of food-supplies, a garden plot for vegetables has been started, and a cow got to ensure a good supply of fresh milk. The nurse too, fully appreciating her duty, visited even on foot and in the depth of winter the cabins on the reserve, and she has now been supplied with a pony, so that with her increasing duties she may still keep up the work of sanitary household visitation. The medical officer has performed surgical operations with great success under the simple conditions of fresh air and good nursing, and it has been proved how possible and easy it is to carry through in a climate often 40 and 50 degrees below zero, a tent sanatorium without any great inconvenience to the nurse in charge and with great advantage to the patients, all at a minimum of cost to the department. In a similar manner a tent sanatorium hospital was erected near the Touchwood agency headquarters, this point being convenient to the three important bands, Muscowequan's, Gordon's and Poor Man's. The tents were fitted up simply for the reception of patients by the agent with the assistance of the medical officer, who resides 40 miles away, at Fort Qu'Appelle. An energetic nurse was obtained, and the hospital tents were kept open until Christmas, when, lacking in experience, they thought it better to close them for the winter. The short experience obtained was, however, very successful, and the agent assured me that the Indians were anxious to have the hospital reopened and that there would be no difficulty in keeping the tents filled with scrofulous patients, especially from Gordon's reserve, where tuberculosis is very prevalent, while, on the other hand, Muscowequan's reserve is relatively free. Gordon's is a notable band of Indians, largely intermarried with Scotch; they have kept themselves much separated, being better educated, from other neighbouring bands. With an agent enthusiastic in his work and with two boarding schools, both with scrofulous cases in them, near at hand, the good work which will result from this tent hospital, if the nurse be further encouraged and directed to go amongst them, visit the houses and teach sanitary housekeeping, can scarcely be estimated. That there is much room for such work may be gathered from the fact that 17 died in the agency in a population of 621, or for the twelve

months at the rate of 36·2 per 1,000, which means the existence of probably 50 cases of tuberculosis on these several reserves.

The Blood agency has for a number of years had two hosiptals, one erected on the Anglican school property adjoining the reserve and one situated 12 miles distant on the reserve, erected by the department, under Roman Catholic supervision and maintained by the department. On this reserve there is a resident medical officer who devotes all his time to medical attendance on this band and on the Peigan agency, some 30 miles away. The Anglican hospital was not equipped or in operation during my recent inspection, and I understand that this is due to lack of funds. Both are very good buildings and might well be utilized to their full capacity, as there are 1,650 Indians in these two bands with exactly 100 deaths during the 9 months of the past fiscal year, or a calculated yearly death-rate of 74·1 and 96·8 per 1,000 respectively. Assuming at least 50 per cent as being due to tuberculosis, we have illustrated the pressing need for the most active measures being taken to limit the spread of this never-ceasing destroyer. It would seem desirable to utilize the Roman Catholic hospital, which is fully equipped with nursing sisters, as a general hospital and arrange for making the Anglican hospital a sanatorium for consumptives. If a self-sacrificing trained nurse were put in charge of the latter, under the supervision of the medical officer, and if systematic house visitations were made over well defined areas by the staffs of both hospitals, much might be done to limit the present excessive mortality. That relatively little use is made even of the hospitals now in commission as compared with the amount of sickness may be judged from the fact that there were in all but 53 cases in the Roman Catholic hospital during January, February and March, of which 14 were tubercular.

The Blackfoot Anglican hospital was inspected by me and found in charge of a trained nurse and receiving the daily visits of its special physician; it is not under the charge of the department. There were then but 2 inmates, but there was a considerable number of dispensary patients, chiefly children from the Anglican boarding school, who were receiving daily treatment for scrofulous diseases.

The Dynevor hospital on St. Peter's reserve, Lake Winnipeg, has an incidental relationship to the department, as it receives an annual grant of $500. It has a dispensary and consulting room, is under the control of the Anglican Church, and, as last year's report of the agent states,—'The Dynevor hospital contributes somewhat toward the maintenance of the sick on this reserve.' The returns do not indicate who the physician is that has charge of the hospital, but a Winnipeg physician is the department's officer for the 1,159 Indians of this and neighbouring reserves of the Clandeboye agency. It seems desirable that some closer supervision by the department of the work done in connection with this hospital be had, as the returns fail to supply many details necessary to form a correct conclusion of how many are indoor and how many of the large number treated are simply dispensary patients. No returns have been received either in 1906 or 1907 to indicate the mortality on the several reserves of this agency.

As in previous years, there has been a number of patients from various reserves in the different provinces sent to local general hospitals for surgical and other special diseases, these cases being paid for by the department. Such illustrate how yearly the Indian is becoming more closely acquainted with the methods of civilization; and the difficulties of the future will be rather in a study of the best means for supplying the widely distributed bands with the facilities for medical and sanitary supervision than in getting the Indian to accept them.

VACCINATION OF THE BANDS.

In my report for 1905-6 a fairly complete statement was included of the general state of the various bands in respect to vaccination. Remarking on the same, it is therein stated, 'The difficulty with regard to vaccination is similar to that often

found in municipalities where no cases of small-pox exist. It is, however, here as elsewhere observed that the medical officer who gives most careful attention to his work is usually the one who sees that the Indian children are vaccinated from year to year.' This remark can very well be repeated here in view of the events of the past year. The report of last year says regarding the Oneidas, Munsees and Chippewas, 'all vaccinated in 1899'; while the Walpole Island report says, 'all vaccinated in 1903 during an epidemic then.' If one wished a good argument for vaccination, it might be gathered from the fact that up to date of writing there have been some 125 cases of small-pox in Delaware and in Walpole, but 20 cases in 2 wholly separate outbreaks promptly extinguished. The continued outbreak on the Oneida reserve seems to have depended upon the fact that the general vaccination ordered in January and generally carried out on the reserve in February did not reach a number of special wood gangs, employed in some cases on the reserve and in others away from it.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Acting upon instructions received, I made an extended inspection of 35 Indian industrial and boarding schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the months of March, April and May, the particulars regarding which have been included in a special report. Speaking generally, the schools over this widely distributed area show a general condition of progress dependent upon the particular class of school, and, yet more, upon the qualities of the principal and staff. Some were progressive, some marked time and others were retrogressive. In almost all, however, there were present cases of tuberculosis of the scrofulous form, and in very few were there evidences of an adequate appreciation of the dangers threatening the other pupils in the presence of such cases. Everywhere was too apparent the fear that their exclusion might lessen the per capita grant. I indicated very clearly that such cases were a positive danger and must be excluded from contact with the general pupils, especially in school-rooms and dormitories; and everywhere endeavoured to arrange so that they would be dealt with by the medical officer and school staff, either by removal to some hospital for operation or by isolation in some tent or other quarters located on the premises and suitable for such use, where the patient might be cared for by their medical officer, and indicated that there ought to be no fear of the per capita allowance not being granted, as the children were far better to be kept under such supervision than if sent home and the case allowed to progress to a fatal termination. The essential evil, apart from the immediate presence of such cases, is the almost total lack of ventilation of the school-rooms and dormitories. In only one or two instances were special means of ventilation supplied, and in most cases the cubic air space was very inadequate, unless with the best mechanical ventilation. Many of the school buildings demand a thorough overhauling and, in most, very clear instructions should be given that this daily, even hourly, requisite of good health—ventilation—receive constant and intelligent attention.

I have, &c.,

P. H. BRYCE,

Chief Medical Officer.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report of the above school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is located on the Fort William reserve, on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between East and West Fort William, and about 4 miles from the picturesque Mount McKay.

Land.—About one acre of land surrounds the home, situated in Thunder Bay district. The land is divided into playgrounds, one for boys and another for girls, vegetable garden and flower garden. The soil, though sandy, produces very fine vegetables. Until now the land has been the property of the school, but has been purchased by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. We expected the new home to be built at Squaw bay, but now it is decided not to build there, and we do not yet know where the home is to be erected.

Buildings.—The home is of frame on a stone foundation. Its dimensions are 95 x 45 feet. Painting and decorating in the interior have made it more cheery and attractive. The school-house is not in good condition, but improvements have not been deemed advisable on account of the removal.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—There are 59 pupils registered: 19 boys and 39 girls. During the year 3 children were discharged, 11 admitted and 1 died.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible, under the circumstances. The subjects taught are religious instruction, grammar, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading, writing and arithmetic. The progress is encouraging. English is generally spoken, and is now familiar to all the pupils. The pupils form the church choir, which is considered very good. They sing Latin and English in two and four parts.

Farm and Garden.—Although the extent of the garden is limited, still the vegetables raised help to supply the home. The boys find weeding good exercise.

Industries Taught.—All the general work of the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as hand and machine-sewing, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls. The boys are trained to habits of neatness and cleanliness, to work in the garden, to attend flowers and lawn and to make proper use of time.

Moral and Religious Training.—A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine. Every day, therefore, there is memorizing of some lesson of catechism; and several times a week explanations are given. The pupils attend all the religious services of the church. On Sunday evenings the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of a sermon they have heard during the day. Morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. The attending physician has not been called except in three cases: one of sore foot, one of consump-

tion and one of influenza. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is kept clean around the place.

Water Supply.—We have an ample water-supply, conveyed to the different apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection.—Two hundred feet of hose, 2 fireman's axes and 3 Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers are in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by three large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The means of lighting is by oil-lamps.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are enjoyed. In summer, picnics are given, to the delight of the pupils. Skating and boating in season are the pleasures most loved by the pupils.

General Remarks.—At Christmas the children always have an annual concert and also a Christmas tree, to which festivity their parents and benefactors are invited. The programme rendered by the children consisted of drills, choruses, solos, recitations and plays. We are deeply indebted to the pastor of the mission, Rev. P. E. Lamarche, for a generous supply of milk and vegetables, as well as games for the children, but we are still more indebted for his untiring interest in our work and all that concerns the children's welfare.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,
BRANTFORD, April 26, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report on the Mohawk Institute for nine months ended March 31, 1907.

This institution was established by the Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto, established 1649; chartered 1661, called briefly the New England Company, in the year 1831.

Location.—The school is situated in the township of Brantford about 1¼ miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land.—The land comprises 390 acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, 10 acres, Crown grant, on this are the buildings; and 194 acres by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, 186 acres.

Buildings.—The building is in the form of the letter H, built of red brick with cut stone basement, roofed with shingles laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 79 x 42 feet and has two wings, 60 x 36½ feet each. The building is two-storeys high, with basement and attic.

The Main Building.—In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing-rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are the offices, sewing-room and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick-rooms.

North Wing.—In the basement is the kitchen and dining-halls; on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm mens' rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing.—The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room and flush water-closets; on the first floor is the class and assembly-room, and on the second floor is the girls' dormitory. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings.—Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, two and a half storeys; laundry 30 x 20·3 feet, two storeys; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; barn and cow-stables, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13·4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82·8 x 22·5 feet, with room for 16 horses and 16 cattle. Other buildings are: carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two green-houses, an ice-house and a hospital in course of erection.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 110 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The returns for quarter ending March 31, show 109 pupils, classified as follows:—

Standard I.	7	pupils.
" II.	11	"
" III.	25	"
" IV.	22	"
" V.	20	"
" VI.	24	"
	109	pupils.

The average attendance for the nine months was 108.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department, and the first year of high school work. Three pupils passed the examination for entrance into the high school and three girls who have taken our full course are now attending the Collegiate Institute.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards IV, V and VI, have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, 'A' and 'B.' One week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—This department shows good returns for the year, supplying the institution with provisions, $965.50, and cash sales, $2,699.92.

Industries Taught—*Carpentry and Cabinet Making.*—Most of the fixtures and furniture of the school have been made by the carpenter and his boys.

Farming.—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 30 cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was excellent to the close of 1906. In January and February we had an epidemic of measles and grippe,—over forty cases—one boy died from bronchial pneumonia. The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected directly with the city sewers.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is from the city water-works.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city—four hydrants with supply of hose, two stand-pipes with hose connections on all floors, four chemical fire-extinguishers, and two dozen blazekiller tubes placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders.

Heating and Lighting.—Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside. The kitchen, laundry and dairy use only natural gas. All buildings, including horse and cow-stables, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one half-holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football; they also have a bugle band, in which they are much interested, and both girls and boys have good toboggan slides. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, skipping-ropes, balls, ping pong, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, May 30, 1907

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Founded by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847, it now completes its sixtieth year of useful service.

Land.—The institution farm contains 225 acres, situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario. A branch of the Michigan Central railway connecting the main line at St. Thomas with the Sarnia river, at the village of Courtright, passes the institute one mile to the north, where is situated the village of Muncey.

Buildings.—The main building was erected in 1895 and has four storeys of brick, surmounting a stone basement. The old building now called the annex, erected in 1847, was refitted in 1897, and furnishes dwellings for the families of two officers, two school-rooms and a four cot hospital.

Laundry.—A substantial two-storey brick building with a cellar basement.

Boys' Lavatory and Gymnasium.—A two-storey frame building with a brick basement.

The outbuildings comprise carpenter-shop, implement-sheds, carriage-house, horse-stable, pig-pen, together with two grain-barns and a hay-barn with brick and concrete basements, which latter are used for the stabling of cattle.

Grounds.—Extensive lawn and playgrounds surround the main building on the north, west and south; the lawn and carriage-way separating the boys' playground on the north from the girls' playground on the south.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes ample room for 110 pupils and a staff of 12 officers.

Attendance.—The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is 100. The attendance for the year just closed is 104.

Class-room Work.—The work of this department for the year has been quite satisfactory, though interfered with by an epidemic of measles in the month of February. It is our desire to add manual training as a special department of class work as soon as financial conditions will permit.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is composed of 200 acres of upland and river flats and is one of the best and most productive in a county noted for its fertility.

Industrial Work.—The boys are instructed in the various branches of agricultural work, such as ploughing, harrowing, tile-draining, fencing, cement work, planting and cultivation of roots and corn, harvesting, &c.; the rearing and training of horses and cattle and the management of sheep and pigs. The girls are instructed in domestic work including housekeeping, baking, cooking and laundry work and the cutting and making of garments.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening service consisting of singing, the reading of the scriptures and prayer, is observed daily. On the Sabbath morning the pupils attend divine service at the Colborne Methodist church of the Muncey Mission, an officer always being in charge. One hour of each Sunday afternoon and evening is devoted to special Bible study in the chapel of the institute.

Health.—While the general health of the pupils has been good, the school suffered from an epidemic of measles of a very severe type, in the month of February. There were 46 cases, one of which proved fatal owing to complications. One boy and three girls were discharged suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, and one girl from syphilis. There were two cases of pneumonia and one of diphtheria, all in a light form.

Water Supply.—I am pleased to report the continued successful operation of the hydraulic rams installed two years ago. The large collecting drain described in my last report continues to supply an ample quantity of water for the working of the hydraulic ram by which the water is elevated to the tanks in the attic of the main building. Judging from the experience of the past two years, I think the supply will be ample even in dry seasons.

Fire Protection.—Two galvanized iron tanks, having a capacity of 3,400 gallons, have been placed during the year in the upper attic. The old tanks held sufficient water to supply the main building for 36 hours of ordinary consumption. The new tanks contain sufficient to last for the space of 76 hours. The old three-quarter inch stand-pipe has been replaced by an inch and a half galvanized pipe. Only the centre corridors of the basement, second and third floors were formerly furnished with hose attachment. There are now 2 for the garret, 5 each for the second and third floors, and 3 each for the first floor and basement. This enables the combating of fire in the different departments of the building without the opening of doors connecting one department with another. The piping and attachments are all complete, but we are wanting hose for points other than in the main corridors. A system of fire drill is being introduced and every effort is being put forth to make it effective.

Heating.—The heating of the main building and annex is furnished by three coal-burning, hot-water furnaces; the boys' play-house by a wood-burning furnace. Supplementary heat is furnished the school-rooms by stoves burning wood.

General Remarks.—The improvements carried on during the year in the girls' lavatory, boys' play-house and laundry, have proved very helpful. The sewers formerly opening above the water-line to the river just north of the boys' play-house proving very offensive, were so changed as to empty into the river at a point upwards of a half mile down stream. Traps and breathers were placed on all sewers entering the building, improving its sanitary conditions very much. The harvest of 1906 was bountiful in all departments. The winter of 1906-7 furnished little snow and will long be remembered as an open winter. As such, winter wheat, clover, and small fruits such as plums, peaches and raspberries suffered very severely.

I have, &c.,

T. T. GEORGE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of, and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is 93 acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase by the Church of England authorities, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared. The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river and consist of:—

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes main block, 185 x 137 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-room, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.
2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block, stands a large two-storey frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.
3. Some sixty yards from this building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1882, with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.
4. Hospital, with attendant's cottage adjoining.
5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.
6. Carpenter's cottage.
7. Factory.
8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

In addition to general repairs, glazing, mending of tinware and furniture, repairs to dock, farm implements, and ventilating shafts, the year has witnessed a general overhauling and painting of our main building, including the addition thereto of a recreation-room for the girls, 26 x 35 feet, and a reading-room for the boys, 14 x 27 feet, together with lavatories for both, a better system of ventilation, water-supply and drainage.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils, 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of staff.

Attendance.—We began the year with 52 pupils, *i.e.*, 34 boys and 18 girls; 12 boys and 9 girls were admitted; 8 boys and 3 girls were discharged, and one boy died of meningitis, thus leaving in the institutions at this date 37 boys and 27 girls.

Class-room Work.—The whole school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under qualified teachers in separate buildings. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes' recess in each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted.

The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario. Interesting as every part of our work is, the junior school affords special interest and attraction. It is here that patience, tact, and kindness are so especially essential in breaking down the young Indians' natural shyness and reserve, in bringing them out of themselves and winning their confidence. If the newly admitted boy is wholly untaught and quite devoid of any English, as many of our pupils are on admission, his progress at first is necessarily slow. He is first taught and made to repeat after the teacher the names of different objects in the room, and out of it, and with the aid of kindergarten material he learns to count, and form letters. If a fairly quick lad, in a few weeks he will be in the A B C class; once there, his sole aim and desire is to pass into the 1st Part of Book 1, which, as soon as accomplished, scores for him his first recognized promotion. From now on promotion should be more rapid, but depends necessarily to a large extent upon the pupil's efforts.

Industries Taught.—Every branch of carpentry work is taught by an experienced mechanic in charge. No trade has greater attractions for our boys, and generally speaking they quickly become adept at it.

Our farm, consisting of 40 acres, is worked by a practical farmer, assisted by a number of boys. Operations, however, are considerably hampered by a rocky and light soil, and only in exceptionally favourable seasons can we expect heavy yields. Our hay crop was good, dairy and garden products realized $298.64, meat and hides sold for $67.50.

In addition to these industries, all the general and domestic work of the institutions is performed by the pupils under staff supervision. The girls are taught sewing, laundry and general domestic work. They are bright and teachable and take readily to such employments.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town; morning and evening prayers are held daily in the school-room and Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. Methods of punishment are fines, impositions, and keeping the pupils in to work on half-holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation.—Whilst we have to record the death of one little boy from meningitis, there has been a marked improvement in the health of the pupils generally. This doubtless is due, in no small measure, to a much improved system of drainage, ventilation and other important sanitary measures adopted since my last report.

Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely about the premises. A solution of phenyle or carbolic is used for scrubbing purposes, and all dormitories,

floors and passages are scrubbed regularly. Every precaution possible is taken to keep contagious diseases isolated. The school is visited by an appointed medical practitioner.

Water Supply.—The plan hitherto adopted by the school of pumping water from the St. Mary's channel for domestic use, having become prohibitive by reason of its pollution through drainage, the discharge of chemical works, and stationary vessels, a safer source of supply became imperatively necessary and is now obtained through a three-inch galvanized iron pipe connected with the city water-works' most easterly main, one mile distant from the school. The water is taken from the falls at the foot of Lake Superior.

Fire Protection.—Our main protection lies in a three inch water pipe connected with the town water-works and to which two inch hydrants placed inside and outside of the main building have connection, as well as two fire-tanks on the upper flats having a combined capacity of 1,925 gallons, and which are kept full in case of emergency. A pressure of 50 pounds is maintained at the school. The main building is also supplied with chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. All detached buildings, including the chapel, are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used entirely for lighting.

Recreation.—A much needed play-room for the girls and a reading-room for the boys have recently been provided. The pupils are encouraged in outdoor games. Baseball and football are the chief attractions in summer, whilst in winter, the principal recreation is skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river. Books and magazines and indoor games are provided. There is also a gymnasium for the boys.

General Remarks.—Since my last report, 35 pupils qualified for promotion into higher classes and 10 were promoted from the junior to the senior school.

Of those now enrolled 19 are motherless, 16 fatherless, and 11 have neither father nor mother.

The following tribes are represented: Ojibbewa, Delaware, Iroquois, Cree and Pottawattamie.

I have, &c.,

G. LEY KING,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, April 3, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, 10 miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the west shore of Smith bay.

Land.—The land comprises about 200 acres, 70 of which are under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture. This land was granted by the Indians for the use of the missionaries, and is held in trust by them, for the combined purposes of the mission and the school.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions about 200 yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-storey frame building, 50 x 90 feet. The shoemaker-shop is also in this building.

The sick-ward, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-storey stone building, 112 x 56 feet, where also the staff has its quarters. The dormitory is particularly healthy, being 108 x 40 feet, with a ceiling 17 feet high, and is well lighted and ventilated. There are in connection with it, baths and water-closets fitted up according to the most approved methods.

The refectory and bakery are located in an old mission stone building, connected with the main building by a passage-way. This building is 43 x 33 feet.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-storey frame buildings, connected by a passage-way, which are 132 x 46 feet, and 35 x 50 feet, respectively, and situated farther up the hill. Their class-rooms, recreation-hall, and dormitories are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the south stands a two-storey frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appurtenances, also for a store-room, bakery, &c.

Towards the shore of the bay are located the blacksmith and paint-shops, combined in one building.

Closer to the shore is a little saw and planing-mill, and the carpenter-shop.

There are yet to be mentioned, in connection with the farm, three barns, one 80 x 40 feet, another 110 x 40 feet, and a third one, 75 x 35 feet. Each barn has a spacious stable in its basement. Mention should also be made of piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various vehicles, wood-sheds, and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is ample room to accommodate 80 boys and as many girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 82 in number, with 2 teachers and 12 different officers; the girls were 66, with 2 teachers and 9 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised in these figures.

Out of these 148 pupils, 133 only receive the per capita grant.

Class-room Work.—This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.45 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a half study every day; but on Sundays and Saturadys they devote three hours to study. There is also a library attached to the institution; and supplementary reading and letter-writing are insisted upon. The girls have one hour study every day.

The pupils are divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I	29
"	II	38
"	III	49
"	IV	20
"	V	12

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the most common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest; every one, of course, according to his capacity.

Industries Taught.—The most common industry of the larger boys is farming, some others are taught carpentering. There was no demand for blacksmithing last year; one boy is an apprentice at shoemaking, and another one at bookbinding.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundrying is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing by hand and machine, dressmaking, knitting and cooking. The pupils generally take well to these kinds of labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers; for, after they have left school, they still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lessons of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. On Sunday evenings the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of either of the two sermons they have heard during the day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is all that can be desired. The general health of the pupils during the year was not as satisfactory as in past years. We had four cases of pneumonia, but of a very light form, and a few cases of scabies, which the children had contracted in their homes, and which gave us much trouble.

The boys have their daily bath in the bay from May till the end of September. The dormitory is supplied with up-to-date baths.

Water Supply.—A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the Georgian bay for all purposes, galvanized iron pipes conducting it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with two-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our principal protection against fire, besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. Each of the schools is supplied with an excellent fire-escape. The pupils have a fire-drill every week. The dormitories can be vacated by the fire-escapes in two or three minutes; in fact, last summer, 80 boys could one day vacate their dormitory in less than two minutes.

Heating and Lighting.—Both schools are heated by box-stoves, and are kept comfortable. The boys' dormitory, however, and the staff's quarters are heated by hot water in connection with the missionaries' residence. Light is furnished by acetylene plants.

Recreation.—Two hours daily besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every pupil who has given satisfaction throughout the month. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The boys' playground has been considerably enlarged this year.

General Remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, and development of habits of thrift and industry, the enlightenment of the mind generally, and the improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training, and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading, and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. Their spirit is what we could desire. Their pro-

gress is very remarkable, when we consider the huge obstacles they and we have to overcome; for, with very few exceptions, their starting point, for English, is zero; and, for other matters (instruction, manners, education), they are not always what could be desired when these children are first admitted to the school. Notwithstanding these great drawbacks, at the end of their first year all can speak English fairly well, and can follow the explanations of their teachers in little problems requiring the three first rules of arithmetic; and most of those in the fourth and fifth standards could in point of moral and intellectual improvement advantageously compare with the pupils of the same standards in any public school of this province.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets. This, I think, contributes much to their physical culture. They have also, in this last fiscal year, been taught Gregorian chant, half an hour a day, and have improved wonderfully their voices and taste. The girls also receive lessons in singing. A few are taught to play the organ.

I have, &c.,

TH. COUTURE, *S.J.*,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,
BIRTLE, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the corporation of Birtle and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land.—There are 30 acres owned by the school and 30 acres rented, all within the corporation of Birtle, in 6, 7, 26. Most of the land is hilly and wooded, suitable only for pasturage. Some 20 acres are broken. Negotiations are under way to purchase all rented land.

Buildings.—The school is a two-and-one-half-storey stone structure with a good basement provided with new cement floor, wooden walls and ceiling. The sum of $4,700 has been spent on its repair. Cement floors, wooden ceiling, 2 large furnaces, a hot-water heating plant for the bath-rooms, wash-rooms and lavatories, a modern plumbing plant, including mains, 9 basins, 3 baths, 9 closets, and 6 stone wash-tubs distributed in six small rooms for the use of boys, girls and staff—have been put in the basement. All the walls, in rooms and halls used by the pupils, have been replastered and provided with high wainscottings. The ceilings on the ground floor and in the girls' isolation ward have been ceiled with cedar. The kitchen has been enlarged and provided with an enamelled iron sink, and its store-rooms have been wainscotted, replastered and ceiled. The sewing-room and boys' dormitories have a full quota of new cupboards and lockers. Partitions between small dormitories have been removed, giving us four large airy rooms. With new paint, the building will be thoroughly equipped for its work. The barn proper is a first-class frame structure with a frame lean-to for machinery and a stone stable accommodating five horses and eight cattle beneath. A stone stable, 46 x 14 feet, has been erected to accommodate eight store cattle and three litters of hogs. There is also a large frame hen-house and a good log ice-house.

Accommodation.—As re-arranged, the regular dormitories will accommodate 55 pupils. The two isolation wards and the convalescent-room will hold 14 more. There are 7 single rooms for staff and guests.

Attendance.—The year began with 47 on the roll and closed with 48; 6 pupils were admitted, 4 were honourably discharged, and 1 was transferred to the Regina industrial school. Grant-earners number 45.

Class-room Work.—The pupils have made steady progress under most efficient instruction. First prizes in the following departments were won by the pupils in competition with white children:—(*a*) map-drawing, (*b*) collection of school work, (*c*) pencil drawing, and (*d*) crayon drawing.

Farm and Garden.—Eight acres were broken last summer. Twelve were in crop, 3½ in oats, 3 in potatoes, 3 in corn, 2 in roots and the rest in vegetables. Save in potatoes, our yield was bountiful. The school's collection of vegetables won first prize at the local fair. We have added poultry to our equipment. With a larger acreage and more stables, we shall raise all our pork, half of our beef and all our poultry and eggs.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housekeeping, which includes cooking, laundrying, sewing, running of a cream-separator and butter-making. During the summer they assist in gardening, milking, and in caring for the poultry. The boys receive instruction in farming, gardening, the care of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry. They use carpenter's tools and are instructed in the running of the gasoline engine and circular saw.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the children attend the morning and afternoon services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older ones go also in the evening, the younger pupils being taught by the matron. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal, while in the class-room, a half-hour is given daily to Bible and ethical studies. The teacher also superintends a mission band, which meets fortnightly.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Grippe has been very prevalent and very severe on pupils with tubercular and glandular tendencies, some developing bronchial and pulmonary affections, and others scrofulous broken glands. None have had to be discharged and none have died. Two isolation wards, accommodating eight pupils, have been fitted up and provided with basins, bath and lavatory. A room for six convalescent children is also being fitted up. New cement floors in the basement, together with a complete modern plumbing plant, make our sanitary arrangements complete. A new system of ventilation providing a constant current of fresh air without draughts has been installed.

Water Supply.—The well sunk by the department three years ago and deepened this winter provides a fair supply during the spring and early summer months. From this well, 900 feet from the school, the water is drawn by suction and gravitation by means of a force-pump and gasoline engine, which first empty it into a forty-barrel tank in the basement and then elevate it through a three-inch stand-pipe to the attic tank of similar capacity. During the rest of the year water is drawn from the river. This is a bitter job in winter.

Fire Protection.—Connected with the stand-pipe on each floor and in the basement is a two-inch canvas hose kept neatly folded and ready upon a swinging rack and long enough to reach any part of the building. Water is stored in three forty-barrel tanks two in the basement and one in the attic. Fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed on racks throughout the building. An iron fire-escape and an extension ladder make exit from any part of the building easy. A hand force-pump should be attached to the stand-pipe in the attic and have hose passing to the roof so that the roof could be flooded in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Two modern furnaces replace the defective ones. A hot-water plant is being installed to heat the bath-rooms, laundry and lavatories in the basement. A safe and cheap light is provided by the Birtle accetylene gas-works.

Recreation.—The children have most of the indoor parlour games. Outdoors, coasting, hockey and skating are the chief diversions in winter. A rabbit hunt is occasionally allowed. In summer tennis, baseball and football occupy the pupils besides bathing in the river.

General Remarks.—To keep the reserves in touch with the school, all the Indians are invited to attend two annual school festivals,—the Indian picnic with games and prizes for all, on Victoria Day, and the Christmas tree supper and entertainments, at which the pupils and head men provide the programme. At this time the graduating pupils receive their diplomas and class photos neatly framed. This year we were favoured with a visit from members of the executive of the W. F. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church. As a result, they voted $3,000 for the thorough repair of the building and opened negotiations to increase the acreage possessed by the school. This more intimate relation with parents and financial supporters of the school, has strengthened the school in the interest of both and makes us all hopeful for its future progress.

I have, &c.,

W. W. McLAREN,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA P.O., May 6, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario, near the boundary of Manitoba, just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40, and about forty-five miles by water, southwest of Kenora.

Land.—A peninsula, containing 210 acres and registered as D. 492, was secured from the Ontario government. Much of the land is rocky, but there is good soil, in patches, between the ridges of rock.

Buildings.—The main school building is 66 x 38 feet, two storeys of frame and the basement of stone.

There is the residence of the missionary principal, 36 x 24 feet, with wings, 14 x 10 feet, and 18 x 12 feet. There is a stable, 36 x 24 feet, and ice-house, 12 x 8 feet.

Accommodation.—There are 4 staff bed-rooms and dormitories for 40 scholars.

Attendance.—There are 36 on the roll, all treaty children, 20 boys and 16 girls. Many others were refused admission because the grant only allowed for 30. It is unfortunate that we have not been able to make room for them.

Class-room Work.—Excellent progress was made till the teacher, Miss M. T. Logan, went home in January because of illness. Substitutes have since kept the work going.

Farm and Garden.—The kitchen garden and potato-fields yielded well; but beyond these the farm is very primitive. We have not had a competent farmer.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 3 cows and 2 calves.

Industries Taught.—There is plenty of work for the boys, building, gardening, clearing land, hauling wood and hay, cutting fire-wood, milking and feeding stock and steamboating. The girls are taught the different branches of general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—All attend Sabbath school, church services and daily worship. Pains have been taken to build up good morals and noble characters, and we can see much improvement in many of the scholars.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had no deaths to record since the school began five years ago. The whooping-cough was distressing this winter, but all made a good recovery. The sanitary arrangements are good, except that vegetables have had to be stored in the basement. The building is airy and well lighted and ventilated, and the supply of excellent water is unlimited. The sewer empties on the opposite side of the peninsula from the water intake.

Water Supply.—Serious difficulty has been experienced during the past very severe winter, by the frost getting down to the pump suction pipe, because of the covering having been washed out by storms and the lake being lower than usual; the pipe should be placed much lower this summer. Another tank has been added in the attic, which makes a good water system when the pump is working right. The windmill gives plenty of power. A large tank in the laundry holds and supplies the rainwater.

Fire Protection.—There is a complete system of fire-protection by pipes from the three tanks; but the first hose purchased has become useless and should be replaced. Pails and ladders are kept in readiness. A new additional fire-escape has been built since last report. There are five small chemical extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is well heated by two hot-air wood furnaces, cook stove and laundry stove. Coal-oil lamps give the light.

Recreation.—Football, basket-ball, boating, swimming, &c., in summer, and coasting, skating and other games in winter furnish recreation.

General Remarks.—The Indians have loyally supported and encouraged the school. In some departments of the work the progress has not been the best possible. Far more could be accomplished if boarding schools were wholly under the control of the government.

I have, &c.,

AUSTIN G. McKITRICK,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT ALEXANDER, July, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Alexander boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is picturesquely situated on the south bank of Winnipeg river on the Fort Alexander reserve, about one mile east of where this river falls into the Winnipeg lake. The location is ideal for a boarding school, the natural features of the country immediately surrounding the school being magnificent and affording scenery as fine as any in this part of the province.

Buildings.—There have been erected during the past year a new shed, 22 x 66 feet, for agricultural implements, a log horse and cattle stable, with shingled roof; and a hennery, 66 x 22 feet, and a log barn, 44 x 26 feet, are in course of erection. Though no money was available, it was thought necessary to build outside stairways from the different flats on both sides of the school building, so that in case of fire there are two

ways of escape from every bed-room. On the first floor in the corridor, suitable lockers have been constructed for the boys' and girls' extra clothes, and three cupboards in the kitchen and refectory.

Attendance and Accommodation.—Forty-five pupils were in attendance during the year until the first day of April; 24 boys and 21 girls, all being boarders. We have ample accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10. I am pleased to have this opportunity to render my sincere thanks to the department for the cheerful authorization to increase the number of pupils from 45 to 60, since the first day of April, 1907. The number now enrolled is 60, 30 boys and 30 girls.

Class-room Work.—School is open from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., with a recess of 15 minutes, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m., being interrupted by a short recess. This year a second teacher has been secured, as one could not properly attend to the work. The progress made during the year has been excellent, especially in English and arithmetic. English is the only language spoken in the school. The pupils show a great desire to learn, and try to be the first of their class. At the end of the week, the best of each class gets a medal, and he feels proud enough and thinks it a great honour to wear it on his breast during the whole week. The different prizes, which are to be given as reward of merit, have produced a pleasing rivalry between boys and girls, and too much cannot be said in favour of their application and emulation. I thought it even necessary to forbid some pupils to study during the recess, and in the dormitory, because of their weak constitutions. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to as closely as possible. In exceptionally busy seasons the larger pupils work outside half the day, but this is made good to them in the slack days of winter, when they attend school the whole day. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	28
" II.	5
" III.	6
" IV.	12
" V.	8
" VI.	1
	60

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, darning, mending, cooking and baking. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing, knitting and dressmaking. The boys' daily task is to saw and split the wood required for fuel, besides all the general routine of house duties. Some of them are daily engaged in the stable and housework, feeding and grooming horses, milking cows, feeding pigs, making butter, &c., under the supervision of the farmer. One boy assists the shoemaker in making and repairing boots, shoes and harness. During the summer most of the boys are taught to be good practical farmers and gardeners, and they are always glad to lend a useful hand in planting potatoes and weeding carrots, turnips, cabbages, pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, citrons, melons, &c.

Farm and Garden.—A great effort has been made during the past year to increase the acreage under cultivation. As our land is very heavily timbered, a large amount of effort and expenditure was required to redeem 8 acres from the wilderness, one acre of which is already under cultivation. All the land is inclosed within a wire fence, the posts being about 12 feet apart. The spacious playgrounds, in which a favourable opportunity for healthful recreation and exercise is obtained, have been fenced in and nearly 300 trees have been planted around the lawn in front of the main building and are nearly all doing splendidly.

Religious and Moral Training.—Particular care is given to this most important part of education. Special religious instruction is given the pupils daily and on Sunday afternoon by the principal himself, and whenever there is an opportunity they

are reminded by advice, exhortation, and reproof, to manifest in their behaviour the religious and moral principles they have learned. Morning and evening prayers are held in the chapel each day, and the pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. The conduct of the pupils has been in general very good.

Health and Sanitation.—I am happy to state that our children's health is thoroughly satisfactory. The sanitary conditions are good. Owing to an outbreak of measles, 40 persons died in our vicinity, and we too have to regret the loss of two pupils. We do all we can for the improvement of the pupils' health. In summer the boys like to take a bath in the Winnipeg river and swim, float or dive in it at least once a week; in winter all the children have a hot bath each week.

Water Supply.—A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water from the Winnipeg river to large tanks in the attics and is conveyed through the buildings by pipes. In order to have the water always of fair quality, one pipe more, 50 feet long, was joined to those already in existence in the river.

Fire Protection.—There are now two ways of escape on both sides of the schoolhouse. A sufficient quantity of hose purchased this year and attached to the tank in the attic furnishes an ever-ready means of fighting fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by two steam furnaces, besides several stoves. Wood is the only fuel we have used for heating purposes, as there is an abundance of it in the vicinity. The buildings are lighted by gas and coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The boys' and girls' playgrounds have been enlarged and inclosed by a neat fence and trees, and the children enjoy themselves at all the games and sports common to their age. Long walks in the wood or along the river are taken twice a week.

I have, &c.,

CH. VALES, *O.M.I.*,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT FRANCES, ONT., April 22, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Fort Frances boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the southwest end of Rainy lake, on Couchiching reserve, close to the boundary between Canada and the United States.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school, and immediately surrounding it, comprises about 45 acres. I have already expended $1,500 in 1906 in cutting and removing the timber off the land, and have prepared about 3 acres for cultivation. It will take about $1,800 more to clear away the stumps and prepare the property for cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows:—

A house used as a general workshop, which is a one-storey building on a stone foundation, 18 x 30 feet.

One part of the building is used by the principal for his office and shipping-room, and a room, 12 x 18 feet, is used for the gasoline engine and pump of 30 gallons capacity per minute, and for the gas plant.

An ice-house temporarily built is used for the summer. The main edifice, or the institute proper, is a three-storey building. Its dimensions are 40 x 70 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 49 feet, with all modern improvements.

The basement contains a dining-room for the sisters, kitchen, pantry, dairy-room, lavatory, root-house, dining-room for the children and the principal, the boiler-room for the heating plant, and water-closets at both ends.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the school-room, 16 x 36 feet, and the boys' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with two water-closets and a wash-basin, and one other room temporarily used by visitors.

On the second floor is stuated the girls' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with three water-closets and a wash-basin, a sewing-room, and three rooms for the sisters; two sick-rooms,—one for boys and the other for girls—all provided with water-closets and wash-basins, with cold and hot water, and a bath-room with water-closet, for the use of the sisters.

On the second floor is situated the girls' play-room, 16 x 36 feet, provided with four water-closets and two bath-rooms, one for boys and one for girls.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for 70 or 80 pupils and a staff of 10 sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is perfect, and regular, and I am happy to state that there has been a marked improvement in general appli cation and proficiency during this first year. We have in attendance the authorized number of 40 pupils.

Class-room.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are: religious instruction and grammar, parsing, drawing, spelling, a useful knowledge of arithmetic, and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 3 acres under cultivation, in which we grow a part of our supply of potatoes and other vegetables. The mission let me use lot No. 18, in which, in addition to my garden, I raised a full supply of vegetables for the use of the school.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age. In winter they help in caring for horses and cows, and in summer they help to work on the farm.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some subject such as morals, obedience, politeness, cleanliness, &c. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh-air drain from the lake, and the abundance of light, is very good, and the healthy appearance of the pupils is a surprise to all the visitors. In summer frequent baths are resorted to and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply.—Owing to the dryness of the summer, our supply of water has been deficient this winter, and I have expended $500 this spring to extend the pipe out into the lake 500 feet farther. We dug a ditch 1,300 feet long and 4 feet deep, which is below the frost level, and in which the pipe is laid. We have now all the water necessary for all purposes, and an unlimited supply at hand in case of fire. The water is soft and of the first quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of 10 fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the building. Besides that we have a gasoline engine, and a powerful pump of 30 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two inch stand-pipe with three tanks in the attic holding 2,100 gallons of water, which tanks can be shut off partially or altogether by one valve; and the water is then pumped directly into the stand-pipe, which gives a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1½

inch hose with ½-inch nozzle. These connections are placed; one in the attic, able to spread the water all over the roof, one in each dormitory and one on each floor, also one in the basement, and one outside of the building. We have at both ends of the building a fire-escape, running from five feet from the ground to the dormitories, with a platform at each floor and a door opening outside on each floor. The pump and engine are used to elevate the water required to supply the tanks in the attic, from thence it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system and consequently is always ready for use. The pump can work against 400 feet of a head of water.

The engine is set in motion by an electric spark, and a full stream of water can be had in a few seconds. The engine is also provided with a dynamo and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water pressure from the tank on the hose, which is a pressure of 17½ pounds.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated entirely by steam at low pressure; which system gives great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas; the Siche machine is in a proper room outside, and matches are placed under the control of the attendants.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have their separate playgrounds. In summer football and baseball are the amusements of the pupils.

General Remarks.—I am glad to state that the Indians are very pleased with the school and are well disposed to send their children. I am very sorry to be obliged to refuse them when they offer me their children, on account of the number allowed by the department being already in attendance at the school.

I have, &c.,

H. M. BRASSARD,*priest, O.M.I.,*

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL,
KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on the shore of the Lake of the Woods, about two miles south of the town of Kenora. They are not on the reserve, but adjoining it.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of about 50 acres, and is the property of the Oblate Fathers. It is properly described as follows:—subdivision 8, township of Jaffrey. The soil is rocky and almost barren in some places. However, there are a few acres that can be cultivated.

Buildings.—The school buildings are frame constructions with brick veneer. The main building is 36 x 30, three storeys high, with an extension at the south end, 36 x 26 feet, two storeys high. Besides, there is a lean-to kitchen attached to the rear of the main building, 14 x 16 feet. The other buildings are: cottage, 20 x 16 feet, with lean-to, 14 x 12 feet, resting on stone foundation; it contains a hall and three rooms, and is the principal's residence; workshop, 22 x 16 feet, resting on stone foundation, storehouse and laundry (under one roof), 48 x 18 feet; stable and carriage-shed (under one roof), 46 x 18 feet; woodshed, 20 x 12 feet; and log house, 18 x 14, for the use of visiting Indians.

During the year, a hennery, 50 x 20 feet, and a boat-house, 24 x 18 feet, with a nice large dock, have been built.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 45 children.

Attendance.—We have been authorized to increase the number of boarders from 30 to 40, and we had no difficulty in reaching that number.

During the year 20 children were admitted, 7 discharged, 2 transferred to another school, and 1 died of consumption.

Class-room.—The programme of studies given by the department is followed as closely as possible. Instead of one teacher only, we had two during all the year, one for juniors and the other for seniors. The progress has been very good and encouraging for our devoted teachers.

Farm and Garden.—About six acres of land is under cultivation and furnishes us an ample supply of vegetables. All the farming and gardening work is done by the boys, helped sometimes by the school-girls.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to take care of horses, cattle and poultry, milking and gardening. The girls are taught all household work, such as sewing, knitting, mending, making clothing, darning, washing, baking and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to the religious education of children. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Kenora church sometimes on Sundays, when the weather is favourable.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died of consumption; but the general health has been good. No serious illness or epidemic has occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—Our supply of water is drawn from the Lake of the Woods by means of a water-cart.

Fire Protection.—Last fall the government favoured our school with two good fire-escapes, starting from the dormitories. As it is arranged now, any one can escape in case of fire. We are supplied with 3 Dominion, 4 Star and 12 Haverhill Eclipse Dry Dust extinguishers. We hope to receive in the very near future fire-pails and fire-axes. They have been already ordered.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout by hot-air furnaces. There is a box-stove in the boys' recreation-hall. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys take great interest in outside games, such as football, base-ball, hockey, canoeing and boating. In winter-time they play the mouth organ, jew's harp, checkers, &c. The girls amuse themselves with swinging, skipping playing dominoes, dressing dolls, drawing, &c.

In closing my report, I wish to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. R. McKenzie, our worthy agent, for the kindness and assistance which we have received during the year.

I have seen only once Mr. John Semmens, our devoted inspector. His pleasing manners and his good advice make me anticipate the pleasure of his visit.

I have, &c.,

P. BOUSQUET, *O.M.I.*,
Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, KEEWATIN TERRITORY,
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORWAY HOUSE, *via* SELKIRK, MAN., March 28, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the ninth annual report of the Norway House boarding school, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the Norway House reserve, at Rossville village. It commands a good view of Little Playgreen lake. It is about 25 miles down the east branch of the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg, in the district of Keewatin.

Land.—The land is not really school property; we expect soon, however, to have one section set apart for our use. About 2 acres is now used for vegetables, but the bulk of the contemplated grant is almost useless for agriculture, being boggy and rocky. As yet, the wood is not cut from the land.

Buildings.—There are 10 buildings in connection with the school: the main building, school-house, storehouse, one large and one small closet, one root-house, stable, wood-shed, boat-house and ice-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—We have had the best attendance this year in the history of the school; 65 pupils being in school the first part of the quarter. This number has been depleted since, by discharge and death. We have had very little truancy.

Class-room Work.—The regularly prescribed course has been followed, with satisfactory results.

Farm and Garden.—Very little land in this country is of any use for farming. No farming is attempted. We have about 2 acres in garden.

Industries Taught. The girls are taught sewing and general housework. The boys have a little training in gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have regular religious meetings, besides morning and evening worship. All children able to go, are taken to church twice each Sabbath. Sabbath school is held in the boarding school building.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has not been at all good this year. Last fall we had an epidemic of German measles. We have had two cases of very severe sore throat, seeming almost like diphtheria, and there was one death, from spinal meningitis. There were many scrofulous sores, breaking and swelling, and 7 deaths occurred from consumption. One girl now, is just on the verge of death. All cases of consumption have been isolated in the sick rooms. The building was thoroughly fumigated during the holidays and occasionally as we could manage during the year. All necessary precautions in our power have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The building is kept thoroughly clean. There is no drainage at present, but we expect to have this attended to this year.

Water Supply.—We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about 100 yards from the school.

Fire Protection.—We have 4 large tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing powder hung in the school. A barrel of water is kept in each dormitory with buckets near at hand and 3 barrels also are placed in the kitchen. Axes are hung in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—We have two furnaces in the school; one of very little use and the other being out of action entirely. This compelled the use of stoves in almost every room. Provision has been made by the government for repairs in this direction.

The lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The children have recess both morning and afternoon, an hour at noon and usually from 5 to 6 in the afternoon, also an house and a half after supper, when they do the chores about the place. The girls are often taken for walks by members of the staff, while the boys are allowed more freedom and can play outside the school fence.

I have, &c.,

J. A. LOUSLEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,
CAMPERVILLE, July 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on lot 1, township 30, range 19, west of first meridian, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Camperville is the name of the post office.

Land.—There are three quarter-sections of land for the use of the school.

Buildings.—The school-house is a stone building, 115 feet long by 45 feet wide, two storeys, with basement and attic.

In the basement is the kitchen, 22 x 16 feet; refectory, 45 x 22 feet; wash-room, 30 x 29 feet; store-room, 30 x 22 feet; dairy, 22 x 13 feet, and cellar, 34 x 22 feet.

On the first floor are two class-rooms, 23 x 20 feet each, and two play-rooms, 23 x 20 feet each. There are also rooms for the staff.

On the second floor are two infirmaries, each 17 x 15 feet, one for the boys and the other for the girls. There are also one sewing-room, 22 x 15 feet, a chapel, and rooms for the female members of the staff.

In the attic are two dormitories and two rooms.

The stables are 100 feet long by 50 feet wide. There are also a carpenter-shop, a blacksmith-shop and a hen-house.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good, and the work is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 6 acres under crop. Potatoes and vegetables are the main products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of horses and cattle. The girls learn sewing, knitting, cooking, dairying and the care of poultry.

Health.—All the children are enjoying good health.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by means of a windmill from the river.

Fire Protection.—There are 3 fire-escapes, viz.: one iron stair and two wooden stairs. Besides, there is a hose on each floor connected with the water-tanks. There are also pails and axes.

Heating and Lighting.—Steam is used to heat the building, and kerosene-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

I have, &c.,
A. CHAUMONT,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school, which is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie, is not on a reserve.

Land.—There are 2 acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of frame, on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The floors of the entire building will be painted in our spring work.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 30 pupils with a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of 27 pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—The majority of the children being under twelve years, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress. The children speak English entirely while in the school. They express themselves better in English than in their own language. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard 1	8
" 2	4
" 3	5
" 4	6
" 5	3
" 6	1
Total	27

Farm and Garden.—One acre is used for garden. The other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls.

Industries Taught.—In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry, in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training.—Thirty minutes in the morning and in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils attend the services and Sunday school of Knox church. The conduct of the children has been excellent.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been good. We have had no sickness of any kind. The ventilation of the school is not all it might be. The cold-air ventilators leading from the furnace, through the walls, are much too small.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, which is sufficient for the needs of the school. There is a soft-water tank in the basement, which will hold twenty barrels.

Fire Protection.—There are a number of exits should fire occur. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity.

Recreation.—The girls have many games in summer, and skating in winter. The boys have baseball, football, tennis, skating and other athletic sports.

I have, &c.,

W. A. HENDRY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL,
SANDY BAY, April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Sandy Bay boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Sandy Bay boarding school is situated in the centre of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land.—One hundred acres on section 16, township 18, range 9, given by the Sandy Bay band, surround the school. Though the land is heavily timbered, about 50 acres have already been cleared, of which 18 are under cultivation. The soil is well adapted for farming purposes and produces fine vegetables. The land is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school, a frame building, 70 x 40 feet, and three storeys high, besides the basement. To this there is an annex, occupied by the gasoline engine, which is used for sawing wood, pumping water, crushing, and for general use. In that building is also a gas-plant, which is used throughout the school. Besides these buildings, there are three stables, a storehouse, an ice-house, and two implement-sheds, of which one stable, 20 x 18, the ice-house and a shed have been built this year, and another stable repaired.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 50 pupils and a convenient staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good, as shown by the quarterly returns. During the year 2 were discharged and 2 admitted.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are progressing steadily in courses prescribed by the department. They attend class half the day regularly, and they have study from 5 to 6 in the evening. Nothing but English is spoken in the class.

Farm and Garden.—About 18 acres were cultivated; fine vegetables and about 700 bushels of potatoes were raised for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—Cooking, baking, darning, mending, laundry and general housework are taught the girls. Besides farming, gardening and wood-cutting, the boys are trained to take care of stock and to milk.

Moral and Religious Training.—A certain time is devoted each day to Christian doctrine; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care, and their conduct has proved satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is cleaned around the place.

Water Supply.—We have an ample water-supply, pumped from a well, 53 feet deep, by a gasoline engine, and it is conveyed to all the apartments by means of pipes. There is also a rain-water cistern for laundry use.

Fire Protection.—There are 10 fire-extinguishers; also hose connections on each floor, with a tank in the attic. We also have two fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Baseball, football and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys. Walks in suitable weather are taken by the girls. They also have croquet, skipping-ropes and different games, but picnics, taken near the lake shore, are most loved by the pupils.

General Remarks.—Our children have shown a keener disposition than ever before to appreciate and benefit by the splendid opportunities afforded them in our home. The school is growing steadily in attendance and influence. The Indians are now more in favour of education than before. Our inspector, Mr. Marlatt, and our agent, Mr. Logan, deserve special thanks for their kindly interest and assistance, which have been of great aid in placing the work on a good basis. I hope and believe that still greater progress will be made.

I have, &c.,

G. LEONARD, *O.M.I.*,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated about 3 miles northwest of the city of Brandon, half-way up the hill on the north side of the Assiniboine valley, commanding a fine view of the valley, the experimental farm, and the city and country to the south.

The school is not situated on or near any reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school contains 320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. It belongs to the school and is well adapted for agriculture, garden and grazing purposes. About 220 acres in the valley is excellent soil, and the remainder on the hillside is of somewhat lighter quality.

Buildings.—The main building, brick veneered, three storeys high, contains officers' rooms, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, sick-room, play-rooms, offices, &c. The other buildings are the residences of the principal, the farmer, and the gardener, barn and stables, piggeries, carpenter-shop, hennery, ice-house, and two root-houses. All the buildings have been kept in thorough repair, the main building and residences have been painted outside, some of the halls and rooms have been repainted and repapered, metal ceilings have been put up in the pupils' dining-room and the junior school-room, hardwood floors have been put in the laundry, the boys' play-room, the store-room, and the boys' and girls' wash-rooms, the carpenter-shop has been fully fitted up, an implement-shed has been built beside the barn, over the root-house, cement floors have been put in the stables, a new hot-water heater has been set up in the basement, the boys' and girls' wash-rooms have been refitted with enamelled basins, and the plumbing has been thoroughly overhauled.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the nine months has been 106.

Class-room Work.—The half-time system is followed, except in the case of a few of the smaller boys, who usually attend all day. Both the teachers have been untiring in their efforts to improve the educational standing of the pupils. The authorized programme of studies is closely followed.

At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	25
" II	32
" III	14
" IV	18
" V	10
" VI	5
Total	104

Farm and Garden.—Special attention is given to work along these lines, so as to familiarize the pupils with all the important operations in farming and gardening. Last season we had 166 acres under cultivation, as follows:—wheat, 48 acres; oats, 34¾ acres; barley, 5¼ acres; corn, 5 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; turnips, 3 acres; mangolds and beets, 2¼ acres; white carrots, ½ acre; fruit bushes, 2⅞ acres; garden, 3 acres, brome and rye grass, 20 acres; native grass, 9 acres; summer fallow, 22½ acres.

Industries Taught.—In addition to farming and gardening operations, the boys are taught the care of stock, carpenter work and general repairs. The girls are taught general housework, cooking, sewing, washing and ironing, and dairying. In all the departments special stress is put upon the work done.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nearly every Sabbath a majority of the boys and a large number of the girls attend the morning service in the city of Brandon. In the afternoon there is a thoroughly organized Sunday school, the pupils being divided into classes with the officers as teachers, and in the evening a short service is held. These Sunday services with daily Scripture reading and prayer, coupled with Christian example and influence, must certainly have an elevating effect upon the minds and hearts of the pupils. Saturday afternoon is devoted to preparation for the Sabbath.

Health and Sanitation.—Throughout the year the general health of the pupils has been very good. In spite of the strictest sanitary precaution, we had a few cases of diphtheria, one case of typhoid fever and, for a time, influenza was prevalent. One boy died from tuberculosis. The medical attendant has performed his duties most faithfully, and great care is taken of the ventilation and sanitary condition of the buildings.

Water Supply.—From a never-failing well, water is pumped by a windmill to storage tanks, whence it is supplied throughout the main building and to the principal's residence. Hot water from reservoirs connected with the kitchen range and a heater in the basement is supplied to the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms.

Fire Protection.—In the main building there are stand-pipes connected with the storage tanks and a chemical engine, and, attached to these stand-pipes, are hose of sufficient length to reach any part of each flat. Also, fire-escapes from all the dormitories reach nearly to the ground and in convenient places there are pails full of water, axes and extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—Three large wood furnaces and two coal furnaces keep the main building quite comfortable even in the severest winter weather. These furnaces are so constructed that a large volume of pure air from the outside is constantly flowing into the building and three large air shafts provide for the exit of the foul air.

The main building, the principal's residence, and the barn are lighted with electricity derived from Brandon.

Recreation.—In winter the principal outdoor amusements are football, skating and sleigh-riding. For the second year our football team won the silver cup in the Intercollegiate competition. In summer the games are more varied and include cricket, croquet, &c. Both girls and boys have large play-rooms in which to amuse themselves in cold and stormy weather. During the winter months the pupils are given an evening each week for parlour and other games.

General Remarks.—During the nine months, 10 pupils have been discharged and 25 admitted. All the departments are doing good work. The pupils are contented and cheerful, quite cleanly in their personal habits, and willingly perform the tasks assigned them; they are well-clothed and have plenty of good nourishing food. We aim to make our institution home-like and to help the pupils in the development of Christian character, intelligence and habits of industry as a foundation for success in after life.

From the reports we have received of our graduates we are led to believe that nearly all of them are doing well.

As usual during the year we had a large number of visitors who expressed considerable interest in the work of our school and many were surprised to learn what opportunities were offered our Indian children to obtain an all-round education.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful service rendered by all the members of the staff and to thank the officials of the missionary society and of the Indian Department for their uniform courtesy.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ELKHORN, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The home which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore', a level piece of turf some 42 acres in extent bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway main line and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it lies our farm of about 300 acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4, and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land, in addition to which the department purchased 20 acres of good hay land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings.—These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, the last-named containing the carpenter and paint shops, horse and cow stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, granary and implement-shed. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank with which is connected a windmill used in emptying the tank. In addition to these

there was erected last September a small annex in the southwest angle of the school in which to place the new gasoline engine.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 100 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance has fluctuated between 90 and 98, being at present 92.

Class-room Work.—In the senior class-room, too much cannot be said in praise of the work, the usual high standard having been, if anything, surpassed this year. In the junior classes the results, while not attaining the standard of the senior, are very satisfactory, considering the several changes in the teaching staff during the last nine months.

The school curriculum comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, composition, geography, literature, drawing, and Canadian history.

The attendance at present is:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	20
" II	8
" III	17
" IV	26
" V	15
" VI	6

In October and November an epidemic of tonsilitis interfered with the work to some extent.

In November I inaugurated a winter course of preparation classes for a little under an hour every evening, which has been found most satisfactory in every way, the pupils themselves appreciating it as well as the officers.

The examinations will not be held until June, but in the meantime several of the pupils in standards V and VI are making a very good showing in their work.

Farm and Garden.—This is generally regarded here as the most important part of the educational system.

The instruction imparted includes the inculcation of the proper methods of cultivation and the subsequent care of the proceeds, the use and care of the implements and tools and the handling and treatment of the live stock generally, and all else pertaining to this department.

From the farm the returns for the pupils' labour were:—

	Bushels.
Oats	1,260
Wheat	911
Barley	190
Potatoes	500
Turnips	600
Mangolds	120
Carrots	50
Beets	70

There has also been the usual production of milk, butter and eggs, though the result in the last respect is limited by the space available for hens.

The school garden gave us a sufficiency of all vegetables for the summer use of staff and pupils and for winter storage till the new crop is available.

This year we have an extra plot for early potatoes, &c., and, if feasible, for individual gardens for the boys, so as further to extend the facilities for teaching this branch.

Two thousand more trees were set out this year to the west and northwest of the barns. These were thriving in the fall, while those set in former years did specially well. This year we hope to set out trees for a wind-break along both sides of the

driveway from the main entranace right up to the school, and with the flower-beds also extended the same distance, the general results in connection with the proposed Canadian Pacific railway gardens outside our gate should be fairly effective.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening are naturally our chief industries, but carpentering and other trades receive almost equal attention.

In the carpenter's shop the boys learn the care and application of the various tools and appliances, and all the repair, and as far as possible, the construction work is attended to by this department, including the painting, glazing and plumbing, while one or two are allowed to assist with the gasoline engine, under supervision.

Seven or eight boys are also learning trades in the village, such as, harness-making, blacksmithing (3 pupils), shoemaking, milling, and tinsmithing, &c.

The boys who are too small yet to be put to trades, find ample occupation around the school and in the gardens and grounds, their special department.

One of our boys honourably discharged yesterday was at once engaged for $25 a month for six months by a neighbouring farmer.

The instruction imparted to the girls is of course along the lines of housework generally, including cooking, baking, dairying, washing and sewing. All the girls' uniforms, dresses and other clothing, together with the boys' shirts, are made in the school, besides the weekly mending for over 90 children, no small item.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing gives me greater satisfaction than the high moral standard of our pupils, as evidenced, not only by their external deportment, but by those less obvious indications which are evident beneath the surface, so to speak, and I think I may say that this is due both to the religious training they receive and also the general influence exercised among them by those with whom they are constantly in contact, the members of my staff.

We have morning and evening prayers in the school, with occasional addresses by visiting and local clergymen, while on Sunday we attend Saint Mark's church both morning and evening.

For Sunday school teaching, the communicants attend Saint Mark's, while classes for the remainder are held in the school.

During the year Saint Mark's church has been enlarged, so that now our pupils can be all accommodated, in addition to the regular congregation, without any difficulty.

Health and Sanitation.—Though we had two deaths in the school during the year, the health on the whole has been good.

In October we had one case of typhoid, which, however, the boy had contracted during his holidays, as it developed directly after his return. It went no further, though it gave much concern at the time.

The weather in January must be considered responsible for an epidemic of tonsilitis, some of the cases being of a very acute supurative type, but all completely recovered. Later we had quite a number of the pupils down with grippe of a mild kind, with no ill effects.

On July 21, No. O.125, Mary Jane Cook, died of phthisis, and on March 14, No. 237, Albert Upistipas, also died from the same cause.

Drainage.—At present the drainage from the main building, the principal's house and the laundry, is conducted by a covered drain to a large tank sunk in the ground at some distance from the school, whence it is pumped well away out on the prairie.

The outhouses for males and females are sufficiently far removed from the school to obviate any danger from defective sanitation.

Great care is taken to keep the immediate surroundings of the school as clean as possible and to maintain a proper sanitary condition all over.

Water Supply.—We have good water here and plenty of it, the new well giving an ample supply.

A gasoline engine, which gives good satisfaction, pumps the water into two

large storage tanks on the top storey, whence it is supplied to each floor and can at will be flushed direct into the drains.

Fire Protection.—We have a McRobie fire-engine, in the basement, which was all taken down and overhauled in November, with hose connections on each floor, also 2 Babcock, 6 Stempel and 12 Eclipse fire-extinguishers at convenient points through the building. Fire-escapes are also fitted to the rear of the school, with access from all floors.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by hot water transmitted to radiators from a twelve-foot boiler (tubular).

In October extra radiation was added to raise the temperature in several rooms, notably the school-rooms.

In the middle of December wood (tamarack) was substituted for Pennsylvania hard coal, and was found to be more satisfactory in every way. It will also, I think, prove more economical in the long run. At present from the unprecedented length and severity of this winter we can hardly hope for a favourable showing as regards the fuel bill, though as compared with former years it is below the average.

I must add that, thanks to the energy displayed by the Commissioner's office in Winnipeg, we have never at any time been even under apprehension of a shortage of fuel, when both our own and neighbouring towns were practically out of everything.

Light is furnished by coal-oil lamps, but there is every hope that a system of lighting will be shortly installed in place of this primitive and dangerous method.

Recreation.—Football always has been and still continues to be our principal game. The boys also play baseball and other games in the proper hours. There is a good ground for the purpose near the school, but at a sufficient distance to obviate breakage.

We have also tennis and croquet with a very good court for the former, while there are swings and other amusements for the girls.

In the winter the boys have their gymnasium (warmed by a wood stove) while the girls have a play-room in the main building.

The Band.—The band has no regular instructor at present, but maintains its reputation under the leadership of one of the senior boys. Last summer it was in great demand and visited several outside points, besides playing twice a week in the evening on the band stand, which was specially put up for them in the town by the mayor and council.

General Remarks.—We had a large number of visitors during the year. In September, Mr. B. E. Walker, the president of the Bank of Commerce, together with a large number of gentlemen visited us, and after inspecting the institution wrote as follows in the visitors' register:—

'I congratulate the country on having such zealous and highly capable teachers in charge of this most interesting work and as a Canadian I am grateful to those who do for us the duty we owe to our aboriginal brothers.'

The Venerable Archdeacon Ker, of Montreal, also went through the school and before leaving expressed himself as follows:—

'I have spent this forenoon looking over this noble institution. I had no idea that the Indian Department had under its care any such school, and all I have seen has been quite a revelation to me. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their staff for the splendid work that is being done in this place.'

In conclusion I must express my satisfaction with the general progress of the pupils under my charge. Their response to the methods of training followed out here has been both apt and willing and I am confident that under God's guidance, almost every pupil now with me is on the fair road to become a useful citizen, both morally and practically. I am constantly encouraged in this idea by the reports which from time to time reach me of the success of former pupils of the school, reports alike creditable to the school and the alumni.

I must add that all my efforts in this direction have been most efficiently seconded by the members of my staff to whose faithful co-operation so much is due.

I feel indeed thankful to Divine Providence for the many blessings bestowed upon us in the past and I trust that God's blessing may be continued to us in the future.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,

Principal.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
LAKE WINNIPEG AND KENORA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit a report showing the state of the schools which I have visited during the past year.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was visited on June 20, 1906. The inspector was accompanied by Agent J. P. Wright.

I found 16 boys and 14 girls present at the time of my visit. These pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	20
" II.	10

The school is called the Fort Frances boarding school, but is in reality situated at a distance of 3 miles from the town. It is 1 mile from Pither's point on the Rainy river, and immediately adjacent to the Couchiching reserve.

I found that the scholars, who were for the most part new recruits, were not able to speak English very well yet; the advanced class did themselves credit in reading and spelling. They were decidedly orderly and anxious to do their best. The school was so new that organization was incomplete at the time, but what had been done was creditable alike to pupils and teachers.

The meals served were of the best quality and the cooking was excellent and the supply ample.

The children were tidily dressed, and everything was clean and neat. A sufficient number of changes were provided, and all goods were properly cared for.

I have never seen anything more economical or more effective than the heating plant installed here.

The water-supply is drawn from Rainy lake by means of a gasoline engine. The pressure is about 17 pounds to the square inch. There are 2,000 gallons stored in the attic for emergencies. The quality of the water can hardly be surpassed.

The school is well supplied with hydrants, nozzles and hose, and all other arrangements for fighting fire are most complete.

There are 2 most perfect fire-escapes, one at each end of the main building, and proper openings toward these are provided from the several halls and dormitories.

The light used is produced on the premises from calcium carbide. The generator is in a separate building, and properly constructed pipes are laid to every room in the house.

The main building is 3 storeys high, built on a very secure stone basement. The superstructure is of frame, painted white. The size of the school is 70 x 40 feet. Special mention must be made of the excellent stonework, which reflects great credit on the workmen.

Although little could be said at the time of work actually done, owing to the newness of the school, yet I found everything in most excellent condition for work and am convinced that this school will make a good record for itself in the coming year.

The staff consists of the Rev. Father Brassard and three sisters of the O.M.I. order.

MANITOU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited June 22, 1906, and was found to have been closed for some time. I had an interview with the chief and the councillor in regard to this. He claimed that while they were anxious as a band to have their children educated, they were not willing that religious instruction should be given by the teachers. This seems to have been the point in dispute between the parents and the last teacher and will continue to be a source of more or less irritation, so long as the Church continues to appoint catechists whose duty it is to make converts and establish congregations.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited on June 23, 1906. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. John Lyons, of Fort Frances.

The teacher in charge is Miss Beatrice Johnson, daughter of the resident missionary of the adjoining parish. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The average attendance is 9, and fairly regular. Most of the children are in standard I, but a number of them can read and write well.

The work that is being done here appears to be quite satisfactory to the Indian parents, who speak well of the teacher.

WILD POTATO LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

There is a day school at this point taught by a treaty Indian named Peter Spence.

The attendance has been uniformly good, and excellent progress has been made by the pupils.

Owing to the remoteness of this school from our line of travel, it was not thought wise to incur the expense involved, so that the information here given was supplied by the agent.

KENORA AGENCY.

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was inspected on June 13, 1906. The inspector was unaccompanied.

I found 40 children on the roll, classed as treaty, and 5 non-treaty. They were arranged as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	18	13
" II.	3	4
" III.	4	2
" IV.	0	1
Total.	25	20

This school receives its name from a distinguished patron now deceased. It is situated on the western side of Shoal lake, Ontario. This lake is an arm of the Lake of the Woods, situated at the northwest corner.

I was greatly pleased with the reading and writing done at this school. The enunciation of English words was very clear. The pupils pay attention to punctuation, and are able to convey the sense to one who is listening. The spelling of the older scholars was also very good, and some of the copy-books would have done credit to a school for white children.

Pupils of this institution have won a name for good behaviour and politeness both at home and abroad.

There has been no sickness of moment amongst the children for a considerable time; and there is not a case of scrofula or of consumption.

Food and clothing are of excellent quality. The heating arrangements are very good. Fire-appliances are properly arranged. Drainage and ventilation are all right and the buildings are in good repair.

Persistent effort is made to impress upon the minds of the children ideals of truth, honour and honesty. The effect of this upon the future history of the pupils can not be over-estimated.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This institution has been visited twice during the year, first on June 14, 1906, and again on March 20, 1907. On both occasions the inspector was accompanied by the agent, R. S. McKenzie.

The school is in charge of Father Bousquet, who has the assistance of Brother Paille and four sisters of the O.M.I.

I found 30 pupils in attendance graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	3	6
" II.	6	2
" III.	3	5
" IV.	3	2
Total.	15	15

The school is situated about 2 miles south of the town of Kenora, on the Lake of the Woods, on high ground surrounded by picturesque inlets which are studded with islands. It has a background of upland covered with a thin forest of jackpine and is beautifully located on high ground.

The grounds consist of about 20 acres, 11 of which are in a high state of cultivation.

The examination of classes pleased me very greatly. Reading, writing and drawing were indeed excellent. English was spoken by every scholar. The general behaviour was all that could be desired. Discipline was very good. Nothing but the most careful training could have raised these children to their present status.

The people of the neighbourhood speak in the highest terms of the behaviour of the pupils of this school.

Drainage is defective and must be improved. Some new plans are already prepared and speedy action will be taken.

All buildings inspected were in fair repair, but there is much need for greater accommodation.

The water-supply is inadequate, and steps have been taken to remedy the defect.

I find in the work of the devoted matron of this school very much that is worthy of the highest praise.

ASSABASKA DAY SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was visited on June 9, 1906. The inspector was accompanied by the agent, R. S. McKenzie.

Since the departure of Mr. Dargue, the last teacher, no school has been kept. The Methodist people who formerly held control seem to have lost interest in the locality, and are anxious to have the Presbyterian Church take up the work.

We had council with the Indians and the statement of the chief in effect was:—'We do not make special request for a teacher, but if one is sent, we will endeavour to send our children to school.'

ISLINGTON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was closed at the time of my visit to the agency, June 14, 1906. Mr. Wood, the catechist in charge, had failed to give satisfaction to the parents and so moved away from the locality.

Mr. C. N. Chapman was appointed to take charge during the last summer, but during my last visit, March 21, school was again closed owing to the serious illness of the gentleman named.

There seems to be very little hope that effective work will be continued here.

EAGLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school is in operation under the tuition of Mr. James Fox. The work is in a very elementary condition. The average attendance during the last quarter was but $4\frac{3}{8}$ and circumstances are so discouraging that it is hardly worth while keeping it going.

WABIGOON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school has been discontinued from lack of attendance.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

As the average attendance for last quarter was but 1·17, it was thought best to close it, and the Indian Commissioner has so ordered.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited July 17, 1906, and was found closed for summer holidays. No inspection could, therefore, be made.

HOLLOWWATER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made at this school on July 18, 1906; the inspector being accompanied by Mr. P. H. Sutherland.

The number of children found present was 13: girls, 4; boys, 9. The children were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	5
" II.	4
" III.	4

Punctuality was found to be very poor. Class organization was good. Furniture was well taken care of. The school-house was neat and clean. General interest in the school was at a low ebb. John Sinclair, the native teacher, seemed to be very faithful in his work.

BLOODVEIN RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

School visited, August 20, 1906. Owing to lack of interest on the part of the parents, who are not as settled as in other places, and also to lack of thoroughness on the part of the teacher, it was deemed wise to close this school, and it has remained closed to this date.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited twice during the year, first on July 23, 1906, and again on January 23, 1907. The inspector was accompanied in the first instance by Mr. P. H. Sutherland, and in the second instance by the agent, Mr. C. C. Calverley.

The number in attendance in July was 26: 16 boys and 10 girls.

There was no record of standing on the teacher's register. The new teacher, Mr. Isaiah B. Jones, had just arrived at the time of my visit, and had not been able to classify his scholars. I believe Mr. Jones will do good work.

On the occasion of my second visit notice was given that the school was to be called at 9 a.m., to be followed by a council meeting at 9.30 a.m. No objection was raised when the notice was given, but school was not called and no inspection could be made.

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The school was visited, July 26, 1906. School had not been opened since March. The attendance has been very irregular and unsatisfactory. The school was closed at the time of my visit.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited, July 28, 1906. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. P. H. Sutherland.

It was found that all books and papers were under lock and key and that the school had been closed for summer holidays for some time.

On the occasion of my second visit, January 21, 1907, the teacher had unfortunately been taken ill and school was not called.

I must add that Miss Showler, the person in charge, is most highly spoken of. Her work is very much appreciated by the Indians. Attendance is very good.

POPLAR RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited August 1, 1906, and was found to have been closed since May 16.

I again visited this place, January 7, 1907, but the school was closed.

On January 18, I again called at Poplar River, but the school was closed.

Mr. Blackford, the teacher, went south at the call of a sick wife before my second visit and had not returned when I called last, but I met him on the lake and he assured me that the school was prosperous, and that he was doing his best to make it a success.

ROSSVILLE MISSION DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection was made August 10, 1906, and again, January 14, 1907.

The school was in charge of Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, than whom no more faithful worker can be found anywhere.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	6

The examination of the scholars reflected credit both upon themselves and the teacher.

Attendance at this school is peculiar. It is more than anything else, a junior form for the boarding school, close by. The number attending, not connected with the larger institution, is not large.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

School was inspected in August, 1906, and again the second time, January 11, 1907. I was accompanied by Mr. C. C. Calverley at the second visit.

There were in attendance treaty children to the number of 13. A number of those present were non-treaty children. The pupils enrolled were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	16
" II	3
" III	3
" IV	1

The examination showed ability on the part of the teacher and aptness on the part of the pupils, but on the whole, progress has not been rapid.

CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was inspected, January 11, 1907. The inspector was accompanied by the agent, Mr. C. C. Calverley.

The school is taught by Mr. Albert Sinclair, a native, 22 years of age, who has had 11 years of training in the St. Boniface industrial school at Winnipeg.

The number of pupils present was 14, graded as follows:—

Standard I	14

The children are only beginning to read and write. The school was not well supplied with necessary stationery and books. Examination was not very satisfactory, owing to the fact that the teacher is new to his work and the children think him a native like themselves and do not give him the attention he would like.

GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited, August 13, 1906. I was accompanied by Mr. P. H. Sutherland.

Owing to the visit of the Bishop of Saskatchewan, the attention of the Rev. Mr. Brown, who has been teaching the school, was pre-occupied and no inspection could be made.

LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was inspected, August 22, 1906. Twenty-three children were found to be present; 10 boys and 13 girls.

These were all beginners and so were all classed as in standard I.

The Rev. Father Vales, is the principal, and is assisted in his work by a com- owing to the migratory habits of the people, his work ceases as soon as the fall weather begins.

The pupils showed good mental work, but have not yet been accustomed to the use of books and slates.

A new school-house is being built and I have great hopes that a good work has been begun here.

NORWAY HOUSE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected January 14, 1907, I was accompanied by the agent, Mr. C. C. Calverley.

I found 14 children present:—8 boys and 6 girls. The number enrolled was 26, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	17
" II.	3
" IV.	6

showing a usual attendance of 26, a number of whom are non-treaty children.

The regularity of attendance, as per register, is most remarkable. I have never seen anything like it in Indian schools.

The examination of classes was fair only, but it may be that the smokiness of the building at the time had something to do with that.

Charles Arthur Wilkins, the teacher, has a third-class certificate. He is also lay reader for his church.

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was visited and inspected twice during the year, first on August 10, 1906, and again January 9 and 14, 1907.

This school is in charge of Rev. J. A. Lousley, a minister of the Methodist Church. He has an able staff of assistants.

Thirty-one boys, and 29 girls, were found on the roll, making a total of 60.

They are classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	11	17
" II.	11	3
" III.	9	9
	31	29

This school is situated on the Norway House reserve and adjacent to the mission station, with which it is connected.

The building is very poor and cold, so much so that the staff have only endured it because of an unbounded enthusiasm for their work.

The senior scholars read, write and cipher very well and evident progress is being made. Their behaviour in school is most excellent. The teacher, Miss Johnson, has good command of her scholars and is a capable officer. Altogether, I found much to praise in the equipment and class work of this school.

The work of the sewing-room was very good and the order and tidiness of the dining-room and dormitories reflected great credit upon the seamstress, cook and matron.

The water problem will hardly be satisfactory until some power is used to pump it from the lake.

The health of the school will be improved when the changes under contemplation are carried into effect.

The main building is of frame, 100 x 40 feet, with a recent addition built at the rear, 100 x 16 feet.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was made at this institution, February 18, 1907.

The Rev. Father Vales, is the principal, and is assisted in his work by a competent staff of 8 teachers.

The attendance was found to be 45; 27 boys and 18 girls.

Pupils are thus classified:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	20	10
" II.	2	7
" III.	0	2
" IV.	1	2
" V.	1	0

This is the second school in my inspectorate represented in the fifth standard. The school is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, near its junction with Lake Winnipeg.

The lot upon which the school is built, is No. 60, in the plan of the Fort Alexander reserve. It is 5 chains wide and 2 miles in length, and is supposed to contain 145 acres. I was very much pleased with the examination of the classes, which show 20 per cent of advance since my last visit. Their knowledge of English has also much improved.

There was not a serious case of illness in the school while I was there, though one small boy was well worth watching, as his lungs were evidently weak.

The food served was plentiful and of good quality. It was not an over-generous diet, and my experience has taught me to believe that a moderate bill of fare is much the best for Indian children.

The children are well clothed, and there were many changes in store, all clean and tidy.

Water is pumped by a gasoline engine from the bed of the river and stored in the attic, from whence it is drawn to all parts of the house.

There are proper fire-appliances, all in position and ready for action any moment.

Excellent fire-escapes are duly provided at each end of the building.

The whole building is lighted by acetylene gas, which gives a soft and satisfactory light.

The building is heated with steam.

FORT ALEXANDER (UPPER) DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected, February 15, 1907, the inspector being unaccompanied.

The number of children on the roll for that day was 12: 7 boys and 5 girls, but the whole number on the register was 21.

They were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	17
" II	3
" III	1

The school-house is in good repair. Punctuality has been fair, classes properly organized, material well cared for, school-house clean, and conduct of the pupils good.

The teacher, Miss Sophia Spence, has had 12 years of training in the Rupert's Land industrial school and is very much interested in her work.

FORT ALEXANDER (LOWER) DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected this school, February 15, 1907, and found 8 children present: 1 boy and 7 girls.

School has not yet been in operation 3 months, so no quarterly average can be given. The monthly average, however, is 7.

School had not yet been supplied with register or with sufficient material to carry on successful work.

Organization was altogether incomplete, but a good commencement has been made and better things will follow.

SAINT PETER'S, SOUTH, DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection of this school was made February 12, 1907. There were present 11 pupils: 7 boys and 4 girls. The pupils enrolled were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	7
" III	8
" IV	3
" V	2

The exercises in arithmetic were very good. Reading was good. Knowledge of English was good. Improvement was very decided.

The teacher is Miss Charlotte E. M. Ridgeway, who holds a second-class certificate, and is most successful in her work.

SAINT PETER'S, EAST, DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

School was inspected, February 12, 1907. There were 12 children in attendance: 8 boys and 4 girls.

Those enrolled are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	11
" II	9
" III	0
" IV	2

The children were very orderly, but the examination did not show satisfactory progress. This no doubt arises in part from the irregularity of attendance. Measles has been epidemic in the neighbourhood for a time.

SAINT PETER'S, EAST, DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited, February 12, 1907. The inspector was accompanied by Mr. Robert Millidge. The time was 2 p.m. School was found closed, the teacher having gone to town.

SAINT PETER'S, NORTH, DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited February 12, 1907. Inspector accompanied by R. Millidge.

No school has been kept for some time, and so far as known to the neighbourhood, no teacher has been in charge, lately.

MUCKLE'S CREEK DAY SCHOOL (CHURUH OF ENGLAND).

I visited this school, February 22, 1907, accompanied by Mr. Pearson.

School had been closed for want of wood, and the Indians would not provide it.

BROKENHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited, December 19, 1906. There were 10 present, 7 boys and 3 girls, at the date of my inspection.

The classes were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	18
" II	3
" III	5
" IV	3

The examination of classes showed considerable progress, and the punctuality and order of the children were commendable. The school was clean and the material and furniture were well kept.

Mrs. Coates, the wife of the missionary, takes charge of the school, and although she has no teacher's certificate, she is a most painstaking and efficient teacher.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This concludes my year's work amongst the schools. I regret that day school work is so unsatisfactory. I am glad to be able to show that boarding school work is worth while. If I could, I would help to bring about the passing of the former line of work and the enlargement of the sphere of the boarding school.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,

BROADVIEW, SASK., May 25, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Cowessess boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley south of Crooked lake on Cowesses reserve.

Land.—There is 40 acres of land which has been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The buildings at present in use are as follows: the priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and a general workshop 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a three-storey building; its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains two dining-rooms, a kitchen, pantry, dairy-room, a bake-room, a lavatory with large boiler and power washing-machine, and a rain-water tank.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room 24 x 12 feet, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 8 inches, the boys' play-room, 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, the pharmacy, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms: one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, each 35 x 23 feet; their height being 12 feet 6 inches. The garret contains a large water-tank.

The general workshop is a two-storey building with a stone foundation. The first storey comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz.: a buzz-planer, a circular-saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band-saw, an emery wheeel for grinding tools, and an improved wood lathe.

On the upper floor, we have organized a small shoe-shop department for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual work.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 65 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular; and the authorized number of 45 pupils is maintained without any difficulty.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, drawing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography; but special attention is given to reading and writing.

The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 130 acres in cultivation this year. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and farm work gives the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work.—Besides farm work, the boys are taught to care properly for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-baking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short instruction is given daily on some religious subject, also, on order, cleanliness, and obedience and politeness, after which hymns are sung. The pupils take particular delight in such singing. Their character is also cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains, and abundance of light, is very good, and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. We have had no illness at all this year, save two cases of scrofula, one of which was successfully treated at the Qu'Appelle school hospital, and the other being declared incurable, the pupil was discharged to prevent contagion.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of 100 gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two-inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever, and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1½-inch hose, with ⅞-inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall; also one in basement and one outside of building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank

in the attic; from the tank it flows through a stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with a tube-ignition, and should the fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water-pressure from the tank on the hose all the time, which pressure amounts to 23 pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides, we have two Babcock extinguishers in convenient places, and half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able, as yet, to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—I am pleased to state that a steam-heating plant, supplied by the Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, was installed in our school, in November, 1906, by Jame Yates, Brandon, assisted by a member of the staff, at a cost of $1,396.63, which was partially paid by the department, which kindly gave the substantial grant of $500.

The new system has proved entirely satisfactory; it kept a good temperature in every room of the school throughout last winter, which was the most severe we ever had.

The plant has been installed in a new addition put up purposely, and adjoining the building in the rear. Every precaution has been taken to avoid any danger of fire. The heating apparatus has been laid out on a cement floor, and protected by 8-feet stone walls surrounding the whole addition.

The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room. No lighted lamps are allowed inside, and matches are kept under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev. Brother Eugene has greatly improved its working.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting with bows and arrows; and in winter, sliding, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, and checkers are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, the dressing of dolls, swinging, singing, playing ball and croquet.

General Remarks.—Mr. Graham, inspector, paid his annual visit to our school last January; he was accompanied by Mr. Millar, our kind agent. Both seem much pleased with the general progress of the institution, they gave us great encouragement; and they have proved their satisfaction, not by mere words, but by their acts, since, as well as before.

I have, &c.,

(REV.) S. PERRAULT,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

KAMSACK, April 9, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on Cote's reserve, on the northeastern bank of the Assiniboine river and about 3½ miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land.—The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian and a fraction of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first principal meridian. In all, there are about 379 acres. It is well suited for mixed farming.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, 94 x 38 feet, two storeys high, besides a basement and also a wing, 46 x 16 feet, two storeys high. The other buildings are, the principal's residence, stone milk-house and ice-house, frame shop, frame stables, and implement-shed, two log stables and a frame granary.

During the year, an up-to-date frame poultry-house was built.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for 55 pupils and a staff of 6 or 7 persons.

Attendance.—During the term covered by this report there were no discharges and 3 admissions, thus raising the number on our roll to 51.

Of this number, however, 4 are home on sick leave, their absence being authorized by the Commissioner, leaving the number in actual attendance 47.

Class-room Work.—Very satisfactory work has been done in the class-room by nearly all the pupils.

The most pleasing part of this work has been the extra effort put forth by some of the more dull and careless ones; for, like all schools, we have a few of these. If these Indian children had the same incentives as white children, they would in general do equally good work.

Farm and Garden.—From these sources we have again reaped a substantial return. Considerable breaking and summer-fallowing was done, thus increasing the acreage for next year. Wheat averaged 40 bushels per acre and oats 85. The crop of barley, roots and vegetables was also good. Yet in getting a good crop the main question was not lost sight of, namely, the training of the boys in farming, gardening and caring for stock. First and foremost we aim by this work to establish habits of industry. Then there is the technical knowledge given. In connection with the farm there are at present 7 horses, 31 head of cattle, besides pigs and poultry.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to do any work required in connection with general mixed farming, or care of stock and poultry. They also gain considerable knowledge of machinery, carpentering, painting, &c. The girls are made thoroughly familiar with every line of household work. Each takes her turn at baking, cooking, sewing, mending, knitting, washing, ironing, butter-making, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—We try to keep in mind that knowledge and industry are not all, but seek to instil into our pupils that the righteous life is the great thing to be sought after. Pupils are led to see the folly and harm of evil-doing and the beauty of right-doing, that they may choose right from inward motives instead of outward compulsion. I am glad to say that the past nine months have been very satisfactory as far as conduct is concerned. Bible truths are regularly taught and these are made the basis of all morals. The children all attend the services of the church each Sabbath and a Sabbath school of their own.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of scrofula the health of the pupils has been good. Cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, cheerful surroundings, and good food are the causes bringing this about. Any cases of sickness considered infectious are at once isolated in a room kept for the purpose.

Water Supply.—This remains the same difficult problem as ever. There are plenty of springs of great strength which can be reached at a reasonable depth, but the water is so full of alkali and other impurities as to be utterly unfit for use. Our only hope is to bore down to a depth of several hundred feet. In the meantime all our water is drawn from the river.

Fire Protection.—It affords me much pleasure to report satisfactorily on this question at last. Owing to representation made by Inspector Graham, the department gave a grant last fall for installing tanks, pump, hose, piping, &c. With this a brick and cement tank, capable of holding 90 to 100 barrels, was constructed under

the basement floor. This has been supplied with water drawn from the river, but afterwards will be refilled from the roof. By means of a force-pump and pipes the water is forced from this up to another 20-barrel galvanized-iron tank in the attic. From this a stand-pipe leads downward, and to it a hose is attached on each flat. Thus a supply of water is available in any part of the building at any time and is sufficient to quench any ordinary fire. In addition to this, there are a number of fire-pails and hand-grenades distributed over the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two wood furnaces, with stoves in outlying portions of the building. Lighting is provided by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In summer, football, baseball, skipping, &c., are indulged in, and in winter, skating, coasting and other games afford recreation outside, while in the long winter evenings, crokinole, forte, bean-bags, and many other games afford pleasant pastime.

General Remarks.—The staff are faithful and interested, all working together harmoniously for the common good. Mr. Brigham, our farm instructor for 4 years, has been replaced by Mr. J. P. Kinnear, and Miss McLeod, our seamstress for 5 years, has been replaced by Miss M. Medd.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. McWHINNEY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
DUCK LAKE, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and 3 miles from the Duck Lake reserve.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises 100 acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-half section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school, wheat, oats, barley, hay and potatoes being the chief productions thereon.

Building.—The main building consists of an entrance-hall, parlour, principal's office, and sleeping apartment, and dining-room. The girls' quarters are commodious and comfortable. They have a sewing-room, sufficiently convenient to play-room and laundry. This was an old storehouse which has been fitted up for the purpose. The boys' quarters are much over-crowded, but we are in hopes that the government will consent to consider steps for making the required addition, though nothing definite has been decided as yet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 girls, but the number has ranged around 50 during the year. There are usually 10 or 12 more boys than girls present, but their accommodation is more restricted.

Attendance.—The authorized number, 100, has been maintained throughout the year.

Class-room Work.—The work has been very satisfactory this year, even the pupils who are expecting to be discharged seem to be anxious to learn all they possibly can before leaving. This is an improvement in their case, as they generally feel inclined to abandon study previously to their discharge. They are fond of reading during leisure time. The money system explained in 1906, continues to hold favour, and a system of bank business has made the boys especially familiar with cheques, notes, drafts, orders and all practical business forms. Business and friendly correspondence have been a prominent feature in their class work this year, also all practical methods of mensuration. The senior boys are all perfectly capable of doing office and store business. They write a very neat hand, and their orthography is usually correct.

Farm and Garden.—The spring sowing of 1906 was as follows:—

Wheat, 61 acres, 119 bushels; oats, 32 acres, 65 bushels; barley, 5 acres, 12 bushels; rye, 1 acre, 2 bushels; pease, 1 acre, 2 bushels; linseed, 1 acre, ⅔ bushel; potatoes, 5 acres, 100 bushels; beets, ½ acre; turnips, ½ acre.

The farm and garden products for 1906 were as follows:—

Wheat, 2,915 bushels; oats, 1,310 bushels; barley, 145 bushels; rye, 66 bushels; pease, 25 bushels; linseed, 6 bushels; potatoes, 609 bushels; turnips, 240 bushels; beets, 150 bushels; carrots (for table use), 15 bushels; beets (also for table use), 10 bushels; onions, 1½ bushels; beans, 4 bushels; green pease, 1 bushel; tomatoes, 6 bushels; cabbages, 700 head; celery, 250 head; cauliflower, 50 head; leeks, 100 head; currants, 15 bushels, and hay, 130 tons.

These returns show that the harvest was remarkably abundant. The quantity of the produce was recognized at the annual exhibition by the awarding of eighteen prizes, the greater number of which were first prizes.

Our vast garden with its vegetable and floral productions continues to be the admiration of the northwest.

Industries Taught.—The boys are all trained in practical gardening and farming. The girls are systematically trained in tailoring, dressmaking, plain sewing, knitting, mending and cooking. At the annual exhibition fifteen prizes were awarded to our girls for manual work. The department has furnished charts for cutting and fitting garments, and the senior girls have become expert in this art. Several have added to their outfit, in awaiting their discharge, patch-work quilts, made from the best pieces cut from cast-off clothing, thus learning to utilize to the last inch everything that passes through their fingers.

Paper-cutting and picture-framing with coloured straw and other cheap material have inspired a taste for decorations, which it is hoped will encourage them to make their homes more attractive in the future.

Moral and Religious Training.—I can say that on the side of morality and religious training the progress is most gratifying. Lessons are daily taught to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves. The children appear attached to the staff and the law of love rather than fear predominates. A family spirit pervades the institution, such has been the impression of many visitors, and, I am happy to say, they are not mistaken.

Health and Sanitation.—As usual, every precaution is taken to prevent disease, and no contagion appeared during the year, except one case of typhoid fever, not fatal. In July a girl died of heart disease.

Grippe paid an annual visit to both pupils and staff, but prompt and prudent care prevented any serious results.

Our principal aim is to give plenty of fresh air, substantial food and pleasant exercise after meals. We keep the dormitories as thoroughly ventilated as possible and use disinfectants under all circumstances.

Fire Protection.—Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel fire-extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, and barrels of water. In addition to this the government provided us with a force-pump, which is in good working order.

Heating and Lighting.—We have 3 furnaces kept going night and day during the cold weather, but this did not give sufficient heat to keep the household from suffering from the cold, this winter.

The lighting in house, barn and stables is by acetylene gas.

Admissions and Discharges.—There were 8 pupils admitted during the year and 4 discharged.

General Remarks.—The pupils gave an annual musical and dramatical entertainment to the public in March. They executed an historical drama in five acts, of three hours' duration, in a perfectly satisfactory and pleasing manner, although the roles carried them much beyond their own sphere into royal courts and palaces. We were highly gratified to see that they all seemed to appreciate the moral of the piece, which conveyed the truth that virtue always triumphs over vice.

At Christmas and New Year, the boys and girls entered into a spirit of family enjoyment most agreeable to witness. They all expressed their desire to spend, in the future, the holidays in the school. Several former pupils, also, came to enjoy the hospitality of their old home, as they call the school. Needless to add that we do all in our power to attract the pupils towards us, even after they are discharged.

It is always a duty, as well as a pleasure, for me to return my thanks to the government officials who so cordially assist me in carrying on the work of the institution. Mr. Macarthur, the agent, is always ready to encourage and advance the spirit of progress in the school.

I have, &c.,

O. CHARLEBOIS, *O.M.I.*,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location and Land.—The school is situated about 2 miles west of the city of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having a frontage of 12 chains and extending back 2 miles. The lot contains 200 acres.

Buildings.—There are 3 buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper storey, and in the lower storey are the school-room, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building a clothing-room, sewing-room, girls' dressing-room and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a large clothing-room, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal.

In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher and a room for the outside man. The outdoor buildings are: a large house, 40 x 16 feet, and used as a granary, storehouse and dairy, a coach-house, 32 x 16 feet, a stable, 44 x 22 feet, two pig-pens, one 22 x 12 feet, the other 24 x 14 feet; a hen-house, 16 x 16 feet, an implement-shed, 28 x 19 feet, and an ice-house, 12 x 12 feet.

Grounds.—The ground immediately attached to the buildings is laid out so as to afford ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The boys' building is very old and dilapidated. The girls' dormitory in the main building is not sufficiently spacious, but these defects with sufficient outlay could be easily remedied.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is the same as that used in the public schools of the northwest provinces.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	8	8	16
" II.	5	3	8
" III.	5	11	16
" IV.	3	0	3
" V.	5	1	6
	26	23	49

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows:—

Bazil Starblanket's reserve.	21
John Smith's reserve.	13
James Smith's reserve.	3
William Charles' reserve.	5
William Twatt's reserve.	4
Mistawasis' reserve.	2
Non-treaty children.	1
	49

Farm and Garden.—Our crop last fall was as follows: potatoes, 430 bushels; turnips, 65 bushels; carrots, 28 bushels; parsnips, 5 bushels; beets, 6 bushels; onions, 15 bushels; oats, fed in the sheaf to horses and milking cows, about 1,200 bushels; hay, 48 tons.

Wheat and barley not yet threshed.

The products of other industries connected with the farm were: pork, 830 lbs; butter, 217 lbs; eggs, 131 dozen; chickens, 150 lbs.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as sewing, knitting, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, housecleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and is baked in a portable Reid oven which has a capacity of 80 loaves of 2 pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, attending to horses and cattle, milking cows, feeding pigs, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, plastering, kalsomining and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel, morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Sunday school is held; this lasts one hour and is always a profitable hour. The children take a deep interest in the study of the Holy Scriptures and are very fond of singing hymns. Some of our pupils play very well on the organ. A number of them are communicants. Two of our ex-pupils are now at Wycliffe College, Toronto, studying for Holy Orders. The conduct of our pupils has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our pupils has not been as good as last year. There has been a good deal of illness throughout the province, and our pupils came in for a share.

The children have as much outdoor exercise as is profitable. The dormitories, class-rooms and all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—This is not as good as it should be. We are reduced to one well, and we require another.

Fire Protection.—We have 8 fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, 18 hand-grenades, 12 fire-buckets and 2 axes. We carry an insurance of $5,000.

Heating.—Stoves are used in 2 of the buildings, but a furnace is used in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, and during the course of this fiscal year 4 pupils have been honourably discharged, and 3 have been admitted to the school.

Recreation.—The pupils have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, base-ball, football, leaping and racing.

The girls enjoy dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music.

They take a walk out almost daily, attended by a female member of the staff.

We try to make the children feel as comfortable and happy as possible.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,
BALCARRES, April 18, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, adjoining the reserve.

Land.—The northeast quarter of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the boundaries of the Okanees reserve, belong to the school—in all 253 acres. It is owned by the Presbyterian Church. This land is mostly covered with trees and at present is only valuable for its wood and pasture. All farming has to be carried on on land outside the school property.

Buildings.—The buildings are: the home, class-room, laundry, two stables—one log and one frame—a granary, shed, hen-house, and two root-houses. Last fall a new frame stable, 24 x 32 feet, with hay-loft, was built, the class-room was refloored and painted, and all the floors in the home were painted.

Accommodation.—The girls' dormitory has been condemned, as being too low and too long in touch with disease. We have, therefore, only proper accommodation for 12 boys and a staff of 4.

Attendance.—The year closes with an attendance of 22 children. Two of these are non-treaty—one of the non-treaty children is a day pupil. Seventeen of the number are accepted by the government; the other 3 are under age. The attendance has been regular throughout the year.

Class-room Work.—The class-room has been under the instruction of Miss Cunningham, a teacher of experience and ability. Her methods are up-to-date and she is applying them here, as far as possible. The children are making progress in reasoning, accuracy and rapidity. Owing to not having a regularly appointed teacher last year, and so many changes of teachers, the class-room work was not up to the standard, but the past winter of honest labour has done much to remedy this and the children are being brought well up in their standards. We aim at giving the best instruction possible under existing circumstances.

Farm and Garden.—Last year we threshed 614 bushels of oats. This year we threshed 700 bushels of oats and 300 bushels of wheat—making in all, 1,000 bushels of grain. The garden return was much less than last year—especially the potato crop. We had, however, sufficient vegetables to carry us safely over the winter, but none for sale. We have 57 acres of land ready for crop and garden the coming spring. At the close of the year the school owns 19 head of cattle, 3 horses, 9 pigs and 28 hens.

To our farm machinery were added a binder, mower and rake.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical housekeepers and home-makers. Throughout their school life they are passed from one department to another, that they may become familiar with all, and the last year a girl attends school, except in special cases, she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, &c. She milks one cow and cares for the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. The idea is to train her to meet and plan for all the various daily duties of a home.

The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening. They are taught the proper care of stock and to do general chores both outside and in. The system of allowing a boy when he is sixteen years old to choose a farm for himself and put in one month's breaking on it, and again the next summer to crop the land prepared and do some more breaking, is proving satisfactory. He is receiving his training in farming under the government farm instructor and is growing familiar with the conditions under which he will have to labour when he leaves school. While on his farm these two summers the school supports him the same as when he is labouring at the school. Each of the two boys who are to be discharged in a few months has several hundred bushels of wheat in his granary and need not suffer in any way, or be driven to beg from either government or church.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. The Bible is carefully studied and memorized and the child is taught to base his ideas of right and wrong on its teachings. There is religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the children have been fairly well during the past year. The boys seem to be freer from disease than the girls. Two of the girls have been under treatment all winter. It is feared that their dormitory has something to do with this and although everything is being done by way of cleanliness and ventilation, the results are not satisfactory. The long, cold winter has been somewhat trying on the health. At the time of writing, all are well with the exception of the two little girls mentioned above and they are improving.

Water Supply.—We have a good well. The water is drawn from it into the kitchen by means of a pump.

Fire Protection.—We have ladders, fire-axes and fire-pails, and water always convenient. There are two ways of escape from every bed-room.

Heat and Lighting.—One furnace and 6 stoves are used for heating the building. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games.

Ex-pupils.—The ex-pupils are all self-supporting, and not only so, but are providing comfortable homes for the future.

I have, &c.,

KATE GILLESPIE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA, April 10, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Gordon's boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated in a central location on the Gordon's reserve, about 13 miles from the agency headquarters at Kutawa, which is our post office.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is 320 acres, being the east half of section 4, township 27, range 17, west 2nd meridian. This, I believe, has been allotted for the use of the school by the government.

Its natural features are rolling prairie, which is interspersed with sloughs and small poplar bluffs.

About one-half of this land is suitable for farming, the remainder being grazing land.

Buildings.—The main building, which is used for school purposes, is a substantially built stone structure.

Separate log buildings are provided for a laundry and storehouse. The stables are built of logs, with sod roofs, and provide ample accommodation for the stock belonging to the school.

In addition to the foregoing buildings, we have a root-house and an ice-house.

Accommodation.—The school was intended to provide accommodation for 30 pupils and a staff of 4 persons.

Attendance.—The attendance at the present time is 28 pupils. We have prospects of increasing the number to the complement within a short time.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed. I may say that a fair amount of improvement has been noted. The pupils are given four and one-half hours of tuition daily.

Farm and Garden.—Five acres of oats were sown last year. We threshed 280 bushels, or an average of 56 bushels per acre. Our garden consists of 3½ acres and was very good and provided an abundance of vegetables of different kinds for the use of the school.

There is also a beautiful flower garden, lawn and summer arbour.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to care for cattle and horses, milking, gardening, ploughing and cultivating.

The girls are taught all household duties, in addition to butter-making, bread-making, sewing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. The moral conduct has been very good during the past year, and no severe punishment has been necessary.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has very much improved during the past nine months, the general healthy appearance of all the children being commented upon by the doctor and other visitors to the school.

The sanitation of the main building is as good as possible. Ventilators are placed in the ceilings of the dormitories, and during the day the windows are kept open and the building is well aired.

Some improvements will have to be made to the closets and outbuildings.

Water Supply.—The water-supply during the summer months is difficult to obtain. We have to depend largely on rain-water and that obtained from the sloughs. Some effort has been made to obtain water by digging, but so far we have not been successful in getting good water.

Fire Protection.—The appliances for fire-protection consist of 2 Babcocks, 10 hand-grenades, 11 fire-buckets, which are kept filled with water, 4 axes, 1 force-pump, which is attached to a tank in the basement, and 2 coils of hose.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with 8 wood-stoves, and the lighting is done with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Football, croquet, and swings form the general pastimes indulged in during the summer, while skating, coasting and various indoor games are indulged in in winter.

I have, &c.,

NORMAN BROWETT,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
KEESEEKOUSE (ST. PHILIPPE'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
COTÉ P.O., April 10, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Keeseekouse (St. Philippe's) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Keeseekouse (St. Philippe's) boarding school is situated on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the first meridian.

The school is built on a site near the eastern boundary line of the Keeseekouse reserve, a very suitable place on a nice elevated plateau, with a commanding view towards the west, and admirably adapted for our purpose. This land was unoccupied and Father DeCorby entered it as his homestead and there, to-day, in spite of most discouraging circumstances, stands the small boarding school of St. Philippe.

Land.—The school has at its disposal, besides a nice location, an area of 160 acres of land, belonging to the Reverend Oblate Fathers. The soil is very good and all that could be desired for the purpose of a farm.

Buildings.—The house is 32 x 60 feet, made of logs, two storeys high, well plastered inside and protected by a good coat of rough-cast outside. As it is, it is comfortable, the children seem pleased with it and so far, to my knowledge, none have thought of exchanging it for a place, which to every one, is the best in the world, home.

With the very limited means at our disposal, having had nothing but our goodwill and some small assistance from our superiors and a few generous friends, we have not been in a position to provide all the requirements which are found in like schools which have been built at greater expense.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained from a creek in barrels and pails.

Heating and Light.—The building is heated with wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps; but we hope that, ere long, all these primitive accommodations will give place to more modern equipment.

Accommodation.—The department has allowed a grant for twenty-five children to this school. We have accommodation for 30 pupils and a staff of 7 or 8 persons. At present we have at the school: 2 priests of the O.M.I order; 4 sisters of the St. André de la Croix; a lady teacher; and 28 pupils, 24 of whom are Indians and 4 of

white origin. We have thought well to admit a few white children to our school, as they are a great help to our Indian children, not only in learning the English language, but as examples of the manners and the good habits of white people.

Health and Sanitation.—With the ordinary sanitary precautions, the health of the school has been all that could be desired this year. We had no sickness of any account; only once the doctor was called for, and it was found that the case was not a serious one.

Class-room Work.—Our last returns show an attendance of 26 Indian children, classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard IV	9
" III	6
" II	7
" I	4

The programme of studies prescribed for the different standards has been followed by the teacher and the progress so far has been satisfactory.

Industries Taught.—Besides their class work, the children have their respective manual occupations. The boys attend to the general work of the farm; the girls to the inside work of the house; cooking, sewing, knitting, &c. Both boys and girls show that the Indian children have aptitude to learn and that they need only to be taught.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm is only at its start. We have only 1 acre for a garden and about 30 acres for crops. The garden has been poor on account of the worms in the spring and a lack of rain during the last part of the summer. The crop was very good, but we do not know the returns, as we have not threshed yet.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are insured for $3,000; but for fire-protection we have only a few fire-extinguishers, pails full of water, and wood and rope ladders.

Staff.—The officers of the school are: Rev. Father DcCorby, principal; Rev. Father Branillet, assistant; Sr. St. Bernard, superior; Sr. Mary, Sr. St. Jean, Sr. Flavian, assistants; Miss Nora Shannon, teacher.

The teacher receives $20 a month and board; the sisters $12 each and board. The priests receive no salaries. Each one is pleased with their lot; they have the satisfaction of seeing that they are not working in vain and that their work is to the Indian children a great benefit for which they tell them to thank God, the government and the missionaries.

I have, &c.,

J. DECORBY, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAC LA RONGE, June 18, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward the first report of the boarding school at Lac la Ronge.

Location.—The school is situated on Lac la Ronge, on the western shore, about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river that flows from Big Stone lake into Lac la Ronge. The buildings are facing south; the situation is high and dry, and

affords a fine view of the lake, the opposite shore of which at this point is many miles away, and shows only a blue line above the horizon. There are islands near, which both add to the view and afford protection from the high waves when a heavy swell is running on the open lake.

Land.—There has been no survey in this part of the country, but the school claims half a mile frontage on the lake. Most of the land near the lake is fit for cultivation, but a few hundred yards back it is mostly tamarack swamp. The land is all heavily wooded, most of the wood being poplar.

Buildings.—The main building is 80 x 26 feet, with a kitchen attached, 26 x 22 feet. Both main building and kitchen are two storeys high. The buildings are balloon frame, with 6-inch studding in the main building and 4-inch studding in the frame of the kitchen. The buildings are not yet completed. When finished, they will be weather-boarded outside and ceiled throughout inside. The kitchen was sufficiently completed to be comfortably habitable throughout the winter, but only the lower storey of the main building was fit for occupation during the cold weather. The school-room, dining-room, visitors'-room, office and sewing-room are in the lower storey, and, when completed, the dormitories and rooms for the staff will be in the upper storey. Every effort is being made to complete the buildings without delay.

There are also (1) a log building, 18 x 20 feet, with board roof. This is now used mostly for the accommodation of parents who come to visit their children at school; (2) a frame storehouse, 12 x 16 feet; (3) a log stable; (4) a smoke-house for smoking fish, the staple article of food at the school; (5) an office, 18 x 12 feet, for the use of the Indian agent. This last building is not on the school premises, but on an island about half a mile away, which is a favourite camping ground for the Indians, and has been selected as the most convenient spot for the treaty payments.

Accommodation.—There will be accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 5 or 6.

Attendance.—The school was only opened on January 1, 1907. Fifteen pupils were received on the opening day, and, by the end of the quarter, the number had about doubled. There will be no difficulty in securing the full attendance of 50, for which number the department has voted a per capita grant, but on account of the unfinished state of the buildings, it was thought better to make no effort in the meantime to complete the number.

Class-room.—The pupils are all beginners, and a great deal of progress cannot be expected in the course of three months. They are, however, on the whole exceptionally teachable, and have made a good beginning.

Farm and Garden.—About 1½ acres of land has been brought under cultivation, about ten bushels of potatoes planted, and turnips and other garden seeds sown. A beginning in stock-farming has been made by the importation of two cows and a bull. They were taken out in the end of March, and the advent of a calf since their arrival at Lac la Ronge has raised the number of cattle to 4 head. There is also a team of horses belonging to the school.

Industries.—The boys do the work around the school, including chopping wood and fishing. They will also be employed in the garden as required. The girls do scrubbing, washing, cooking, sweeping, and all other indoor work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This branch of instruction has careful attention, but, as the pupils are all children of Christian parents, they do not come to the school ignorant of religious teaching.

Health.—There has not been a case of sickness among the pupils. None of them show any symptoms of the disease (tuberculosis) which is so prevalent among Indians in some other localities.

Water Supply.—The water is all drawn from the lake, and Lac la Ronge water cannot be excelled for purity. At present it is carried by the pupils, but, if means can be found, a pipe will be laid to the lake and the water pumped wherever it may be required.

Fire Protection.—There is no special fire-protection, but, if a force-pump and pipes could be obtained, a water-tank could be located near the top of the main building, with a hose attachment, to be utilized in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is by stoves, and the lighting by lamps and candles.

Recreation.—The boys play football and other games, and the girls have swings and balls. Indoors, singing is a favourite diversion, as well as source of improvement.

General Remarks.—The work of bringing the school to such a stage that it could be opend for the reception of pupils has been slow and difficult, but the difficulties are now in the past. It will be a comparatively easy matter to complete what is unfinished in the present buildings and to add others as may be required, as well as to improve the premises generally. In clearing the land, which was covered with a dense forest, care was taken to preserve a number of trees, chiefly pine and spruce, to be both a shelter from storms in winter and heat in summer, as well as to add beauty to the surroundings.

The saw-mill is situated 3 miles from the school. It has been not only valuable but indispensable for the supply of material for the erection of the buildings, and, in the future, will make it easy to carry on any improvements that may be necessary. The buildings are an object-lesson to the Indians. No such buildings have ever been seen in that part of the country before, and I feel sure that such of the Indians as are more or less settled will soon begin to use lumber and to improve the appearance and sanitary condition of their dwellings.

The chief article of food in the school is fish, of which there is an abundant supply, easily obtainable all the year round. It is the food to which the children are accustomed, and it costs much less than any other kind of food.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACKAY,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency, Kutawa post office, and three miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's store and Touchwood Hills post office, outside of the Indian reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school comprises 160 acres, the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, belonging to the Oblate order. Of this land, about 50 acres is under cultivation. There is a large garden, prettily laid out in front of the house, trees are planted along the side of the former. On one side of the school a nice parterre surrounded with trees has been laid out. There is an avenue, 80 feet wide, and a good fence on each side.

Besides the above land the Oblate order recently secured 320 acres, the southeast and the southwest quarters of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second

meridian, about 50 acres of which is under cultivation, to enable us to meet the expenses of the school.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The school buildings include the old church, which now serves as a play-room for the boys; the main building, the basement of which comprises a large cellar, part of which is used as a root-house and dairy; on the first floor are: a kitchen, a small room for bake-oven, a pantry, refectories for sisters and pupils, one room for visitors. On the second floor: girls' dormitory, sewing-room, play-room, and sisters' apartments.

There is also a large and comfortable attic. The other part of the building, forming an angle with the first, contains on its first floor: the class-room and a chapel where the pupils assemble for morning and evening prayers. On the upper floor is the boys' dormitory. The other buildings are: the principal's house, the carpenter and blacksmith-shop, stables, a storehouse and a granary.

Accommodation.—This school has ample accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7 persons.

Attendance.—Thirty-four children attended school regularly during the year.

Class Work.—Classes are taught in the morning and in the afternoon; school hours are from nine to twelve, a.m., and from half-past one to four o'clock p.m. The programme laid down by the department is strictly followed. Much attention is paid to correct English conversation, writing, reading, arithmetic, spelling, drawing, geography and vocal music. Satisfactory progress has been noticed in all the above subjects, and many of the pupils seem to appreciate the advantages of an education.

Farm and Garden.—The area under cultivation is about 105 acres.

The acreage of crops last season was as follows: wheat, 40 acres; oats, 40 acres; barley, 5 acres; spelt, 5 acres; flax, 2 acres; potatoes, 4 acres; the remainder in cabbage, carrots, onions, turnips, pease and beets. Besides this we broke about 20 acres of new land, which we hope to crop this coming spring. I may state here that the farm is the mainstay of the school, as it cheapens living exceedingly, and has been a considerable source of cash revenue.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, rug-making and darning. The boys are taught various branches of farming, teaming, ploughing, harvesting, fencing, and mowing. When they are on the farm they are constantly under the supervision of a qualified farm instructor.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The conduct and general behaviour give great satisfaction, and it is a matter of surprise and pleasure to find how willingly they practise the lessons taught them. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been remarkably good during the whole year and I am happy to say that not one case of mortality has to be reported. The food-supply is wholesome and abundant. Besides the three regular meals, the children are given a substantial lunch in the afternoon. Cleanliness of person is insisted upon, and ventilation is well attended to.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from a well on the premises, from which water is drawn by means of a windmill, which conveys it to a tank fixed near the roof of the building, from which it is distributed by means of iron pipes throughout the building. About a dozen barrels are placed under eave-troughs to receive the rain-water for the laundry.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, twelve fire-pails which are always kept filled with water, fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are kept in convenient places through the building.

Heating.—The building is heated by sixteen stoves. Lamps burning coal oil supply the light.

We have to go about six or eight miles to get fire-wood.

Recreation.—In winter-time the pupils are supplied with different games, music, singing and outdoor exercises and indoor amusements common to their age. In the summer months the boys take great delight in football, swings, croquet, archery and gymnastic exercises; and the girls, in playing, singing, and games. The boys and girls are generally fond of music. Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

General Remarks.—We have a competent staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the welfare of our Indian wards, and are striving in every way for the uplifting of this race, for whom our government is doing so much.

In my estimation a good advance has been made of an all-round nature during the past year.

In conclusion, I have great pleasure in bearing grateful testimony to the lively interest taken in our work by Mr. Murison, our agent, who visits us regularly, and who has throughout assisted us, whenever in his power to do so, by thought, word and deed, and we have always found him most kind and considerate.

I found, when there has been necessity for their services, that the Royal North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MAGNAN,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, April 20, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land.—About 7 or 8 acres of land is fenced in and set apart for school purposes: buildings, gardens and playgrounds. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are three separate frame houses, put up at different periods, but now connected by winding staircases from top to bottom of the buildings. The main building is 45 x 35 feet, three storeys high. On the first floor is the junior class-room, 25 x 35 feet; this room serves as boys' recreation-hall in winter; pupils' dining-room, 20 x 35 feet. On the second floor is the senior class-room, 23 x 25 feet, girls' sewing and recreation-room, 20 x 35 feet, pupils' infirmary, 12 x 25 feet. The third storey is one vast room, 45 x 30 feet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. All the other rooms are $9\frac{3}{4}$ feet high. The attic, which is well ventilated and lighted, is used as a wardrobe and store-room for girls' clothing.

The second building is 26 x 36 x 33 feet high. On first floor: dining-rooms for staff, 13 x 16 feet; kitchen, 20 x 26 feet. Second floor: private chapel for sisters and pupils, 26 x 36 feet. The third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 feet, 8 feet high. To this building is attached the storehouse and pantries. The third building was

the first erected; it is 25 x 30 feet, two storeys high, and is the sisters' house. The new building is not painted yet, and the old buildings need repainting. We hope to have this work done during this coming summer.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The average attendance this term has been 33. There have been 5 discharges and 7 admissions since last July.

Class-room Work.—The teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed is followed. The class-room work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils show a great love for study. Half an hour each day is given to singing. The pupils form the choir of the church; they sing Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden.—About 3 acres of land are cultivated for gardening. All kinds and sufficient vegetables are raised with very good success. Both boys and girls take an active part in garden work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of horses and cows; the preparing of fuel, bakery and cobbling. A good reward and pleasure for them is to go out to the hay camp for a few weeks to help with the work. The girls are taught and carefully trained in all branches of housekeeping: cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning. All the pupils' clothes, boys' suits included, are made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given twice a week; morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. Respect and obedience for all authority is continually inculcated and insisted upon. The pupils' conduct has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The pupils' health has been remarkably good during the year. Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, is the medical officer, and visits the school frequently. We also had the honour of a visit from Dr. Bryce, chief medical officer of the department. He found the pupils remarkably well: plump and healthy. There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school: good and daily ventilation, disinfectants and plenty of fresh air.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well, a few yards from the house. The water is brought to the house by horse and water-cart.

Fire Protection.—One well, ladders, pails, axes; barrels of water in summer are kept in readiness. From both boys' and girls' dormitories are exits on either side, a stairway leading down to the first floor, and an outside door at foot of stairs. The stairway is wide, winding and well-lighted.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by means of 13 wood stoves, the house is warm. Coal-oil lamps suspended from the ceiling in the pupils' apartments furnish light.

Recreation.—Three hours of recreation,—four in summer—are given to the pupils daily. All recreation is taken in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. Swings, football, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating are the chief amusements. Pupils are very fond of reading, several subscribe to a young folk's magazine. During the summer holidays a couple of weeks camping out on the side of a nice lake is greatly enjoyed, and seems to do good to the pupils' health.

General Remarks.—Among the improvements of this last fiscal year, not yet mentioned in this report, is the completion of the new building begun in 1905; the furnishing of the main building with ceilings, divisions, cupboards and renewing flooring. The cost of the new building and repairs on others, amount to $4,000. New automatic desks and black-boards were put in the senior class-room. This school was inspected by Inspector Chisholm on March 18 and 19. He seemed well satisfied with the progress of the pupils and the improvements made since his last visit.

In closing this report, I wish to convey my thanks to the officials of the department, one and all, for the aid and visits which they kindly extended to us.

I have, &c.,

E. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, April 15, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of the Onion Lake Church of England boarding school under my charge, for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve and about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land.—There are about 30 acres of land in connection with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings.—The present school-house is a new frame building, 30 x 40 feet, three storeys high, now finished and painted throughout. The lower floor is finished with steel ceiling and will be divided when required into two class-rooms.

The second floor, also finished with steel ceilings, is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the older boys, and is reached by an outside stair; while the third floor is one large dormitory without partitions, and is reached by an inside stair from the second floor. Great care has been taken in providing for ventilation and light.

The three-storeyed log building, 24 x 28 feet, previously used for laundry and boys' dormitories, has been entirely given up for laundry and hospital work, and the two upper storeys will be plastered and fitted up as a hospital this summer. Between these two buildings stands a smaller log building, 20 x 22 feet, and 2 storeys high. The lower floor is divided into 2 rooms, one of which is used for a store-room for clothing and the other is occupied by workmen engaged about the mission. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room and is reached by an outside stair.

Near-by is a store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, all used for storing provisions, *i.e.*, flour, beef, pork, &c.

The building which forms the quarters for the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of 6 buildings put up at different times, but all connected. Any one of the 4 outer doors gives access to the whole building, which is 60 feet square. On the lower floor are the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, 2 dining-rooms, 2 bed-rooms, dispensary, kitchen, bakery and pantry. The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. These last are two large rooms, 24 x 36 feet, and 20 x 24 feet, without partitions and one outer door leading to a balcony, with an outside stair so that a fire-escape and good free ventilation are both provided.

There is a good cellar, 20 x 30 x 7 feet. Our stables have been enlarged and finished until they are second to none in this place.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for 70 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular except in occasional cases of sickness.

Class-room Work.—The children have done good work and made marked progress during the 9 months.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm land covers about 5 acres. We raised this year vegetables to supply the entire household. The work was done by the staff and pupils.

Industries Taught.—The boys are being taught carpentering and painting and building, principally. They also have the care of the horses, cows, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught general housework, *i.e.*, cooking, baking, washing and ironing, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this part of their education and each one of the staff realizes that, without this, all other work is wasted. We do not aim so much to teach the tenets of any particular church as to teach the simple gospel, the aim being to lead them to Christ.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good throughout the nine months, although we have had a very mild epidemic of chicken-pox. All the cases have been isolated and quarantined.

Water Supply.—This is ample, three wells being used for the house, laundry and stock.

Fire Portection.—Two small chemical fire-extinguishers, pails, axes, plenty of water and constant watchfulness as to stoves, stove-pipes, lamps and chimneys, are all the protection we have.

Heating.—All our buildings are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, we use top-draught stoves so that it is almost impossible for them to get at the fire.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings and athletics, which include the cross-cut saw and wood pile.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
WHITEWOOD P.O., May 10, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting herewith the twenty-second annual report of the Round Lake boarding school for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake, adjoining the Crooked Lakes reserves.

Land.—There is about 320 acres of land in connection with the school, being the south half of section 23, township 18, range 3, west of the second meridian; also 22 acres, part of section 14, adjoining.

The land is good for farming purposes.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows : the main building, built of frame on stone foundation, two storeys, with a basement under the whole. This building contains waiting-rooms, dining-rooms, parlours, rooms for members of the staff, kitchen, laundry and store-rooms.

The school-house, a frame building, 24 x 42 feet, on a stone foundation in which are the class-rooms, boys' dormitory and rooms for teacher and farmer.

A barn in which are stable and granary.

Accommodation.—The buildings will accommodate 70 pupils with a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular; there are 34 names on the roll and an average attendance of about 30.

Class-room Work.—This has been very encouraging under the able management of the teachers, Miss Sahlmark and Mr. Mills. The programme of studies provided by the department for Indian schools has been followed and the progress made by the pupils has been very good.

Farm and Garden.—The year has been prosperous and the work in this department has been helpful to the boys and to the school. About 100 acres is under cultivation; the yield of wheat was 30 bushels to the acre and oats 60. The garden supplied the school with all the vegetables we required; the herd of cattle supplied us with all the beef, butter and milk we could consume.

Industries Taught.—The only industries taught are farming for the boys and general housework for the girls. The girls are becoming expert in baking, cooking, laundry work, plain, and fancy needle-work, dressmaking and all the little things that are necessary in a well regulated family. The boys become acquainted with farm implements and dairy work. Each boy is expected to give 2 hours' work each day towards the support of the school and any work done above this is paid for by the school. A boy that is capable of driving a team is paid 10 cents an hour, and in this way a boy may, by attending school in the forenoon and working in the afternoon, earn 50 cents or $3 in the week, and thus, by the time he leaves school at the age of 18, may possess enough to give him a start in farming. One of our boys, now aged 17, has 3 splendid oxen, 3 cows, 3 calves, 1 horse, and $100 in the bank, earned at the school. We thus try to start our boys on their own farms before they leave us.

Four of our boys have been breaking on their own farms during the summer, each having about 20 acres ready for crop in the spring and each driving his own team, earned at the school. We have now a yoke of oxen for every boy that is able to drive them.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is the most important part of the work of the school. All the other work is subservient to this. The great object of the school is to try to build up Christian characters. We have our morning and evening devotions and religious exercises; also the Sabbath school and the regular Sabbath services.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has been good, not a single case of severe illness during the year. There is not a single case of scrofula in the school. This we attribute, by the blessing of God, to large and well ventilated bed-rooms, much outdoor exercise and abundant supply of plain and wholesome food, rolled oats and cream, fresh beef and vegetables, good bread and butter, eggs, fruit, fish, &c.

Water Supply.—There is a well in close proximity to the house, from which water is pumped by windmill to a large tank in the garret, giving a good supply of water.

Fire Protection.—There are fire-escapes leading from all the bed-rooms, stove-pipes and flues are kept in good repair, ladders, fire-pails and water kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by furnace and stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In the winter, skating, toboganning and indoor games; in summer, football, boating, riding, climbing the hills, skipping ropes and fishing are the recreations most enjoyed.

General Remarks.—In conclusion we wish to express our appreciation of the interest taken in our school by our agent, Mr. Millar, and of the courtesy and kindness of other members of the department who visited us.

I have, &c.,

H. McKAY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
THUNDERCHILD'S (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,
DELMAS P.O., March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is adjacent to Thunderchild's reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission, and within half a mile of Delmas station. This school is on the south side of the Saskatchewan river, and is beautiful for situation. It would be difficult to find a more suitable site.

Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast one-quarter section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented.

Building.—The school building is frame, built on a stone foundation, and is two storeys high. On the first floor are 5 rooms, viz.: class-room, children's refectory, sisters' refectory and sewing-room in the same apartment, kitchen and parlour. On the second floor are 3 rooms: 2 dormitories and 1 bed-room for the sisters. We have no infirmary.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 20 children and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The register shows an attendance of 20 children (the number allowed by the department), but the actual attendance is somewhat in excess of that number.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies authorized by the department has been adhered to, as much as possible. The progress is generally good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—Last year, owing to the dry weather, our crop was not as good as the preceding one. Barely sufficient vegetables for our requirements were raised.

Industries Taught.—In manual work the girls are taught sewing, cooking and the very necessary art of good housekeeping.

The boys assist with both the outside and inside work. They carry all the water needed, attend to the wood and render all help they can in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily in school. The example of religious life and the influence of a religious teaching body among the children, tends to render them docile and obedient to their superiors. The conduct of the children is so good that seldom is it necessary to have recourse to punishment.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died the fifth of this month of an hereditary disease—consumption. The health of the children is quite good, with the exception of one of our big boys, who seems to have hard work to recover from a cold. It is hoped that with good treatment he will come out all right.

Water Supply.—There is a good well, which is amply sufficient for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection.—There is but one ladder on the house that could be used in case of fire. Barrels of water and axes are placed in convenient positions. As is seen, our means of escape, should fire break out, are rather inadequate.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by wood stoves. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—In a pleasant yard in front of the school, recreation is indulged in. Much attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much

as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreations.

General Remarks.—We were delighted to welcome Mr. C. J. Johnson, with the inspector, in November last. This having been his first visit here, he was astonished and greatly pleased at the children's work, and at the order and discipline manifested throughout.

In closing, I should like to express my high appreciation of the very valuable help rendered us in our work by our very worthy inspector, Mr. W. J. Chisholm, and I must also acknowledge the zealous co-operation of our good agent, Mr. George Day.

I have, &c.,

H. DELMAS, *priest, O.M.I.,*
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, March 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of March 5, the following report in connection with this school for the nine months just ended is respectfully submitted:—

Location.—The school is located on the high, south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, and about two miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. The place is beautiful for situation, overlooking towards the north the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point on the Canadian Northern railway), and the two rivers already mentioned, with their picturesque valleys; to the south the Eagle Hill range, and a vast extent of country in all directions. The school buildings are erected on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with certain changes and additions rendered necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Honourable David Laird, the present Indian commissioner, when he was the first lieutenant-governor of the then Northwest Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the Northwest Council of those days.

Land.—In the immediate vicinity of the buildings we have a reserve of 566 acres, and one of 376 acres, 3 miles east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is; the latter is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is in township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, the principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for 150 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—Four boys and seven girls were discharged during the past nine months. One boy and three girls were admitted during the same period. There have not been any deaths. We begin the incoming year with 59 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden.—We have about 60 acres cultivated, about 6 of this being worked as a garden and potato patch.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework are taught the pupils.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention, as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, and Sunday school, shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of Holy Scripture each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of 'The King's Daughters' among the girls, and 'The King's Sons' amongst the boys, and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years, with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—We have been blessed with good health throughout the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Water Supply.—We have plenty of water of the best quality in our wells.

Fire Protection.—We have a number of hand-grenades, Babcock fire-extinguishers, axes, and pails of water placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a fresh supply of water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the upper two tanks and lead down to the lower floors, where the rubber hose connects with them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extendng from it to each storey. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand.

Heating.—This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the only fuel used.

Lighting.—Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation.—Swings, football, hockey and other games, with plenty of outdoor exercise are provided.

Ex-pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their environment is very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at general work, some at carpentering. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession, whether they afterwards use it on the reserve or keep on at work amongst the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is to be hoped many of them will. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; one is at present attending college taking a university course with a view to entering the ministry; another has completed his college course and been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church—he is married to an English lady, and they are both doing a remarkably good work in charge of one of our boarding schools and missions. Nearly all of the girls that have been discharged are married—most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much, when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very

evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of their ex-pupils. The schools properly and systematically worked are the true way to solve the Indian problem. There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living and that of those reserves that are without them.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the great work of teaching, training, and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand by and by. I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy, and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

I have, &c.,
E. MATHESON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
LEBRET P.O., April 8, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated in the picturesque Qu'Appelle valley, 18 miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway main line and 7 miles south of a branch line of that railway. It is not situated on a reserve, but is centrally located for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills, and Sioux reserves.

Land.—The area of land belonging to this school and immediately surrounding it comprises about 509 acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the 2nd meridian; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections; about 14 acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated; about 145 acres on the west side of section 2. This is nearly all coulee and side hills, covered with scrub, but was required for a roadway to the farm on top of the hill. About 290 acres or the east half of section 10 is badly cut up by hills and ravines, but has some arable land, it affords fair pasturage in wet seasons; 80 acres or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14 is good land, but badly cut by sloughs.

Besides the above and about 5 miles northwest of the school we have three quarter-sections reserved for hay purposes; of these the northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13 west of the 2nd meridian, was bought by the department for hay purposes, has some arable land, but is much broken by sloughs. The other sections are northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, both west of the 2nd meridian. All the above parcels of land are fenced with barb-wire.

Buildings.—The new school comprises three separate buildings, viz.: main building, size 120 x 50 feet, will be used for kitchen and dining-room in basement, office and store on first floor, chapel and private rooms on second floor, and hospital on third floor. Girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, is now occupied and used for play-room, dormitories and class-rooms. The boys' building is the same size as the girls' and used for the same purposes.

Accommodation.—The new school will easily accommodate 225 pupils and staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been satisfactory. There were 235 pupils enrolled at the end of March; 112 boys and 123 girls.

Class-room Work.—The work here has been satisfactory. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	44	49	93
" II.	27	16	43
" III.	19	25	44
" IV.	22	20	42
" V.	10	10	
" VI.	3	3	

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day and are learning English rapidly. The higher standards attend class one-half day and work at the different trades the other half. Sometimes in busy seasons on the farm or in the garden all the boys are engaged at outside work under the supervision of the teachers.

Farm and Garden.—The area of land expected to be under cultivation this coming season will be about 350 acres, 175 acres under wheat, 125 under oats, 20 under barley and 30 under potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, mangolds and rape. About twenty boys are attached to the farm and worked as required, the other boys and girls as their turn came did the milking and all assisted on the farm at busy times.

Stock.—Our stock is in fair condition and comprises 36 head of cattle, 28 head of horses, 53 pigs and about 125 poultry.

Blacksmith Shop.—Two boys worked at this trade and a fair amount of custom work was done besides the work required for the school.

Shoe Shop.—Six boys are at work in this shop making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Bake Shop.—Four boys assist in this shop besides doing all the baking for the institution; the slaughtering and curing of beef and pork is also done.

Carpenter Shop.—Six boys worked in this shop. A great amount of work was done for the school and outsiders in carpentry, repairing carriages and implements, also cabinet-making.

Tinsmith Shop.—Two boys are employed here repairing and doing custom work.

Girls' Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work and make their own clothes and also the greater part worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in summer and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—The vice principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class.

Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been much better than last year owing to the improved sanitary arrangements installed in the new building. The physician in charge inspects regularly and the health of the pupils is given the best of attention.

Water Supply.—Pure water is obtained from four wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire protection, is brought from the lake about three hundred yards through a two-inch pipe into two fifteen hundred gallon air-pressure tanks.

Fire Protection.—The system of fire-protection is very complete. The fifty-foot hose on each flat of the main, boys', and girls' buildings are connected with the air-

pressure tanks. There are also two McRobie seventy-five gallon chemical tanks with 50 feet of hose attached on each flat of the main and girls' buildings, with electrical attachments. Besides the above there are 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers in convenient places throughout the whole institution.

Heating and Lighting.—Two Gurney one-pipe steam boilers furnish heat for the main building, and one Gurney boiler in each of the girls' and boys' buildings. A Siche gas plant supplies the light in all three buildings. Coal oil and wood are used in the shops.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the principal sports for the boys in summer, and in winter skating and hockey. The girls play football also, which is considered a healthy exercise.

General Remarks.—Among the number of people of distinction who visited the school last year were the Governor General, Earl Grey, on October 13, Hon. A. E. Forget, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, and the Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, on November 19.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONARD,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on an Indian reserve.

A half section of land was originally purchased by the department for the use of the school; and in 1903 the government reserved an additional section.

The soil is a stiff clay, which can only be worked by heavy teams. Wheat, oats, barley, vegetables and small fruits yield well.

The land in its natural state was treeless prairie, and was evidently part of the feeding grounds of great herds of buffalo.

Maple, ash, poplar, and elm trees have been planted by the walks and fences; also in belts as wind-breaks about the buildings and gardens. Some of these are now from twelve to fourteen feet high, making the grounds much more attractive and overcoming the monotonous sameness of the prairie.

Buildings.—The main building is of brick, two storeys high. The central part contains the office, dispensary, reception-room, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room and scullery, on the first floor. On the second floor are the bed-rooms for the staff and a small dormitory for the small boys. Boys' quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. The boys' dormitory, clothing store-room, lockers and bath-room are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, bath-room and clothing store-room are on the second floor. On the first floor are two well-lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, small cistern, and storm-sash room.

The other buildings are a two-storey brick veneer residence for the principal, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, laundry, ice-house, carpenter-shop, engine-house and blacksmith-shop.

The farm buildings are: barn with horse-stable underneath; cow-stable, hog-pen, small implement-shed, and poultry-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 150 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—During the past year the attendance was about 64.

Class-room Work.—The class-room is graded as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	VI	5
"	V	11
"	IV	9
"	III	16
"	II	6
"	I	17

The course of study outlined by the department for the use of Indian schools is followed.

Farm and Garden.—We consider this a very important part of the industrial training for boys.

The farm last year produced 1,500 bushels of wheat, 2,300 bushels of oats, 80 bushels of barley, and 300 bushels of potatoes.

The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

All the threshing for the school and the threshing for many of the neighbours has been done for the past four years by the pupils and ex-pupils with the steam thresher owned by the school.

Industries Taught.—All the boys are taught the care and feeding of horses, cattle and hogs, and are given practical instruction in the use of farm implements and machinery, and also garden tools.

Carpenter Shop.—Six boys received instruction in this department. Besides doing a great deal of repairing on the buildings and also on farm implements and machinery, they have done such new work as making tables, chairs, sash, doors, whiffletrees, neckyokes, wagon-axles and poles, gates, stairs, ladders and numerous smaller articles.

Printing Office.—A number of the boys have become expert typesetters. The work is useful in connection with class-room work, as it gives training in spelling and English composition.

Engine-room.—Six boys have received instruction in the care and running of the steam engine. Two of our boys were running engines during the threshing season last fall; both having passed examinations in steam engineering before a government inspector.

Girls' Department.—All the girls learn cooking, baking and sewing, how to set and wait on tables; also laundry work. In the sewing the girls learn to cut, fit and make their own dresses. A number of ex-pupils have gone out to service, earning good wages and giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training.—When the weather is favourable, the pupils and staff attend the Sunday morning service in the Presbyterian church, Regina. Sunday school is held in the school-room every Sunday afternoon and service in the evening. Every morning and evening the staff and pupils assemble for prayers in the school-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of staff and pupils has been good. One boy—Basil Contois—died at the school last summer of consumption. He was isolated, living for the last months in a tent, where he received the best medical attention and most careful nursing. There are a few cases of scrofulous lumps; some of these have been operated on with the surgeon's knife with marked success.

Water Supply.—Water of an excellent quality is obtained from wells at a depth of 95 feet.

Fire Protection.—Hose-reels on hydrants in main halls are connected by inch-and-a-half pipes with water tanks in the attic. There is also a McRobie fire-extinguisher, six Stempel extinguishers, and a number of hand-grenades.

Heating and Lighting.—The main buildings are heated by steam from a thirty-horse-power boiler in the basement. The laundry, carpenter-shop, printing office and bake-shop have to be heated by stoves.

The light used is acetylene gas made in a 'Siche' machine. The cost of lighting is greater than with oil. The carbide for the manufacture of the gas is expensive in the west; partly due to the fact that we are required to pay double first-class freight.

Recreation.—During the summer the boys play football, baseball and other outdoor games; the girls play basket-ball. In the winter skating, hockey and coasting are the principal outdoor sports.

General Remarks.—The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from the eastern provinces and also from Europe, who chance to be stopping over in Regina, take advantage of the nearness of the school to get a glimpse of Indians and of the educational work being done among them. Most of these visitors show surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that many of them are so apt in their studies and work.

The farm and garden contribute very much to the maintenance of the school; and also give the boys the kind of practical training they will need in after years. The traction engine has been made to do good work both in running the shop machinery and in the threshing season. It is also of value in interesting some of the brighter boys in the school work. Several boys who learned steam engineering at the school were running steam-threshing engines on their own reserve last fall.

During the past winter it was impossible to secure sufficient fuel of a kind suitable for use in our steam furnace. After some experimenting, and attaching a special door and grate it was found that straw gave good results as a fuel. This was used as a fuel, in the steam furnace only, for about two months. The greatest objection to its use is the litter it caused about the back entrance and in the basement. This could be overcome by having the straw baled before hauling to the building.

I have, &c.,

R. B. HERON,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, May 28. 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was inspected in January. The staff at that time included Rev. E. Matheson as principal; Mrs. Matheson, matron; Miss Annie Edge, assistant matron and nurse; Miss Nellie Hayes, seamstress; Mrs. Lewis, cook; Miss Gladys

Barnes, laundress; Mrs. Scott, baker; J. H. Scott, farmer; J. M. Brown, teacher; W. H. Lewis, general assistant; H. L. Moynaghan, carpenter; and J. Fawcett, night-watchman.

The attendance has fallen off considerably during the past year, the numbers discharged being largely in excess of those admitted. The field for recruiting has in the past been restricted practically to the reserves of the Battleford agency, and Red Pheasant's and Moosomin's bands contribute half the present attendance. It is now becoming necessary to look farther abroad for pupils.

In their class work the pupils are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	1	9	10
" II.	2	4	6
" III.	5	14	19
" IV.	8	2	10
" V.	8	..	8
" VI.	2	..	2
Total.	26	29	55

During the past two years there have been six different teachers in charge of the class-room, some of them but poorly qualified, while others appear to have taken but slight interest in the success of their work. In consequence of this mainly, the condition of the class work is not at present very satisfactory.

There is great difficulty in obtaining properly trained teachers, and still greater in securing teachers who are not interested in a homestead or some other enterprise which divides their interest and impairs their usefulness.

The industrial training of the pupils is systematic and thorough, the principal departments being under the direction of experienced and competent officers.

The girls are in an excellent state of discipline, effected not by means of harshnsse, but through the kindness, firmness, and tact of the officers in charge of them. The boys also are obedient to those over them, and all are mannerly.

For some time past there has been no drill of any description, and the calisthenics of the pupils, especially the boys, has been neglected.

The duties of the female officers are well supervised by the matron, and carefully and faithfully carried out in detail. The dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and every other portion of the residence are in a perfect state of order and cleanliness.

In the bath-rooms a great improvement has been made, and they are now as well fitted up and as comfortable as could be desired. They are convenient to the dormitories, well heated, dry, and clean; the floors are oiled; water is supplied by taps, one at each basin, one at each bath, and one at the boiler where bath-water is heated; towels are conveniently arranged, and new enamelled baths have been installed.

The heating of the main building is effected by means of three furnaces and several stoves, and it is comfortable in the severest weather.

The fire-appliances consist of 12 axes, 17 buckets, 18 hand-grenades, 17 extinguishers, a McRobie chemical engine and 500 feet of hose, all of which is conveniently distributed throughout the buildings.

The accounts are kept by the principal, and the finances of the school are in good condition. The chief source of revenue outside the departmental grants is the farm, from which, during the six months ended December 31, $1,250 was contributed toward the maintenance of the institution, while only $200 was expended upon this department.

The ex-pupils of this school are now a considerable element on the reserves of the Battleford agency, and for the most part they are giving a good account of themselves, those recently discharged being on the whole a credit to the institution.

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in the latter part of November.

The staff includes Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Sister St. Stanislaus, directress; and five other reverend sisters.

There are in attendance 12 boys and 8 girls; total, 20 pupils, which is the number the school is authorized to admit.

The pupils all appeared healthy and strong, and all were present at the examination of classes. They are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	3	3	6
" II.	4	2	6
" IV.	4	2	6
" V.	1	1	2
Total.	12	8	20

The classes were examined in the regular subjects of the programme and were found to be fairly proficient and very uniformly advanced. The methods of instruction employed are adapted to the age and capacity of the pupils.

The class-room is small but well arranged, and for the most part complete in its equipment.

The dormitories are in perfect condition and sufficiently large for the attendance.

The kitchen and dining-room are of suitable proportions, plainly and conveniently furnished, and in excellent order.

The conduct of the children is good, and it is seldom found necessary to resort to punishment of any severe kind. Rewards, which are freely employed, take the form of play-things for the smaller ones, and holidays, drives, and special privileges for the larger pupils. These children almost all entered school between five and six years of age, and hence the complete and easy control that continues to be exercised over them.

With the exception of a few who are orphans, and consequently have no homes to visit, they are all allowed three weeks' leave at a convenient time during the summer, and for the most part also a few days at New Year's. No difficulty has been experienced in securing their punctual return at the expiration of the stated period of their leave.

ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on March 18 and 19.

The staff remains the same as at last inspection and consists of Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., principal; Sister Ste. Prudentienne, superioress; with the assistance of eight other reverend sisters.

The enrolment includes 45 grant-earning pupils and 19 for whom no grant is allowed, the latter being white children and half-breeds.

The non-treaty children enrolled are all in attendance, but several of the treaty children are absent for various causes. Those present at examination were graded as follows:—

	Treaty.			Non-Treaty.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	3	10	13	1	6	7
" II.	2	3	5	..	3	3
" III.	4	2	6	3	3	6
" IV.	3	5	8	..	3	3
Total.	12	20	32	4	15	19

The class work is conducted with the utmost punctuality and regularity. Writing and written exercises generally and drawing are neatly executed. A fair acquaintance is shown with elementary grammar and geography. Reading and arithmetic show in some degree the results of imitation and not sufficient independence of thought. Singing is taught regularly, and practice in recitations and dialogues is given, which has a good effect.

The facilities for class work have been greatly improved through the provision of two well equipped class-rooms instead of one as formerly.

A careful system of recording merits and demerits is in use, which extends to class work and to general conduct and obedience; and an honour-roll is made out at the end of each month, based on the month's record.

Extensive improvements have been made in the main building by the rearrangement, finishing, and painting of the interior; the raising, repairing and remodelling of the convent, or residence of the sisters, adjacent to the school; and the connecting of the two by a new structure, 40 x 36 feet, and consisting of three storeys. The additional space thus secured affords a very convenient chapel, the second class-room, already referred to, and a commodious kitchen; while in the general rearrangement many minor conveniences have also been secured.

The building is heated by eighteen stoves, which consume a large quantity of fuel, entail much work, and are no slight source of danger. Two furnaces of medium capacity would suffice for the heating of the building and would afford economy of fuel, convenience, and safety.

Among the ex-pupils of this school, many of whom are now found on the reserves of the agency, I observed Pierre Harper, at Onion Lake, and Francis Dion, at Long Lake, as very creditable young men, and exhibiting the benefits of the education and training they had received.

ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on March 25 and 26. At that date the staff included Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal; Mrs. Matheson, M.D., matron; D. H. Cameron, teacher; Miss Bennett, assistant matron for girls; Miss Kemp, assistant matron for boys; Miss McMullen, housekeeper; Miss Ellen Singer, cook; W. Buchannan, general guardian of boys.

There are in attendance 16 grant-earning pupils and 41 non-treaty children who are maintained at the expense of the principal.

The treaty children belong to the Onion Lake and Saddle Lake reserves, while those not in treaty come from various settlements, nearer and more remote, from Moose Lake, Victoria, Beaver Lake, Edmonton, and other points to the west, and from Duck Lake, far to the east.

Mr. Cameron, the teacher, holds a second-class professional certificate, and has some experience in public school work. His methods are well studied and logical, and his control of his numerous classes is quiet and complete.

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Treaty.			Non-Treaty		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	4	1	5	11	15	26
" II.	1	..	1	2	4	6
" III.	1	1	2	2	4	6
" IV.	2	2	4	1	2	3
" V.	2	2	4	..	..	..
Total.	10	6	16	16	25	41

In the class examination I found the pupils bright and interested in their lessons. Answers were rendered promptly, though in a rather low tone. In reading the pupils

show good articulation and fair expression. Number work shows but poor results, as the teacher is obliged, through lack of time, to teach all the grades, including over fifty pupils, simultaneously within the space of one hour each day. A well constructed time-table is followed, and most of the remaining subjects have been receiving due attention.

Of pupils recently discharged, two deserve mention. Minnie Painter, discharged at eighteen years, is now married to a white man and living on a farm near Lloydminster. Annie Faithful, discharged at sixteen, is living respectably with her parents at Frog Lake, and has brought with her to her home some of the influences of her school life.

The buildings have been painted and otherwise improved, and are now comfortable and convenient, besides presenting an attractive appearance.

MONTREAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 23.

There was an enrolment of 49 pupils; an average attendance for twelve months of 14; and there were 34 present at inspection.

For a few days at Christmas and about Easter, and for about a month at midsummer, when a large part of the band camp at the south end of the lake, where the school is situated, the attendance is large, the daily average at such times being practically the same as the total enrolment. But for the remainder of the year the attendance is small, and during the best hunting season, when even those whose dwellings are near the school scatter abroad, it is almost nil.

Mr. J. R. Jette, an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College, is teacher and at the same time overseer of the band.

Owing to the irregularity of the attendance the progress of the pupils is by no means uniform. They are classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	19	19	38
" II.	3	2	5
" III.	2	4	6
Total.	24	25	49

The building, which has been recently erected, is 28 x 22 feet, with 18 foot ceiling. The walls are of spruce logs, the foundation logs being tamarack and well raised and supported on stones. The building is a very comfortable one, but is marred by the use of mud instead of lime plaster, owing to the failure of the overseer to have a small kiln of lime burned for this purpose.

The surroundings of the school would be capable of much improvement in the way of cleaning up and beautifying. There is scope here for the exercise of taste and enthusiasm on the part of the teacher and the Indians under his charge if he had an inclination in this direction. It is difficult to see how he could occupy the long summer evenings with greater pleasure and advantage to himself, his pupils, and his neighbours.

THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on November 27.

There were seven pupils enrolled, seven present at inspection. The daily average attendance for a year was only a little over two, but for October and November it is nearly six.

The pupils are classified thus: standard I, 6; standard II, 1.

The progress is very slight. It is difficult to find anything the pupils know, or to frame a question in such a way as to get an answer.

The teacher is Solomon Buller, a recently discharged pupil of the Battleford industrial school. His scholarship is sufficient, but he lacks the special training necessary for this work, and like many inexperienced youths appears also to lack a sense of responsibility in regard to the discharge of his duties.

I visited this school again on December 18. There were four pupils present, all in the first standard.

There were some slight evidences of an effort on the part of the teacher to improve the methods of instruction employed, and I suggested briefly some useful exercises by which the ordinary routine of the day could be varied with pleasure to the pupils as well as great advantage.

DAY SCHOOL ON THE STONY RESERVE.

This school was inspected on December 11.

There were 7 pupils enrolled and 5 present at inspection. The average attendance for twelve months was slightly under 5 pupils daily. There are only 7 children of school age on the reserve.

The pupils are still all in standard I, and progress is not very apparent. There are, however, signs of awakening intelligence traceable to school exercises.

The teacher has but little influence over the Indians, and apparently the children seldom come to school until the teacher goes after them, which frequently causes the work of the day to be very late beginning.

The building is comfortable and the equipment sufficient.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on December 13.

There were 12 pupils enrolled, and 8 present at examination, besides 2 who were under school age. The daily average attendance for the past year was nearly 6.

The classification of the pupils in their school work is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I..	5	5	10
Standard III..	2	..	2
Total..	7	5	12

Mrs. Jefferson continues in charge of the school, and the progress of the pupils is fairly satisfactory. The advancement in actual book work is not great, but the knowledge they have acquired and the training they have received are of a kind that they can use, and which shows in their daily conduct and speech.

An effort is made by the teacher to render the school comfortable and attractive, the consequence of which is that parents send their children willingly. The attendance is not large, because most of the children of school age are at the industrial school.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

The school was inspected on January 14.

There were 9 pupils enrolled and 6 present at inspection. There were 192 days of school in the twelve months ended December 31, and the daily average attendance for this period was nearly 6.

Mr. C. T. Desmarais is still in charge, and the results of the work are a little better than formerly. He has had slightly better success in overcoming the indifference of the parents and securing a more regular attendance.

The pupils' homes, in winter at least, are within a reasonable distance of the school.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on January 14.

There were 11 pupils enrolled, and 7 present at examination. There were 205 days of school in the twelve months to December 31, and the daily average for that period was 4 pupils.

The teacher is Miss Agnes Calvert, twenty years of age, and of sufficient attainments as to scholarship. Several teachers have had charge of this school for short periods in recent years, most of them without training for the work and some of them without much interest in it. Accordingly, there is but little ground to look for marked results. Miss Calvert is, however, engaging in her duties with much earnestness, and her efforts are likely to be attended with satisfactory results.

There are 9 pupils in standard I, and 2 in standard II. The pupils show interest in their exercises and answer cheerfully. As a variation of ordinary studies the pupils are taught knitting, which in the meantime serves as manual training, and may some day be of a practical value.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Emmanuel college, the Duck Lake boarding school, and most of the day schools of the Duck Lake and Carlton agencies were not inspected during the period under review.

I have, &c.,
W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.
BALCARRES, SASK., April 12, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the different schools in this inspectorate which I visited during the past nine months.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about 4 miles from the town of Kamsack on the Canadian Northern railway. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

I found the school on my visits in the usual good order. There was a fine crop again last year, which goes to show that with proper cultivation grain can be grown at Pelly.

The class-room work of this school is of a high order, and there are some very clever children.

The girls are trained in all lines of housework and the boys in all lines of farming.

Additional fire-protection has been provided for the school since my last inspection. I have not made a regular inspection of this school in the last nine months, but hope to make an inspection this coming summer.

This school is under the management of the Rev. W. McWhinney, who is energetic and practical in every way.

KEESEEKOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The attendance at this school is good and the class-room work has greatly improved since my first visit.

The school will have a small farm in operation next year. The land was cleared and broken last summer and will be seeded this spring.

The girls receive a training in all lines of housework and the boys are trained in farming. The school has only been receiving a grant from the government for one year, and it will be some little time before everything in connection with the school is in working order.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I inspected this school in September. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The school is in good condition financially and credit is due to the principal, Mr. Heron, for putting it in this way. He is careful and economical.

The crop sown last year was 60 acres of wheat, 40 acres of oats and 10 acres of barley. The yield was slightly better than it was last year. Potatoes were not a good crop owing to the west season. The school sold about $700 worth of pork last year.

There have been a great many changes in the teaching staff of this school in the last year and a half. The result of so many changes is showing on the children.

The main building requires a great deal of repairing, especially in the plumbing line.

At the time of my inspection Miss McIlwain was acting as clerk. I found the work well up, in fact, all matters in connection with the clerical work of the institution were in good order.

Dr. Thompson, of Regina, is the medical officer of this school.

The girls are taught all lines of household work and the boys are taught farming in all its branches.

The principal, Mr. Heron, devotes all his time to the school and is a hard worker.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at File Hills, near Okanees reserve. The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and under the direct charge of Miss Kate Gillespie, the principal. At the present time there are about 20 pupils attending the school. The class-room work of this school is of a very high order. The school is fortunate in having as teacher, Miss Cunningham, late principal of one of the public schools of Winnipeg. This school is doing first-class work in all branches of housekeeping, dairying, farming, gardening, &c.

I was unable to make an inspection of any of the schools in the Touchwood Hills agency, or of the Qu'Appelle industrial school, but it is my intention to make an inspection of these schools in the near future.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD C. E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
FORT MACLEOD, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Blood (St. Paul's) Church of England boarding school.

Location.—This school is situated some fourteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our mailing office. The school is opposite the agency headquarters, and is separated from it by the Belly river. The school property is not on the reserve, and is owned by the Church Missionary Society, London, England.

Land.—The land, which is prettily situated and well watered, comprises an area of 160 acres. Its natural features are very pronounced. On the north and east it is bounded by the Belly river; on the south and west it is surrounded by trees. The soil is a light loam and well suited for gardening and farming.

Buildings.—The buildings are uniformly painted anad present a pleasing appearance. They are built around a square, which forms an excellent playground for the pupils. At the northwest corner of its western side is the girls' home, a commodious building affording accommodation for fifty girls. Immediately south stands the school chapel, a very neat structure, well lighted and well ventilated. At the end of the west side is the horse-stable, with harness-room, granary and coach-house under the one roof. On the south side and at the west corner is the coal-house and carpenter shop. To the right is the general storehouse, and then the boys' home, which is a similar building to the girls', but far less pretentious. At the east side and at the south end corner is the meat-house, while some fifty yards to the north is the hospital; this is a well-planned building containing two large and airy wards, dispensary, bath-room, kitchen and back kitchen on the ground floor, and three good rooms upstairs. The rectory stands on the north side of the square, and although not as well planned as it might have been, is nevertheless roomy and very comfortable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 80 pupils and a staff of 11.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very regular. The number on the roll is 35. Three boys were discharged during the year.

Class-room Work.—The work done in the class-room is very gratifying. The girls are much brighter than the boys, and their memories are more retentive.

Farm and Garden.—There was 28 acres under crop, which was harvested as green feed; 21/2 acres was cultivated for potatoes, 2 acres for turnips and mangolds, and 3 acres for a general garden. We were well repaid for all our labour.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn farming and gardening; the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, butter-making, dressmaking, darning and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils receive definite church teaching. Matins and evensong are said daily.

Health and Sanitation.—I am very glad to be able to report that we have not had a single case of sickness during the year, and I believe I am safe in saying that this establishes a record for this school. Everything is done that is possible from a sanitary standpoint. Pits are disinfected and no refuse is allowed to lie above the ground.

Water Supply.—We have four excellent wells. The garden has a well which is governed by a windmill.

Fire Protection.—We are exceptionally badly off in this department, for a few battered pails and four axes constitute our equipment. The exits from the several buildings are sufficient to ensure perfect safety to life.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged. The boys seem to take a great interest in football. Swings and tilting boards are provided. The girls are regularly taken for walks and enjoy themselves immensely.

General Remarks.—A great improvement has been made by grading the driveway to the mission buildings, which are situated almost a quarter of a mile from the boundary of our property. All fences were put in good order and new picket fences replaced the old. The gardens which were laid out in 1905 added greatly to the prettiness of the square. We had flowers in bloom at the beginning of May and many plants were blooming at the beginning of November, when the hard frosts came. The trees which were planted in the spring of 1905 have done remarkably well, and a good deal of time has been spent on their cultivation. Last fall more land was prepared, and I am expecting a consignment of trees from the forestry department this year.

I have, &c.,

GERVASE EDWARD GALE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, April 17, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated about 22 miles south of Macleod, 1 mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reservation.

Land.—The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced off, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—

I. The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three storeys high, the said building being divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room, and 2 recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel and private apartments for the staff, on the second storey.

II. There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it, a three-storey building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries, and 2 large rooms reserved for the use of the sisters.

III. The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 14 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—There are 42 children on the roll, 16 boys and 26 girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Farm and Garden.—About 3 acres is cultivated as a garden, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, &c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, milking, baking, glazing and sawing wood for the kitchen form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, &c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given daily by the priest and the teacher, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. It is very encouraging to see how many great efforts the children make in order to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—Two boys died of consumption, and another had to be discharged on account of being affected with tuberculosis. With these exceptions, the health of the children has been good.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The pupils get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable, and frequent baths are taken.

Water Supply.—Plenty of good water is supplied from a well near by.

Fire Protection.—Five fire-extinguishers, 4 hand-grenades, a few fire-pails and 4 fireman's axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated with 2 hot-air furnaces, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swinging and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls, too, have different little games, besides swinging, playing ball and skipping.

Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

I have, &c.,
J. L. LeVERN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
SACRED HEART P.O., June 17, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the annual report of our school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated about 6 miles southwest of Saddle lake, and 1 mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building, 30 x 60 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ storeys high, and to this is attached a kitchen and pantry. The outbuildings consist of a bakery, laundry, storehouse, stables and several smaller buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular, as all are boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden.—About six acres are under cultivation, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, &c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls enjoy taking part in the work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have special hours for manual work. They saw wood, and help in caring for the horses and cattle in winter, and in summer they work on the garden.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. We have not had a single case of any disease.

Water Supply.—It is with difficulty that a sufficient supply of water can be had, as the pump in our largest well was broken a year ago. The department was to furnish a horse-power sweep, but as there has been some delay, we are sometimes obliged to procure water from the nearest creeks.

Fire Protection.—Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders and pails are kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting.—The shool is heated by means of stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The children have a number of games. Skating in winter, and foot-ball in summer are the chief amusements.

I have, &c.,

LEON BALTER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL,
GLEICHEN P.O., April 8, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, together with the financial statement, the annual report of the Crowfoot boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated about 10 miles from Gleichen P.O., within a few yards of the Bow river.

Land.—There is about 10 acres under cultivation for the use of the school, it is government land, being a part of the reserve, fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings.—The main building is 36 x 36 feet, three storeys high; the third storey is not yet completed. There are two wings to the main building, 36 x 32 feet, two storeys high. Behind the main building and adjacent to it, is another two-storey building, 20 x 50 feet. The buildings are divided into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, storehouse, laundry, sewing-room, class-room, and recreation-rooms on the ground floor, while upstairs are the dormitories, chapel, dining-room for the staff, and two rooms used for hospital purposes in case of any contagious disease. The outer buildings comprise a log stable with frame roof and a root-house. A well-kept fence surrounds the buildings and premises.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangement there is accommodation for 60 pupils and staff of 10.

Attendance.—There are 34 pupils on the roll; 21 boys and 13 girls. The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. Two pupils have been discharged and 3 admitted.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed. The examinations have been satisfactory to the inspector and the agent as well as to the principal. The following is the standing in classes at the end of the year:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	4
" III	8
" IV	8
" V	2

Farm and Garden.—Up to the present very little farming has been done. The garden and potato-field give enough work to the pupils during the summer. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing when the hay season comes. They have to put up between 75 and 80 tons of hay for the horses and cattle.

Industries Taught.—This institution being only a boarding school, its pupils do not learn any trade. The boys have special hours for manual work. They are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening. They are taught dairy work, and the care of the live stock; a very important point, for they all will have to become ranchers on this reserve to make a living. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils, morning and evening prayers are said daily in the chapel and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction. The pupils seem to understand the morals taught them, their conduct has been good throughout the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been very good, no deaths have occurred during the year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, and everything is cleaned around the place and the outbuildings as well.

During vacation the pupils go out camping at a short distance from the school. This seems to have a great deal to do with their health during the remainder of the year. The big boys are employed making hay while the little ones pick berries and catch gophers. The girls have a separate camp in another place, under the supervision of two or three attendants, as also do the boys.

Water Supply.—The water required is supplied by means of a pump from a well dug close to the kitchen. The pump gave out a few months ago and the water had to be drawn from the river. There are eave-troughs around the buildings to catch the rain-water, which runs into a concrete cement cistern built under the laundry and provides soft water for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails, and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms. There is a pump near the building, but no tank in the house. The water system would be sufficient in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace. The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, riding on horse-back and fishing, are the favourite pastimes of the boys during the summer. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, &c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal and is taken outside in good weather, or indoor games in bad weather, always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,

I have, &c.,

J. RIOU, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, April 11, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the Ermineskin's reserve, a mile from the station of Hobbema, which is our post office.

Land.—About 40 acres of land is in use for the wants of the mission; 5 of which is taken up for the garden, 5 for the yard and the remainder for pasturage.

Buildings.—The main building, 45 x 50 feet, has a school-room and refectory on first floor; boys' dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary on second floor; girls' dormitory on third floor. The kitchen and chapel comprise another building, 25 x 20 feet, this joins the main building to the sisters' building, which is 30 x 24 feet. A laundry, 40 x 24 feet, is situated a few yards from the house and contains a lavatory, store-room, ice-house and 3 bath-rooms on the first floor, while on the second floor there is a room for drying and ironing clothes, and a room used in case of contagious diseases.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 75 children and 10 sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance was 55 children.

Class-room Work.—We can state that most of the children are well disposed to learn, and as a general rule they like to study. They pay great attention to all the studies of the programme, but mathematics, drawing and music are their favourites.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 300 bushels of potatoes, 300 head of cabbages, 35 bushels of turnips, also carrots, beans and pease. We have in close proximity, a large, convenient and well fenced pasture for the animals.

Industries Taught.—All the work that can be useful to these children is such as farming and other outside work for the boys, and indoor work for the girls, taught them with care and perseverance.

Moral and Religious Training.—The missionaries and the teachers give half an hour of religious instruction daily. The children profit by this instruction and their conduct is quite satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—We have had two cases of pneumonia, and one of hemorrhage, during the course of the year. We have good ventilation.

Water Supply.—Two wells supply the house with water, and we hope soon, also to have an artesian well.

Fire Protection.—We have lately received 12 dry dust fire-extinguishers, and the department has kindly granted us fire-escapes. We have also asked for pails and axes. With the ladders attached to the houses, we shall then be well provided with the necessary means for protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting.—Our rooms are all lighted by lamps and heated by wood stoves. It was very hard to obtain wood this winter on account of the severe cold, the bad roads and the long distance to bring it.

Recreation.—The winter amusements consist in skating and coasting. The children are fond of football and walks in the woods in summer. They have their swings in their respective yards, which they enjoy, but the amusement they like best is music. The boys have 15 band instruments, and the girls have 14 mandolins. We find that

music is a great aid in the moral training of the pupils and also as a means of discipline.

I have, &c.,
L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
FORT CHIPEWYAN (HOLY ANGELS') BOARDING SCHOOL,
NATIVITY MISSION, ATHABASKA LAKE, June 5, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Holy Angels boarding school, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, is built on the shore of Athabaska lake, but is not on a reserve. The building and premises are the property of the Roman Catholic mission. The location is quite healthy.

Land.—If I except 15 acres, the land surrounding the school is altogether unfit for farming purposes, the soil being too rocky and barren.

Building.—The old building, 30 x 35 feet, just now in course of complete transformation, has had an addition of two wings, 38 x 42 feet. It presents a fine appearance, and although inferior to other boarding schools in Alberta, it is considered a rather grand building by our people. As we cannot afford to pay for more than one carpenter, and being obliged, as we are, to use great economy, the work is going on slowly, but we greatly hope to have everything finished in a few months.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 13 members of a staff and sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for 60 pupils.

Attendance.—The school has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, history, geography and ethics. Vocal music and lessons in calisthenics, gymnastic drills, wand and dumb-bell exercises are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Industries Taught.—The hours for labour are spent by the boys in sawing and splitting fuel and in doing other little chores. The girls are trained in general housework, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, embroidery, &c.

Farm and Garden.—The children give a helping hand in the potato-field and garden after school-hours, each time they are required to do so.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils daily attend divine service held in our chapel. They go to the mission church on Sundays. The reverend father in charge, takes great pains to impart to them the religious instruction, which above all things is a prime necessity. The conduct is good, and as a consequence, corporal punishment is very rarely used.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been on the whole good, except in the case of a little consumptive boy, whose death we duly reported. It is a fact that the healthy complexion and cheerfulness of our children is remarked by almost every visitor.

Water Supply.—We use lake water for laundry purposes. A well, 35 feet deep, supplies us with good drinking water.

Fire Protection.—A force-pump with hose, fire-escapes, ladders, buckets and axes are the fire-appliances on hand at present. Great care is taken to prevent an outbreak of fire.

Heat and Light.—Wood is used for heating and cooking; coal oil for lighting.

Recreation.—In every season when the weather permits, long walks are taken. Football, baseball and swings are the chief amusements in summer. Picnics taken on one of the many islands that dot the lake, and berry-picking, are pleasures that afford great enjoyment to these young children.

I have, &c.,

SR. M. McDOUGALL,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S) R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, July 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The St. Bernard's Mission is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings. The main building is 72 feet long by 28 feet wide and 3 storeys high. The boys' house is 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, and two storeys in height. The third building, which has been set apart for a school-house, is 30 feet long by 24 feet wide, and 3 storeys high. A fence was built last fall around the boys' playground.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 12 members of a staff and sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for 40 pupils.

Attendance.—The school has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, composition, dictation, history and vocal music. The children have made remarkable progress in learning the English language by using it in their conversation. Lessons in calisthenics and gymnastic drill are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Farm and Garden.—The cultivation of potatoes, turnips and carrots is successful. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of an attendant.

Industries Taught.—The boys prepare nearly all the wood required for fuel, by means of saws and axes. They also do the sweeping and keep clean the rooms allotted to them. The girls are taught everything necessary to keep a house in good condition, besides they learn the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training.—These subjects receive special attention. The pupils attend mass in our convent chapel every morning. On Sunday they go to the mission church. A half hour is taken daily by the missionary to instruct the children in their religious duties. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and instil into their minds a love of duty towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoyed good health during the winter months, but in April there were some cases of grippe; some were attacked seriously, others slightly.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is taken from wells and a small river.

Fire Protection.—As a means of fire-protection, outdoor stairs were added to the main building during the past year.

Heating and Lighting.—The main house is heated by a hot-air furnace; the other buildings by stoves. Coal oil is used for lighting purposes.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls take their recreation under the supervision of their teachers and on their respective grounds. In summer they often go walking or gathering berries. In winter they greatly enjoy sleighing and skating.

Hoping that this short report will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. PETER'S MISSION, LESSER SLAVE LAKE, July 29, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Lesser Slave Lake Church of England boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Lesser Slave Lake (St. Peter's Mission) boarding school is situated about 4 miles from Lesser Slave lake, and close to Buffalo lake on its north side, opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post. The school is not situated on a reserve.

Land.—The mission buildings stand on about 90 acres of land, the property of the Church Missionary Society. The land rises gently from the lake and behind the mission buildings is a hill partly covered with bush. The land is adaptable for grain-raising.

Buildings.—The buildings are: church, 32 x 24 feet, with chancel, 12 x 14 feet; mission-house, 24 x 32 feet, with kitchen, 14 x 19 feet; home and school-room attached, 32 x 25 feet and 22 x 36 feet, and kitchen, 19 x 15 feet; stabling, and three stores, 14 x 16 feet, 22 x 16 feet, 19 x 27 feet, respectively, and an old mission-house, 40 x 18 feet, with a kitchen, 12 x 17 feet.

Accommodation.—The home is capable of accommodating a staff of 4, and has dormitory room for 18 girls and 16 boys.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular during the winter months, but somewhat irregular during fall and spring.

Class-room Work.—The work in school comprises: reading, up to the fourth reader, writing, arithmetic, including simple reduction of weights and measures, geography, history of Canada, elementary English grammar, spelling, recitations and letter-writing.

Farm and Garden.—About 20 acres is under crop; wheat, oats, potatoes and various vegetables being grown.

Industries Taught.—No industries are taught, but the boys living in the home cut the wood for fires and help generally, and the girls take a share in the housework and in the kitchen.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children receive careful training in the principles of the Church of England.

Health and Sanitation.—The children have enjoyed good health during the year, and the home is in good condition.

Water Supply.—The water is drawn from the river frequently, the distance being about ¼ mile.

Fire Protection.—There is no fire-fighting apparatus on hand.

Heating and Lighting.—The home is lighted by oil-lamps and is heated by wood fires by means of four box-stoves and a kitchen range.

Recreation.—The boys are fond of making bows and arrows, miniature bob-sleighs, wagons, &c., and the girls' chief amusements are: building teepees, skipping, &c.

I have, &c.,

T. E. STREETER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE,
MORLEY, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report of the McDougall Orphanage for the fiscal year, nine months, ending March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is located on an elevation of about 200 feet above the Bow river and 6 miles east of Stony agency, and Morley station.

Land.—The land owned by the school is a grant from the government consisting of about 1,400 acres, but is of a very poor quality, and but little can be used for agricultural purposes.

Buildings.—The building is of wood and built in the shape of an L, one part of which is 34 x 44 feet, the other 26 x 40 feet, and two storeys high. On the north side is another extension, kitchen and pantry, 18 x 30 feet, there are stone walls with good basements, which are used as recreation-rooms when the weather is too severe to be outside.

The school-room, which is also frame on a stone foundation, is 25 x 35 feet, and is situated on an elevation about 100 yards north of the main building. In addition, there are ice and meat-house, driving-shed, wood-shed, laundry, stables and blacksmith-shop.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the nine months was 31, with 39 on the register, graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	18
" II.	3
" III.	12
" IV.	6
Total.	39

The smallness of the average attendance is accounted for by truancy, with which we have had great difficulty. The parents to all appearances encourage the children in this lawlessness.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is of a satisfactory nature, noticeably so among the younger pupils.

Farm and Garden.—This is not a farming locality, as our nearness to the mountains makes it impossible to do much along this line. We succeeded, however, in securing about 100 loads of green feed, 60 bushels of potatoes, the same amount of turnips, as well as a quantity of carrots, parsnips, cabbage and other small vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, laundry and dairy work. The boys are instructed in ploughing, seeding, mowing and the care of cattle and horses.

Moral and Religious Training.—In this branch of our work we endeavour to be very diligent, teaching the faith in which we trust, both by precept and example. The religious services are as follows: morning and evening worship with a mid-week evening service, and three services on the Sabbath, viz.: service at the church, Sabbath school, and a prayer and praise service at 7 p.m.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been fairly good during the year, and the sanitary condition of the premises is all that could be desired.

Water Supply.—There is an abundant supply of the very best of water, brought through a regular system, about 200 yards, from an elevation of 75 feet above the roof of the house. In the house is a complete water system with all modern conveniences.

Fire Protection.—We are well provided along this line, a three-inch pipe runs from the basement to the top flat with a length of hose always attached, besides this there are grenades in every room at a convenient place ready for any emergency.

Heating and Lighting.—Our heating apparatus is very unsatisfactory, the old wood furnaces are not at all equal to the work required of them. The whole building is lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The girls and boys are allowed to be in the open air as much as possible, this, we realize, to be an absolute necessity if the good health of the pupils is to be maintained.

General Remarks.—An untiring friend has been found in Mr. T. J. Fleetham, our agent. We have also received valuable assistance from the Commissioner and the church authorities at headquarters.

I have, &c.,

C. B. OAKLEY,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. JOHN'S HOMES—BLACKFOOT RESERVE,
GLEICHEN, April 17, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle boarding schools) for the fiscal year ended on the 31st ultimo.

Location.—The homes are situated—the one at the north camp and the other at the south—about 10 miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each case. That at the north camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been inclosed in connection with the school, portions of which are under cultivation. At the south camp nothing is being done at present, pending arrangements for the permanent amalgamation of the two schools. The post office, Gleichen, is less than 5 miles from Old Sun's and about 10 miles from White Eagle's school.

Buildings.—The Old Sun's school comprises the boarding school proper, the school-house, the laundry and the coal and wood-shed with other usual outhouses. The White Eagle's school is a more attractive and a better situated building than Old Sun's and was erected by us at the urgent request of the south camp Indians in 1894. Both buildings are in poor condition; the latter having been used as a pest-house by the deparment during the small-pox epidemic of 1902-3.

Accommodation.—The Old Sun's school has dormitory floor space for 40 pupils, and the White Eagle's school would accommodate about the same number. Staff of 6.

Attendance.—The number of pupils attending the school on the 31st ultimo was 35—17 boys and 18 girls.

Class-room Work.—We have adhered to the department's regulations and are glad to be able to report very fair progress, more especially in distinct enunciation and general interest in the instruction. The general behaviour has been good.

Industrial Work.—About 3 acres of land has been worked by the boys under regular superintendence, and a supply of vegetables more than large enough for the needs of the institution has been raised by them. In addition they have been instructed in flower-gardening, and receive regular instruction in milking and the care of both cattle and horses. They are taught to do simple repairs and generally to help themselves. The girls have been taught as usual the regular household duties, in which some of them are very apt. The older ones are also taught to mother the little ones in various ways.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular instruction is given in this department of our work. Apart from the ordinary Sunday services, one of which is conducted altogether in the native language, the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school, and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple practical ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation.—We continue to do everything in our power to keep up the health of the children and staff, but it is not an easy matter in view of the unsanitary surroundings.

Water Supply.—Though the supply is abundant, the condition of the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

Fire Protection.—A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use. Fire-escapes outside the buildings are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

Heating.—The boarding school and school-house are heated by stoves only; asbestos safes are used.

Recreation.—Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON-STOCKEN,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, PINCHER CREEK P.O., March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the above institution for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is built on the banks of Pincher creek, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian, and is two miles from the Peigan reserve.

Land.—The school owns 40 acres of land, being legal subdivision 9, of section above mentioned, all good farm-land.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a laundry, stable, hen-house, and other necessary buildings; a carpenter's shop has been built during the year, 12 x 16 feet. The boarding school proper is 78 x 32 feet over all, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining, play and bed rooms for the children, rooms for the staff as well as small store-rooms and lavatories.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good; there are very few children left on the reserve of school age.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made in all branches of study.

Farm and Garden.—The garden was a great success, and plenty of vegetables were grown to supply the school, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. There are seven head of stock, also a team of horses and poultry and pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, including care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They make all the bread, and do their own work on their side of the school. The girls are taught dressmaking, darning, mending, stocking-making, sewing, cooking and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are held daily and everything is done to induce the pupils to lead moral and Christian lives. Services are held in their own language every Sunday.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good; there were three cases of lung trouble.

Water Supply.—All the water is supplied from a drive well in the kitchen.

Fire Protection.—We have no fire-protection in any shape or form.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by two Pease furnaces, which have been in use for nine years, and have always been most satisfactory, burning either wood or soft coal. The building is lighted with ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—There are ample grounds to play football and hockey in winter; and swimming in summer, and all kinds of indoor games are indulged in by the pupils.

I have, &c.,

W. R. HAYNES,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN (SACRED HEART) R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
PEIGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, April 13, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of the Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school on the Peigan reserve, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on elevated ground on the north side of the Old Man river—a very healthy location—in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings.

Land.—The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve. About half an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden, in which during favourable seasons a fair crop is raised. There is also a pasture of about 50 acres, fenced last summer.

Buildings.—The school building is a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet. The centre building is 30 feet square, two storeys high. The garrets are unfinished, and therefore unoccupied. On the ground floors are the refectories for the boarders and staff, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the first floor are the rooms for the staff and a chapel of good size. On the east side on the ground floor are the sewing-room and recreation-room for the girls; on the first floor the dormitory for the girls. On the west side are the school-room and boys' recreation-room; and the boys' dormitory on the floor above these lower rooms. Close to the kitchen is the laundry, 30 x 20 feet, with a wash-room, 20 x 20 feet, and a coal-room 20 x 20 feet, on the ground floor, and a drying-room in the upper storey. There is also a stable, 28 x 30 feet.

Accommodation.—The building affords accommodation for 40 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders, and therefore the attendance is regular. During the last fiscal year, one girl sick of phthisis and scrofula, was discharged. There were 4 new pupils admitted during the year; 3 girls and 1 boy. There are 33 pupils at present enrolled.

Class-room Work.—The programme laid down by the department is followed, and the progress is, generally speaking, fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We have not a regular farm, but we have a garden in which at special hours the pupils work.

Industries Taught.—Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, in or around the stable, keep their rooms and dormitory clean, scrub the floors, help in the laundry and around the house. The girls are taught general housekeeping, sewing, mending, washing, and cooking; the oldest girls cut out and make their own dresses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been generally good, except one case of consumption, and some scrofula; in these last cases there is some decrease. Their health is generally improving.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the teaching of moral and religious truths. Prayers, catechism, and Bible history are taught every day.

Water Supply.—There is a good well close to the kitchen with a sufficient supply of water for the establishment.

Fire Protection.—We have a new fire-extinguisher; fire-axes and buckets full of water are always kept at convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—We use common coal-stoves for heating purposes; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. Proper care is taken against any danger of fire; matches are kept out of the reach of the pupils.

Recreation.—We have 2 recreation-rooms, large and well-ventilated, one for the boys and one for the girls. There is a fence around the school building, inclosing 2 yards, one for boys and the other for girls. Besides these, the children, in good weather play on the prairie near the school, under the supervision of some of the staff; the boys taking much pleasure in football and other games.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,
CALGARY, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on the southeast corner of the Sarcee reserve and in close proximity to the agency buildings.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced, lent by the Indians for garden purposes, and situated in section 1, range 2, township 23. The land is of fine sandy loam and well suited for garden purposes; excellent drainage adds to its value.

Buildings.—The school consists of boys' and girls' wings, separated by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 20 boys and 10 girls and for a staff of 3.

Attendance.—Twelve pupils were on the roll on March 31, comprising 7 girls and 5 boys.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on as usual, and the progress has been good. The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard V	..	2	2
" IV	..	2	2
" III	2	..	2
" I	3	3	6
Total	5	7	12

Moral and Religious Training.—Special care and attention are given to this important branch of education and it is pleasing to state that in morals these pupils are second to none.

Farm and Garden.—The garden, consisting of about one and a half acres, is attended to entirely by the pupils and staff; cleanness and an excellent soil assist in producing abundant crops.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils is exceptionally good, no case of sickness of any consequence has occurred for the past three years.

Water Supply.—Two wells, each 31 feet deep, provide an inexhaustible supply of excellent water, which is raised by the means of pumps.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water and buckets are on hand and kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting.—Coal and wood stoves provide for the former and coal-oil lamps for the latter.

Recreation.—Swimming and football are resorted to by the boys, and croquet and walks with the matron are indulged in by the girls. The reading of elevating literature and games of chess are enjoyed in the winter evenings.

General Remarks.—The staff, 3 in number, work together in perfect harmony for the welfare of the children.

I have, &c.,

PERCY E. STOCKEN,

Acting Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ST. ALBERT, April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report on the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is not on a reserve, but is very picturesquely situated on an elevation looking down upon the Sturgeon River valley into the town of St. Albert.

Land.—About 335 acres of land, owned by the Sisters of Charity, is in connection with the school. It lies in township 54, range 25. Of this about 200 acres yields a good annual crop of grains and vegetables, while the rest is in pasture or woodland.

Buildings.—The school itself is a four-storey structure in two sections. The main building, which is 180 x 35 feet, comprises four well-equipped and comfortable class-rooms, besides the apartments occupied by the staff and the girls. The other section, 50 x 30 feet, is for the boys' quarters. Besides the main structures there are a number of buildings consisting of bakery, meat-house, ice-house, laundry, granary, root-house, hen-house, barns and stables, implement-sheds and repair-shops. Last fall a two-storey house, 18 x 22 feet, was erected over the cattle well, on which was placed our old hot-air engine, which was getting inadequate to the task of supplying water to the main buildings. A tank of eight hundred gallons was built on the upper floor of the above-mentioned building and a gas plant was also placed there.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for 200 persons.

Attendance.—This year there has been an average attendance of 70.

Class-room Work.—In the class-rooms, the public school curriculum for the Territories is followed. The work of the children has been very satisfactory in all studies taken up, grammar and mathematics especially obtained very good results.

Farm and Garden.—Since most of the boys turn to agriculture, much attention is paid to this kind of work. Most of the farm work is done by the larger boys, under the supervision of four hired men. This year we have obtained a crop of 1,252 bushels of barley, 4,524 bushels of oats, 1,520 bushels of wheat, 2,035 bushels of potatoes, and 335 tons of hay have been put up.

Industries.—Both boys and girls have fixed hours' work each day, during which they are trained in various kinds of industries. The boys receive careful training in farming and gardening, and the care of stock. Besides, they keep in good repair all farm implements, fences, harness, the pupils' shoes and all piping apparatus. The live stock comprises 22 horses, 65 pigs, 176 head of cattle, and about 250 poultry.

The girls are carefully trained in all household duties, such as cooking, cutting and sewing, mending and laundry work. They also card, spin, weave, knit and make fancy-work; in short, they learn all that may be of use to them upon leaving the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound, moral and religious training and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is very good. We had, last fall, five cases of light fever from which the sufferers promptly recovered and ever since every pupil has enjoyed the best of health. Precautions are taken to ensure good sanitary conditions. Good ventilation is provided, especially in dormitories and class-rooms.

Water Supply.—Our water-supply is abundant and of good quality, there are two artesian wells on the ground on which are hot-air engines, two tanks, one of 1,500 gallons capacity in the attic of the main building, and another of 800 gallons on the cattle well.

Fire Protection.—Water being well distributed throughout the house, this affords a good protection against fire. Numerous outside stair-cases lead from every flat, besides three ladders placed about the building. Two reels of hose, 5 fire-extinguishers, 6 grenades, and 3 axes are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting. The heating apparatus consists of two hot-air furnaces, besides several stoves. Siche gas was installed throughout the building during the month of November last; the gas plant has been placed in an outbuilding for greater safety.

Recreation.—The children indulge in much outdoor exercise, especially after meals. Several swings are at their disposal upon the playgrounds, and two open play-houses built last year afford much comfort. Picnics and berrying excursions are often allowed during the summer months.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WABISKAW LAKE (ST. JOHN'S MISSION) BOARDING SCHOOL,
WABISKAW LAKE, VIA ATHABASCA LANDING, April 5, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Wabiskaw Lake Church of England boarding school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The mission is situated on a bay of Lake Wabiskaw, the second or more northerly of the two lakes of this name, the other lake, which is the nearest to the Athabasca river, lies east and west. At present we have no reserve here. The mission is in the Indian village with a trading store on either side. The nearest post office is Athabasca Landing, about 100 miles south of here.

Land.—The frontage on the bay is very narrow, but the land runs back about three-quarters of a mile. The land has not yet been surveyed or measured, but we have enough cleared to raise vegetables for the home; also we have raised a few bushels of grain—wheat, oats and barley. Everything seems to grow well, and we are seldom bothered with early frosts.

Buildings.—We have two houses, one the mission house, used as a residence for the principal and his family; the other for the children and two ladies of the staff, who take charge of them; a church, a storehouse and a small building, formerly used as a study and office, which latter has been moved in line with the storehouse and both these buildings were shingled with tin shingles last summer. There are also two stables. Last summer we built a small house, about 20 x 15 feet, for use as a widows' home; also a small porch was built on the mission house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 12 boys and the same number of girls and two ladies of the staff. The mission house accommodates the family of the principal, a lady teacher and a young man who attends to the outside work.

Attendance.—Including boarders we have about 40 children on the roll.

Class-room Work.—We have now a certificated teacher from Ontario, who is trying to bring the children up to the standard required by the government. The progress is good. English is being very largely spoken by the Cree children.

Farm and Garden.—We keep about 10 head of cattle and have been able to raise an animal for beef each year; we made about 400 pounds of butter.

The garden did very well last year, in spite of the dry spring, we had over 200 sacks of potatoes, besides turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c.

Industries Taught.—There are no distinct industries taught, but the boys are taught to drive horses and feed and attend to cattle. The girls are taught various household duties, such as breadmaking, washing clothes and scrubbing floors.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every morning the matron has prayers and reads a portion of Scripture. School is opened with half an hour's study of a Gospel—St. Luke's at the present time, and the day is closed by Bible study, which the pupils have with the principal. On Sundays, the children attend a Cree service in the morning; Sunday school and English service in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good; we have had no epidemics this year. Unfortunately, we have at the present time no proper means of isolating the sick in case of contagious disease. We have no system of drainage, but in building we chose for both houses high ground, so that there is a good natural fall from them to the lake, and all dirty water drains off at once.

Water Supply.—We have a well, dug some years, but we have not used it for a long time, as the water did not taste good. The water-supply is obtained from the lake.

Fire Protection.—We keep a supply of water in barrels all the time and ladders on the roof. The stovepipes are properly protected where they go through the roof; in one house we have zinc chimneys, in the other chimney-jacks.

Heating and Lighting.—We use stoves for heating and lamps for lighting.

Recreation.—We have swings, a merry-go-round, hand sleighs and skates. We got a supply of the latter sufficient for all the children, and for a few days while there was ice, they had a very enjoyable time. Last summer, two of the ladies took all the boarders who remained during the holidays, camping out. They had bathing, canoeing and playing on a sandy beach, and enjoyed it very much.

General Remarks.—I am unable to make out the financial statement. At the present time Bishop Reeve is financing the mission. He receives all grants, pays all bills, &c. Our food-supply arrives during the winter and a sufficient quantity is sent in at a time to last us about 13 months.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES RILEY WEAVER,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
WABISKAW (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
LAKE WABISKAW, June 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report of the Wabiskaw Lake Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—St. Martin's mission is situated on a stony point, on the northern shore of Lake Wabiskaw. A splendid view of the surrounding scenery can be had from the buildings.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school consists of about 22 acres. Of this portion, about 5 acres is under cultivation. The remainder affords good pasturage.

Buildings.—There are four buildings. The two largest stand in a horizontal line, and the church is just in the centre, but advanced toward the lake so as to form an oblique line to the two houses. The buildings are of hewn logs; two of them are 42 feet long by 32 feet wide, and three storeys high. One is devoted to school purposes. A wing on the east side is 24 feet long by 20 feet wide. On the first floor is the school-room, on the second, the boys' dormitory. Two outbuildings have been erected this year, one of which is used as a dairy and a safe storage for meats and the other articles of food; the other house is destined for a carpenter-shop. There are also two stables and a hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is room for about 50 pupils and a staff of 7 or 8 members. The girls have apartments in the main building on the west side. Their rooms comprise a recreation-hall, a dormitory, refectory and a sewing-room. The other apartments are occupied by the members of the staff.

Attendance.—There is an average attendance of 36 pupils.

School-room Work.—The pupils have six hours of school daily. Their progress is generally good and encouraging.

The teacher of the first class died on June 18. She was replaced, during her illness, by another member of the staff.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught, sewing, washing, ironing, mending and all that can contribute towards making them good housekeepers. The boys prepare the fuel and help to take care of the stock and the gardens.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scriptures. The reverend fathers in charge instruct the children with great care and zeal, and we do our utmost towards making them understand and practise what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The children have enjoyed very good health during the year. We attribute this in a great measure to good ventilation and frequent outdoor exercise.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—A large supply of water is always kept on hand in case of fire. We are also provided with ladders and buckets. Other improvements will soon be made.

Heating and Lighting.—All the houses are heated by stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Coal-oil is used for lighting, and proper care is taken against danger by fire.

Recreation.—Outdoor games are given as often as the weather will permit. The boys have great sport in playing football, while the girls amuse themselves at skipping, swinging, playing games and rolling hoops.

Per Capita Grant.—The government grants yearly $72 per capita, for 25 pupils.

Trusting that this report will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY FLORE,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CALGARY, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present the following as my eleventh annual report on the above institution, covering the period of the last nine months.

Location.—This school is not situated on a reserve, but on a half-section of land about four miles from the city of Calgary. One quarter-section was purchased by the department and the other was given by the city of Calgary. The city limits have so extended that we are now within a mile of the boundary line.

Land.—The official designation of the land is as follows: S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 24, R. 1, and that portion of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 23, R. 1 lying south of the Bow river, both west of the 5th meridian.

The actual acreage is about 275 acres, of which about one-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder being hills of gravel formation with a thin covering of soil, or a marshy swamp caused by a spring, which runs through our pastures giving a never-failing source of water.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been added this year. Two outside flights of steps of the main building have been renewed, as they had worn out and become unsafe.

Accommodation.—In the main building there is room for 5 members of a staff, and good accommodation for about 40 pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance still is dwindling. At the present time we have but 16 pupils and there seems to be no prospect of the number increasing unless, as has often been reported in many ways, there are some radical means adopted to enforce attendance on the part of those children who are old enough and well enough to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them in this and such like institutions.

Class Work.—The extent of our class-room work has been practically confined to the teaching of English. Owing to the small number of the pupils here, school has been very intermittent. The outside work has not lessened with the lessening of the numbers, and while we found it very easy to have regular classes when we had between 40 and 50 in attendance and at the same time keep our farm, garden and other work going, with but a third of the boys present, it is a different proposition. Still, they are all making progress in English and general knowledge.

Farm and Garden.—This, of course, has always been our chief industry here. The crops last fall were very good considering the nature of our soil. The amount of farm produce raised was as follows: wheat, 80 bushels; oats, 420 bushels; barley, 350 bushels; potatoes, 450 bushels; cabbage, 1,000 pounds; beets 1,400 pounds; onions, 300 pounds; red carrots, 1,750 pounds; white carrots, 6,200 pounds; parsnips, 1,600 pounds; mangolds and sugar beets, 3,300 pounds.

In addition to the produce raised, as tabulated above, the farm has supplied the school during the nine months covered by this report with butter, 488 pounds; milk, 845 gallons; beef, 2,162 pounds; pork, 347 pounds; the latter two items during the winter months being sufficient to forego the purchase of beef practically for five months.

Our live stock still does well. Our four horses are still at work and the cattle have increased again till they number at the time of writing, 47 head, with prospects of almost immediate increase. It is proposed to sell all but the milch cows to the Sarcee agency as soon as the weather conditions will allow, and the feed is recovering from the severe winter.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one tuberculous boy, the health of the institution has been of the best.

We have no system proper, but care is taken for the disposal of all refuse and matter coming under this head.

Water Supply.—Our well continues to give us every satisfaction, the only difficulty we have had to contend with has been the fact that our hot-air pumping engine after its eleven years of strenuous use every day, is about worn out and should soon be renewed.

Fire Protection.—The McRobie chemical outfit is installed throughout the building, and in addition we have a stand-pipe connected with our two water-supply tanks in the attic with an additional length of hose on each floor, besides axes, buckets and hand extinguishers in convenient places.

Heating.—Two No. 18 'Economy' heaters, a combination of hot-air and hot-water constitute our equipment in this direction. They are not satisfactory and never have been.

Lighting.—The school is still lighted by coal-oil lamps. The electric light is now within measurable distance of us and it might be worth considering if a better and less dangerous system is not worth trying.

Recreation.—The boys have practically every evening to themselves, which they usually spend in football or baseball, and to their outdoor pleasures and their continuous outdoor work I attribute in great measure our freedom from sickness.

Old Pupils.—Some of the reports of ex-pupils have been most encouraging. One from the Blackfoot reserve has been working all the summer as a carpenter in the town of Gleichen and his work has been most highly spoken of. He has been in receipt of $3.50 and $3.75 a day, and another pupil has now joined him. More than one in the south are still acting as scouts and interpreters for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and while we hear continually of the escapades of those who for a time turn liberty into license, we hear but little comment on those who are attempting so far as the opportunity is presented to them to put the education they have received to some practical use.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. HOGBIN,

Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, June 24, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 18th inst., it will not be possible for me to get any report from Mr. Rice, the late principal, so I submit the following as a very brief report of the Red Deer industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated on section 14, range 28, township 38, west of the 4th meridian and about 4 miles from the town of Red Deer.

Land.—The land owned by the school consists of three-quarters of the above section. A section of school land just south of our land is held for pasture by permission of the Department of the Interior.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a girls' building, boys' building, principal's residence, and a home each for the farmer, assistant principal, and carpenter, a large granary, implement-shed, stable to accommodate 14 horses, cow stable, which has room for 35 cows, piggery, root-house, stable for the principal's horse, a hennery, and a building that makes a cover for the horse power and pump used for pumping the water to the stable and main building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 90 pupils and a staff of principal and 10 members.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been what it should have been during the year. The average has been much less than the number permitted by the department. Recruiting for this school seems to be a serious problem.

Class-room Work.—The progress in this department has been very good. All pupils attended three hours each day for five days in the week.

Farm and Garden.—There is about 250 acres of land in a state of fair cultivation; much of this has been cleared and broken during the past year.

Industries.—There is a carpenter shop where the use of tools, painting and repairing is taught. This, with the instruction given to the boys in farming, gardening, and stock-raising, is chiefly the programme for the boys. The girls are taught housework, butter-making, sewing, cooking, and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Devotional services are held in the school night and morning; Sunday school and preaching services every Sabbath day. This, together with the general teaching of the institute, tends towards a steady growth in righteousness.

Health and Sanitary Conditions.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the year. At present nearly all the pupils are in good health.

The sanitary condition of the school is only fair.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied to the main building by pumping into a large tank at the top of the building from a well to the north by horse-power.

Fire Protection.—The entire property is practically without any protection for fire except that afforded by a few water buckets.

Heating.—The heating of the girls' building is quite satisfactory, but the boys' building has a furnace in a poor state of repair and the chimney is erected on the outside of the building and causes continual annoyance with smoke.

Recreation.—The girls are taken for long walks by lady members of the staff. In winter they skate and slide. Most of the boys are fond of sport. Football is the most popular in the summer; skating, sliding, &c., in the winter.

General Remarks.—On account of a change of principalship just about the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, and a new principal being appointed, this brief report has been submitted from information gleaned during a visit of inspection in the month of April.

I have, &c.,

T. FERRIER,
Supt. of Methodist Schools.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DAVISBURG, April 16, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated near the mouth of High river, 4 miles from Davisburg post office, and about 25 miles southeast of Calgary. It is located about 11 miles east of De Winton, the nearest station on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—There is 1,550 acres reserved for the use of the school. The home farm, which adjoins the school buildings, consists of the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and all of section 27, township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and the northeast quarter of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, is held as a hay reserve for the school, and is situated 12 miles southeast.

All of this land belongs to the government. That portion of the property known as the home farm consists of 1,070 acres of good bottom and bench lands. Although broken by hills and ravines, it is fairly well adapted for farming and gardening. The hay flats, comprising that part of the property in township 20, affords us plenty of hay and pasturage.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings, one chiefly for the boys and the other for the girls. These buildings contain the dormitories, lavatories, class-rooms, offices, a kitchen, a dining-hall and a chapel, as well as rooms for the staff. To the west of the boys' building, and in line with it, are the workshops, lumber-shed and bakery. Behind the main building are the stable, granary, piggery, implement and carriage-shed and slaughter-house. The hospital, laundry and engine-house are located near the bank of the river, east of the girls' school.

No new buildings were erected during the year. Improvements were made to the men's quarters, formerly a brick veneered cottage. The bricks were removed, the inside of the house was papered and lined with matched lumber, and it is now a warm, comfortable building. The gas-house also was papered, lined and considerably renovated. A large dormer window was built in the class-room of the girls' house. The lavatory in the same house was repaired and enlarged. Old floors and stalls in the stables were mended, and numerous other repairs were made to buildings and furniture.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 125 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year averaged 70. Admissions, 3; discharges, 9.

Class-room Work.—The older pupils devote half of each day to class-room work, and half is spent in gaining a practical knowledge of some industry. Junior pupils attend class both forenoon and afternoon. The hours for class are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., with the usual recesses. Wednesday afternoon is a half holiday. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Examinations are held regularly, and I may say that the progress of the children has been satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	11
" II	22
" III	15
" IV	8
" V	11
" VI	2

Farm and Garden.—We have 90 acres ready for crop. Most of this will be sown in oats, barley and wheat. Seventeen acres of well cultivated land will be assigned for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables. Our crop of winter wheat is looking fairly well, and, although the spring is somewhat late, the prospects for a good harvest are favourable.

We had from last year's crop 4,700 bushels of grain, 1,300 bushels of potatoes, and 1,500 bushels of mangolds and turnips; 1,300 tons of hay was put up.

Stock.—The farm stock includes 39 horses, 4 bulls, 56 cows, 48 heifers, 81 steers, 15 calves, 18 hogs and about 200 poultry. The proceeds from live stock and farm produce sold amounted to $2,441.04; and, besides, our herd supplies us with almost all the beef we need. At the Calgary fat stock show our steers took four prizes.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—Realizing that most of our boys must make their living by farming, we regard this industry as the most important, and particular attention is given to the care and management of stock. The senior boys work at least half a day on the farm, and during the busy seasons of seeding, haying and harvesting, the whole day is devoted to outside work. The smaller boys help in cultivating the roots and gardens, doing the chores and other light work. All the larger boys learn milking. Teams, in charge of the boys, haul supplies, such as provisions, hay, coal and lumber. These boys handle the teams in tilling the land, seeding, mowing and binding, thus gaining a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches.

Carpentry.—Four boys have been learning this trade. Directed by the instructor, they do all the building and execute all the repairs and improvements to the buildings, fences and household furniture.

Needlework.—Supervised by the reverend sisters, the girls learn sewing, knitting, repairing clothes and darning. They make all their own clothing, as well as suits, socks and shirts for the boys. All are taught cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

Baking.—No pupils are learning this trade. A baker is employed. He also does the butchering and assists in the work of the farm.

Shoemaking.—Two pupils work from time to time at this trade. They have no regular instructor, but are handy boys, capable of making repairs to shoes and harness.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children are carefully instructed in the doctrines of Christianity and are encouraged to make practical use of its teachings in their every day lives. Morning and evening prayers are said in common, and all attend church on Sundays and holidays. The conduct of the pupils, on the whole has been good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been remarkably good. I am pleased to say we have had no deaths and, indeed, no cases of serious illness. Our water is pure, the sewerage and drainage is good, so the conditions and surroundings are all conducive to good health.

Water Supply.—A large well about 28 feet deep, near the river, furnishes the institution with an abundant supply of excellent water, which is pumped into the tanks in the different buildings by a 15-h.p. gasoline engine.

Fire Protection.—Three tanks with a capacity of about 1,400 gallons each, are kept filled with water, which is available in case of emergency on any flat. One hundred feet of hose on each storey are connected with these tanks. We have 18 fire-extinguishers, 50 hand-grenades, 48 fire-pails and 8 fire-axes, which are distributed in convenient places in the different rooms. The dormitories, which occupy the upper storeys of the main buildings, are each supplied with large fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting.—Coal-stoves heat the girls' building. A steam heating plant, installed two years ago in the boys' school, continues to afford the greatest satisfaction. A Siche acetylene gas plant furnishes the institution with excellent light.

Recreation.—Healthful outdoor games are encouraged. The boys are fond of football and baseball. Hockey is their favourite winter game. Our club joined the High River district hockey league last winter, and won the championship, thus gaining the silver cup and gold medals which were offered as trophies. During the season, our team did not lose a single game. The girls amuse themselves during play-time at croquet, swinging and other exercises. In winter they delight in skating and tobogganning.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
GLEICHEN, May 28, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended March 31, last, on the inspection of such of the schools within my inspectorate as I have been able to visit during the fiscal year.

BLOOD R. C. (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Blood reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The inspection was made on August 30, last. At that time there were 39 pupils enrolled; 17 boys and 22 girls, and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	23
" II	5
" III	8
" IV	3
Total	39

The staff was as follows: Rev. Father LeVern, O.M.I., principal; Sister St. Majorique, matron; Sister St. Patrick, teacher; Sister St. Gertrude, boys' attendant;

Sister St. Thérèse, girls' attendant; Sister St. Michel, cook; Sister St. Anthony, shoemaker; Sister St. Joseph, seamstress.

Since the last inspection a frame stable was erected and then in use for the storage of hay. A vestibule had also been placed over the door leading from the girls' play-room to the girls' playground. This covers about all the improvements made to the school between the two inspections.

About one acre of land was under cultivation. This was planted with roots and garden stuff. Boys and girls assist in the care of this garden and, in addition, the boys do the chores, care for two cows, and the girls are trained in all manner of housework, mending clothes, knitting and sewing.

My visit was made soon after the summer vacation and the pupils had not then settled down to their studies. They had apparently forgotten a good deal during the vacation, as most Indian children do, for they did not exhibit a great degree of smartness at any of the work undertaken during this inspection.

The buildings and premises were clean and tidy. The dormitories were well supplied with beds and clean clothing. There are separate playgrounds for the two sexes and both were tidily kept.

The floors in both play-rooms and the stairways leading therefrom to the dormitories, show wear and will soon require to be renewed. In other respects the buildings are in good repair.

BLOOD C. E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected this school during the early part of September last.

It is located on the westerly side of the Belly river and the Blood reserve, on land owned by the Anglican Church, and the school is under the auspices of that Church.

There were 36 pupils enrolled, 17 boys and 19 girls, and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	14
" II.	9
" III.	1
" IV.	7
" V.	5
Total.	36

There are some bright children here. They read well and very audibly. The pupils seemed to be well advanced in all branches of the work taken up under various classes.

The staff then comprised: Rev. G. E. Gale, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Underwood, girls' matron; Miss Longworth, boys' matron; Miss Van Buskard, housekeeper; Mr. R. May, general assistant, gardener, farmer, &c.

The greater portion of the building used for boys' play-room and quarters was in a dilapidated condition and, in short, unfit for use. The other buildings are in good condition and meet the requirements very well. Buildings within and without were tidily kept and so were the yards and premises.

About 6 acres of land was under cultivation and devoted to potatoes and garden stuff and, besides, 23 acres had been under green feed. This feed had been cut and carefully stacked just previously to the inspection.

Mr. Gale has considerably beautified the surrounding grounds by planting trees of various sorts. They were thriving and I understood Mr. Gale to say that more land would be devoted to the growing of trees in the near future.

The class-room is a large one, it was well furnished and ventilated. The dormitories were clean and with an ample supply of beds and bed clothing.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located near the junction of the High and Bow rivers and about 10 miles easterly from De Winton station on the Calgary and Macleod branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the staff comprised, at the date of my inspection—September 22 to 29 last: Rev. Father Naessens, principal; Mr. H. F. Dennehy, assistant principal; Mr. M. J. Quinlan; teacher senior boys; Mr. B. Lanigan, teacher junior boys; Mr. Thos. Morkin, farm instructor; Bro. John Morkin, engineer, &c.; Mr. Geo. Brerard, carpenter instructor; Mr. R. Racine, baker and butcher; Sister Kelly, matron; Sister Wagner, girls' teacher; Sister Leblanc, cook; Sister Adèle, seamstress; Sister St. Mathurin, assistant matron; Sister Mongrain, laundress; Sister Antenia, assistant cook.

Mr. Lanigan, teacher of junior boys, resigned during my stay at this school, and Mr. McInnis, a qualified teacher from Prince Edward Island, was installed in his place. Recently the Rev. Father Naessens has been transferred to other work and the Rev. Father Riou, who was principal of the Crowfoot school, placed in charge.

There were 46 Indian boys and 20 Indian girls enrolled when I visited this institution. Besides these 66 Indian children there were 7 children of mixed blood being cared for and taught in this school. The Indian children were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	9
" II.	20
" III.	17
" IV.	10
" V.	5
" VI.	5
Total.	66

There are 3 class-rooms, one in the sisters' home, where all the girls are under the tuition of the Rev. Sister Wagner, and two on the second floor of the boys' home. Both pupils and staff take their meals in the sisters' home.

The inspection was not made at an opportune time to see and hear the pupils in the class-rooms. Ten of the senior boys were then working on farms in the vicinity of the school and for some weeks previously to my visit all the boys had been camped out in hay meadows and the junior boys only had resumed their studies. Moreover, the junior classes were under a strange and new teacher. As might be expected under such conditions, the examination was not a satisfactory one. The Rev. Sister Wagner is a new teacher, too. Previously to coming to this institution, early last July, Sister Wagner held an important position in the boarding school at St. Albert. The girls under her charge, however, passed a very creditable examination and it is my opinion that within a reasonable period Sister Wagner will have the work well in hand and that 'the goal of to-day will be the starting point of to-morrow' with the girls under this sister's charge.

The industrial training given to both boys and girls at this institution, particularly in farming and housekeeping, is very creditable to the school. The girls are taught nearly all the duties appertaining to plain cooking, sewing, knitting, mending clothes and, in short, general housekeeping. The boys assist at all manner of grain and root growing, gardening, care of stock, including the stall feeding of cattle, and some do a little carpentering.

During the season of 1905 the farm and meadows yielded: oats, 2,435 bushels; barley, 973 bushels; wheat, 308 bushels; potatoes, 650 bushels; turnips, 7,000 bushels; the meadows 586 tons of hay and, besides, about 50 acres of land grew oats which was

cut and secured for additional winter feed. A larger area was under crop last season, but, as it was not threshed or raised, I am unable to state the yields.

About 50 head of matured steers are each winter stall fed at this institution and it is in this way the roots, green feed, grain and hay are marketed. Over 200 head of cattle are owned at this school.

The boys' home is heated by steam and the girls' home by stoves. Both buildings are lighted from a Siche gas generator set in a lean-to against the boys' home.

Between the date of the inspection referred to in this report and the inspection before there were 10 new pupils admitted and 18 of the old ones discharged.

The floors of both the boys' and girls' play-rooms will soon require renewing and some of the buildings would be the better of a coat of paint. With these exceptions the buildings are in a good state of repair. The improvements made between the dates of inspections were about as follows:—the senior boys' play-room had been ceiled; a new bakery, frame, 30 x 40 feet, had been erected to replace the one burnt during January, 1906, with a well sunk beneath and a pump placed therein; an ice-storage house, 18 x 30 feet, with a portion set apart for a refrigerator costing about $700, was erected, and the fire-escape from the girls' dormitory was replaced by a new one.

The buildings throughout were clean and well kept and so were the yards and premises.

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located just outside of the Calgary city limits and is also known as the St. Dunstan's school.

It is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, but the whole cost of operating is met by the department.

I visited this institution during the month of October last. There were then 18 boys enrolled and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	2
" II.	9
" III.	7
Total.	18

Three of the pupils enrolled were in ill health and probably soon after discharged for this reason. No class work had been undertaken from the time the spring work started, about April 1, and it was not likely to be resumed much before the middle of November.

About 50 acres was under crop during the season of 1905 and the reported yield therefrom was: wheat, 61 bushels; barley, 41 bushels; oats, 338 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels; carrots, 1,440 lbs.; turnips, 40 bushels; beets and mangolds, 840 lbs; parsnips, 1,250 lbs.; and cabbages, 1,500 heads. About 155 tons of hay was put up during the same season. About a like acreage was under crop season of 1906, but the threshing had not been done and the exact yield cannot, therefore, be given. There would be very little difference in the yield, however. Between 50 and 55 head of cattle are owned by this institution.

The staff then numbered seven persons, not including the medical officer, and the operating expenses approximately amounted to $7,539.44. On the basis of an average attendance of 18½ pupils the per capita expense was about $407.59 per annum.

The staff comprised: Rev. G. H. Hogbin, principal; Mr. W. Garmston, assistant principal; Mr. R. H. Young, farmer; Mrs. Hogbin, matron; Mrs. Marriott, cook; Miss Dunlop, housekeeper.

Between June 30, 1905, and the date of inspection 8 new pupils had been admitted and 18 pupils had been discharged.

Between this inspection and the previous one the following improvements had been made: one room in the house occupied by the principal had been ceiled; a board roof placed on the implement-shed; one log shed divided into sties for pigs and calves; the furnaces were repaired; kitchen had been painted; new stair placed at both the main and kitchen doors and a new cattle-shed had been partially completed.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located on the north bank of the Red Deer river and a few miles westerly of the town of the same name.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and I made the last inspection of it during the month of November, last.

There were then enrolled 37 boys and 24 girls and they were classified as follows:

	Pupils.
Standard I	36
" II	12
" III	7
" IV	3
" V	3
Total	61

The half-day system is partially followed with the senior pupils. The farming operations are now so extensive that a number of the pupils have spent more than half their time at industrial work. Very little improvement was noticed with regard to the pupils either reading or speaking in a sufficiently audible tone to be heard. Miss Kingston was the teacher of the senior division until a short time before the inspection was made. Miss Oldford was temporarily employed until a teacher for this division could be secured.

The senior class-room is located on the third floor of the boys' home. It is spacious, well furnished and lighted.

The staff were as follows: Rev. J. P. Rice, principal; Mr. T. H. Lockhart, assistant principal; Mr. W. W. Foster, carpenter; Mr. S. Stewart, farmer; Mr. L. Linn, assistant farmer; Miss A. Hives, matron; Miss T. Oldford, cook; Miss M. Oldford, teacher; Miss R. King, teacher junior division; Mrs. Lockhart, seamstress.

Between the dates of this and the previous inspection a splendid new frame granary, 32 x 50 feet, was erected and to this is attached an implement-shed, 16 x 50 feet. The capacity of the granary is about 10,000 bushels. A new horse-stable, with 4 stalls and a vehicle and harness-room, was also erected and the old fowl-house had been taken down, removed and rebuilt on a considerable larger scale on a new and better location. The farmhouse, too, had been removed to a point northwesterly from the new granary, and a number of minor improvements had been made. About $1,700 had been expended in new buildings, the removal of others to new sites and of this the department paid $300. About 340 acres of land was under cultivation last season and an additional 160 acres had been partially cleared of scrub and brush.

About 6,500 bushels of grain was harvested last season and 1,200 bushels of potatoes grown. Cut-worms did considerable damage and 50 acres of crop was re-seeded to oats and 125 loads of green feed taken from this re-seeded land.

The laundry work was carried on in the basement of the girls' home and this is objectionable from several standpoints. I was glad to learn that it was the intention to erect a building specially for this work and entirely apart from the living and sleeping apartments of the institution.

To my mind this institution requires a general overhauling to properly fit it for the work. The junior class-room is too small and the interiors of both the girls' and boys' buildings are faulty in many respects.

This school is now connected with Red Deer and other points by telephone.

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is located on the western portion of the Blackfoot Indian reserve and is under the auspices of the Church of England. It was inspected during the month of November last.

The staff then comprised: Rev. Stanley J. Stocken, principal; Mrs. Stanley J. Stocken, matron; Mr. H. Baker, teacher; Mrs. Baker, housekeeper; Miss E. Mitchell, girls' matron; Miss A. C. Wait, assistant matron; Mr. J. Yeomans, gardener, &c.

Although Mr. Baker held no Canadian certificate to teach, he was a practical teacher and held a first-class English certificate. Since I made the inspection, Mr. Baker resigned to take up other work, and I regret that he did so, because during the few months he had the charge of this class of pupils marked advancement was plainly to be seen. The children seemed to take an interest in their studies, had lost their old time timidity, spoke audibly and apparently had more life and vim than I ever before observed in the class-room of this institution.

The classification was as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	6
" III	11
" IV	6
Total	32

There were then 18 boys and 16 girls in the institution, but 2 of the number were under the proper age.

The class-room is a separate building from the home. It is spacious and well lighted, but the forms in use are of the home-made sort and unfit for use. The home is a dilapidated old building with low ceilings, small and poorly ventilated dormitories and from a sanitary standpoint it has few redeeming features, probably none.

MCDOUGALL ORPHANAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and it is located on the north side of the Bow river, a few miles from the Stony reserve, and about 7 miles from a station of the same name on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. I inspected this school also during the month of November last.

The staff then comprised: Mr. C. B. Oakley, principal; Mrs. C. B. Oakley, matron; Miss Duke, teacher; Miss Gobbett, cook; Miss Gibson, laundress; Miss Awrey, seamstress.

There were 37 pupils enrolled, but of this number 7 were absent. The 30 present were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	15
" II	3
" III	8
" IV	4
Total	30

Miss Duke holds a second-class New Brunswick certificate and seemed to be much interested in her work. The children spoke audibly and those in standard IV exhibited marked aptitude at spelling. Several new pupils admitted within the last year had made wonderful progress for so short a period and with a language with which they were not familiar before entering this school.

A new concrete floor had been placed in the basement of the institution and it is now possible to keep this portion of the building clean and sanitary. A combined ice and refrigerator building was also erected and it is now possible to keep meat and other eatables for longer periods and in good condition. A frame building, 34 x 40 feet, for the storage of vehicles and implements, was about completed at the time of my visit. There were some other improvements made, but they were of a minor nature.

The stables in use here are old log structures and of little value. The heating of the main building is attempted with two hot-air furnaces and a number of stoves. Both coal and wood were used, and then the building was not properly heated during the cold weather.

There is about 1,500 acres of land in connection with this school. It is mostly of a gravelly nature and more suited for grazing than farming. About 90 head of cattle and 7 head of horses were owned by the school at the time I visited it.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Ermineskin's reserve, a few hundred yards westerly from Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and within the Hobbema agency. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and was last inspected on December 18, last.

There were 23 boys and 27 girls then enrolled and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	20
" II	6
" III	8
" IV	9
" V	5
" VI	2
Total	50

Within a year previous to this inspection a girls' mandolin class had been started and 9 of the girls then played these instruments very nicely. A brass band had also been secured and 16 of the boys were receiving instructions in the art of playing the various instruments.

The Rev. Sister Ludgarde has charge of the senior classes and Sister St. Elzear charge of the junior classes. Both sisters are capable teachers and the pupils in this school reflect these capabilities of their teachers in all branches of their work. There seems to be no difficulty here in getting the pupils to speak sufficiently loud to hear them at the extreme end of the class-rooms. The class-rooms are well lighted, spacious and supplied with everything necessary to successful work.

The building throughout was scrupulously clean and tidy. The dormitories contained a sufficient number of beds with clean and ample clothing thereon. The yards and premises also were in first-class order.

There had been no change in the staff between the date of this and the previous visit. There were the Rev. Sister St. Jean de la Croix, superioress, and 8 assistant sisters.

The live stock comprised 5 cows, 2 steers, 2 horses, 1 colt and 49 fowls. About 300 bushels of potatoes, 14 bushels of turnips, 6 bushels of carrots, 6 bushels of onions and 300 heads of cabbages were grown last season.

The girls are trained at sewing, knitting, mending, quilting, darning, baking and housework in general. The boys do chores, care for the stock, do gardening in season and care for their own dormitory.

This school is heated by stoves and lighted by lamps and oil.

PEIGAN C. E. (VICTORIA HOME) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on January 9, last.

It is located near the western boundary of the Peigan reserve and on land owned by the Church of England, under whose auspices this school is.

There were 16 boys and 14 girls within this home. One boy had very recently been taken in, and one boy and one girl were under the prescribed age to be placed on the roll. The 27 pupils enrolled were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	14
" II	8
" III	3
" IV	2
Total	27

I was pleased to observe that the children read and spoke in a higher tone of voice than they did on previous occasions. There is room, however, for improvement along this line yet. The present teacher, Mr. Gresett, had given more attention to calisthenics than the former teacher and I thought that possibly this was a reason why the children were not so timid and spoke more audibly. The class-room now has 12 desks of an improved pattern.

The staff comprised: Rev. W. R. Haynes, principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; Mr. Gresett, teacher; Mrs. Gresett, assistant matron; Mr. W. Betts, assistant principal.

The garden stuff grown last season comprised: potatoes, 120 bushels; carrots, 6 bushels; turnips, 10 bushels; onions, 5 bushels and small quantities of beets, radishes and other vegetables.

The building is heated by two hot-air furnaces and lighted with lamps and oil. No difficulty was experienced in properly heating the home during the coldest weather.

The dormitories are spacious and well ventilated. They had a sufficient number of beds therein and ample bed clothing. The building throughout was clean and tidy, so were the yards and premises.

The girls are taught all manner of plain needlework and general housekeeping. The boys care for the stock, do gardening in season and the light chores about the institution.

PEIGAN R. C. (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Peigan reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It was inspected during the month of January last.

The staff then comprised: Rev. Father Doucet, principal; Sister St. Louis, superioress; Sister St. Anne, boys' matron; Sister St. Marguerite, girls' matron; Sister Mary of the Eucharist, teacher; Sister Mary de Bonsecours, cook.

There were 33 pupils enrolled, 17 boys and 16 girls, and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	16
" II	6
" III	7
" IV	4
Total	33

I was pleased to hear the children speak far more distinctly than they did on any previous occasion when I visited this school. In my judgment there was a noticeable improvement in all the class work. Sister Mary of the Eucharist holds a first-class Quebec certificate and had had charge of the classes only a short time before this inspection. The peculiarities of the children were daily being learned and I thought this sister had made a very good start towards advancement with her pupils.

The class-room is altogether too small for 30 pupils, and I was glad to learn at a recent date that it was likely soon to be enlarged by adding the adjacent play-room thereto and providing a new play-room.

The entire building was clean from cellar to attic. The dormitories, although small, were well ventilated, had therein a sufficient number of beds and clean and ample clothing thereon.

A new frame stable had been erected a short time before and some new fencing put up. A small area of land had also been inclosed adjacent to the stable for pasturage for the cow.

Only a small quantity of potatoes was grown last season in the small garden plot near the institution. A few carrots, turnips, onions and some garden stuff were also raised in this garden patch.

This school is heated by stoves and lighted with oil and lamps.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and was inspected early during February last. It is located near where the old Blackfoot trail crossed the Bow river and about the centre of the Blackfoot reserve.

There were 21 boys and 12 girls then enrolled and classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	11
" II	6
" III	10
" IV	4
" V	2
Total	33

The programme of studies is closely followed at this school and the pupils exhibited creditable knowledge in each and every branch of the work taken up. Sister Antheline did no coaxing or scolding to get the children to read or speak in a sufficiently loud tone to be heard. Two boys in standard V read the 'Prairie Fire' ordinance in lieu of reading from the regular text-books. When so engaged they were gaining practical knowledge not only for themselves but information to spread among their people of practical value. A test was made with the pupils in standards IV and V as to their ability to spell and give definitions of words with very near alike sounds, such as: no, know; rain, reign; raise, rays; sun, son, and such like words.

They made up sentences containing similar words and gave proper definitions and spellings of each of these particular words.

The dormitories in this school are roomy, and I was told they were daily aired. They were very clean and provided with a sufficient number of beds and abundance of clean bedding. The whole building was clean and tidily kept throughout. The yards and premises were in like good order. There is one hot air furnace and a number of stoves to keep the building warm during the coldest weather.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, mending, darning and plain cooking. The boys care for the stock, do chores, and during the summer vacation they assisted to cut and put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the stock held at this institution, and, besides, they assist at the gardening.

The stock held here comprised: cows, 5; yearling steers and heifers, 5; calves, 5; horses, 4, and a yearling colt.

About 100 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 25 bushels of carrots, 5 bushels of onions and 100 heads of cabbage were grown last season.

A dozen new patent forms were supplied by the department for use in the class-room. The class-room is now fairly supplied with essential articles to carry on the work properly.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The only day school visited during the fiscal year was Samson's, on the Samson's reserve and within the Hobbema agency. Miss Klippert was still in charge of this school. There were 12 pupils present on the day I made the visit—December 20 last. As the average attendance at this school is only about 3, I suspected the large attendance just before Christmas was more in the hope of receiving gifts than gaining knowledge.

One pupil was graded under standard II and the remaining eleven held no standing in class work.

Miss Klippert is an efficient and hard-working teacher with a third-class certificate. The results of her three years' work at this school seemed to me to be about futile.

It is reported that there are about 34 children of school age within reach of this school, but they never attended with any degree of regularity.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,

HAY RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. PETER'S MISSION, HAY RIVER P.O.,

Via EDMONTON, ALBERTA, December 1, 1906.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the above-named Indian boarding school, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, of which I am in charge, is located at the mouth of the Hay river, on its east bank, on the southwest shore of Great Slave lake, within the limits of treaty No. 8. It is not on an Indian reserve,

but in the unorganized territory of Mackenzie River, under the supervision of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Land.—We have under cultivation rather more than eight acres of Crown lands adjoining the Indian village of Hay River. The soil in the immediate vicinity is flat alluvial deposit, on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of timber extends all round us. The land has simply been acquired through settler's possession and is the property of the mission.

Buildings.—We have the following buildings: (1) A large dwelling-house, used as our boarding school, composed of three parts, successively erected, the last being three storeys high, the whole constructed of logs and boards, containing eighteen rooms. (2) A new dwelling-house, still only partially completed. Its size is 23 x 25 feet, three storeys high with a two-storey lean-to attached, 25 x 15 feet. It will contain twelve rooms when finished. We are using the whole of this building, the main part as store-rooms and the lean-to as a dwelling for part of our staff. (3) A workshop fitted up for carpentering and blacksmithing and containing a complete saw-pit. (4) and (5) are storehouses, in which are kept clothing, provisions and general supplies. (6) Wood-shed. (7) Small fish-house. (8) Cattle byre. (9) Hen-house. (10) Our church, which is roofed and shingled now, but must remain unfinished for want of sufficient help capable of completing it.

Accommodation.—Our institution is a mission home and school, the age of the pupils ranging from three or four to eighteen years, though we occasionally receive widows and others, as mission helpers under instruction. We have room for about 60 persons and have had as many as 49 within the year ended June 30, 1906. Our institute has not yet recovered from the backset it received after the ravages of the measles in the summer of 1902. We learn, however, with much satisfaction, that pupils are coming from Peel river and the farther north in the immediate future.

Attendance.—The attendance of pupils during the year ended June 30, 1906, was 16 boys and 14 girls, making a total of 30 regulation boarding pupils, besides 2 native male and 3 native female helpers under instruction in general industrial work as well as 11 day scholars, who are exceedingly irregular in their attendance.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught in our institute include, reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, grammar, geography, dictation, literature, history and Holy Scripture, as well as occasional lessons in the reading of their own native language both in the syllabic and in Roman characters. The pupils continue to make good progress in their English studies, and, as I have pointed out in former reports, they are disposed to be more teachable and less difficult to manage than an equal number of white children when they are entirely removed from all intercourse with their relatives.

Our class hours are from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3.30 in the afternoon. Experience has taught us that too long hours in the class-room soon tell on these free-born children of the woods. During the months of December and January of each year we are compelled to shorten their time of study another half hour, owing to the fact that we have the sun for rather less than five hours daily during those months.

Farm and Garden.—For the past two years I have not been growing barley, as we have had no pressing need for it, so potatoes have made up the sum total of our planted crop and of those we had a good return of rather more than five hundred bushels. The garden simply represents a small piece of land fenced off separately, in which we grow cabbages, cauliflower, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, radishes, lettuce, pease, beans, &c., chiefly used for the benefit of the staff and mission help. Much of the planting, weeding, hoeing and harvesting is done by the school children under instruction.

Our hay-supply is derived entirely from natural grass found along the river-banks and in the sloughs near-by. We have four cows, two bulls, two yearling heifers and one calf. We train our cows and use them with the bulls for hauling purposes, thereby saving the unnecessary keep of oxen, which is a very big item considering the

cost of haying, as every bit of the work must be done by hand, owing to the roughness of the hay-fields. We find this plan very satisfactory, as we do not try to keep the cows milking owing to the extreme cold of winter. The milk and butter are great luxuries for us in this far northern out-post, and such as we greatly appreciate both for ourselves and the children. We have to keep on hand for winter work, such as fishing under the ice, meat and fish-hauling and general tripping in connection with the mission, two or three teams of dogs, (ten or twelve dogs altogether), the support of which necessitates a good deal of extra work and expense. There are no roads, however, throughout the country and no horse-feed stations, so we cannot dispense with our dogs as yet, although we should very much prefer the horse if it were possible. Our hog venture of 1903 is a thing of past history now, having failed to secure a mate for my remaining sow and so had to kill her. I am trying to secure another pair. The fowls I mentioned in last year's report have increased to ten and we have enjoyed eggs galore this past season. We keep them in a semi-underground building and warm the house daily with a single fire during the cold season.

Industries Taught.—We have no stated industries, but we aim to teach each child that comes under our care to be thorough, industrious and practically useful. Occasional lessons are given in the use of carpentering and blacksmithing tools when the pupils are old enough for such; the general work on the land and about the establishment affords ample opportunity for training both the boys and the girls to be useful.

Moral and Religious Training.—We teach all the pupils, to the best of our ability, obedience, diligence, truthfulness, straightforwardness and frankness, and endeavour generally to develop in them the moral qualities based upon the religion of the Old and New Testament, all our labour being under the superintendence and inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

Health and Sanitation.—I am very happy to be able to state that during the time which this report covers we have not lost a single regulation boarding pupil and only one of our day scholars by death, although more Indians of this immediate vicinity have died within that time than in many years before.

We take all the sanitary precautions we can so as to check any spread of disease. We fill up our water-closets yearly and dig new pits, and we throw all the slop and refuse far from the houses, so as to keep the yard clean and free from infection.

Water Supply.—We derive our supply of water for household use from the river close in front of the house and it is, generally speaking, always good.

Fire Protection.—We keep barrels of water constantly in the houses and have ladders reaching the roofs; a goodly number of axes and water buckets are always available in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—We heat the main building, No. 1, with seven wood stoves and the new building, No. 2, with two stoves as yet, using spruce, which grows in abundance and driftwood from the lake shore for fuel. The institute is lighted with paraffin candles and coal-oil lamps, the latter being for the use of the staff only.

Recreation.—The pupils of the school are encouraged to take up any and all kinds of healthful sport and to play games in their hours of recreation, especially football, hockey, baseball and boating, and we permit the older boys to hunt small game in the surrounding bush and snare rabbits when they abound.

Food Supply.—The greater part of our food-supply is obtained from local sources. Setting nets in the lake nearly all the year round, we are seldom, if ever, without fish on our tables. These with the potatoes we grow constitute a very large portion of our daily food. What little meat we eat, we obtain chiefly from Indian hunters, although we occasionally kill a small beef animal of our own production. The remainder of our provisions, consisting of flour, meal, tea, sugar, bacon and a little dry fruit, &c., is annually imported a year or eighteen months ahead, the expense of which is met from the bishop's diocesan fund. None of our pupils at present in attendance pay anything.

Clothing.—The school children are clothed principally out of the mission bales contributed voluntarily by various branches of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England throughout the eastern parts of Canada. Up to the close of this present year, the department has most generously assumed the, to us, very large cost of transportation of these bales for a number of seasons past, and I beg leave most thankfully to acknowledge our deep appreciation of the liberality of the department. We are informed that the department purposes to discontinue this mode of helping on our needy works, but we feel confident that this action simply means that it is planning some still more effectual way to carry forward this good work.

Mail Service.—This, I am glad to say, is very much improved within the past two years, and 'yet there is room.' The Post Office Department has come to some definite arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company, which now ensures us having two regular mails carried to and from our doors annually and a third delivered within some eighty miles to the east of us, viz., at Resolution. As the mail service stands, even yet, it is impossible for me to send out this report to the department within five months of the time of receiving your circular, unless I forward it by some chance passer or else travel or send eighty miles each way to Resolution to catch the regular mail boat which passes up south on the other side of our lake. Having been situated in even worse circumstances, in the 'good old days that have gone by,' we feel truly grateful for the guarantee afforded us that our mail matter will be carried safely through both ways with as little delay and chance of straying as is possible considering our remoteness from civilization and the many difficulties and dangers encountered in transportation.

General Remarks.—In reflecting upon the work in this far northern part of our land, it may be of interest for the readers of this report to know that some of the children under our care have been brought from Fort MacPherson, on the Peel river, which is at least one thousand miles still farther north and west than we are at this place. Our pupils are almost all drawn from distant posts, which means that they have to remain with us throughout the full period of their school training, which in some cases reaches out into the sixth or eighth year. This necessitates our having to provide for them, both during school terms and holiday times. Whilst, in many ways this arrangement may be best for the child, it makes the work of the staff endless and deprives them of any change or rest such as is enjoyed and so eagerly looked forward to by those who labour under circumstances where the regular summer and winter holiday are secured to them. Indian children as day scholars are very unsatisfactory, in these parts at least, as anything in the line of discipline is resented both by parents and children alike and is made the excuse for keeping them at home. As I have said before 'when it is remembered how many white people, surrounded by every advantage of a high-class civilization, are utterly indifferent to the best interests of their own children, can we rightly wonder or be surprised when the untutored savage prefers to have his child grow up in the darkness of ignorance and superstition as he has done? Can we rightly expect him to pierce the dark clouds that hide the even near future from his view and see the wondrous changes that are quickly bearing down upon him and his?' The work is very slow and tedious and oft times most discouraging, and yet viewed only from the standpoint of what will pay, we feel convinced that every cent expended either by the government or by the philanthropic, will yield a high return in hastening the time when the remnant of a once noble people will become worthy and loyal citizens of our great commonwealth, provided they are surrounded in the beginning by right influences and are believed in and encouraged as they should be.

Some better conception of our surroundings than is general may be realized when it is understood that our nearest neighbouring hamlet is eightly miles distant and cannot be reached without days of travel, except in summer when there are steamboats passing here on four or five occasions only. Our winter travel is all by the slow and tedious means of dog-train. There are no stopping-houses along the way, so that we have to sleep under the open canopy of heaven.

All our necessary provisions and requirements must be anticipated at least a year or eighteen months before needed.

All our lumber, for all our buildings, has had to be sawn entirely by hand, with the good old-fashioned whip-saw. There are no door and sash factories within nine hundred or a thousand miles of us. No furniture shops where we can buy our tables, chairs, beds, cupboards, &c., ready-made. We have to work them each and all out by hand.

Our freight-rates from the nearest railway station to here are $8.50 per hundred pounds, and if the portage roads are bad for a season, those rates go up another 50 or 75 cents, as the case may be.

Owing to our exposed situation on the lake, there being no islands to shelter us, and being on a point well out, instead of in a bay, fishing is very precarious and often positively dangerous. The mission owns a small and very seaworthy little steamer which does good service in this connection, often enabling us to visit our nets in safety when otherwise it would be utterly impossible to do so.

All kinds of large game are very scarce in this immediate vicinity and when any can be secured of late, it is too expensive to make it anything less than a luxury. Rabbits, that were so very plentiful three years ago, have almost entirely perished now as is usual here periodically.

Our nearest physician is stationed at Lesser Slave lake, probably four hundred miles, as the crow flies, and six hundred miles or more as the traveller goes.

The climate here is very severe in the winter. Frequently the temperature falls, for many days in succession, as low as 40° F. below zero, while occasionally it drops to 55° and 60° below and this past spring, (1906) saw it 62° below on its coldest morning. In mid-winter our days are very short, the sun holding its head above the horizon for less than five hours daily, which makes our nights very long and tiresome, often bearing down on our spirits like a heavy fog. In summer, however, we have a compensating length of sunshine, and more than a month when there is no darkness at all and when few if any stars are visible in the semi-twilight. The summers are delightful and their joy is only marred by the myriads of mosquitoes and 'bull-dog' flies that tend to make the months of June and July almost unendurable with their presence. This great length of daylight in summer gives vegetation a doubly quick growth, and although the season is very short, many unlooked-for species of the vegetable kingdom flourish and mature.

Many garden flowers grow luxuriantly with but medium care and we endeavour to beautify our surroundings as much as possible with them and in that way the charms and joys of the more highly favoured parts of our father-land are kept green and sacred in our memories.

Finance.—In this connection, I must explain that the 'cash system' of barter is only in its infancy with us. For years I never saw a single dollar exchange hands in this locality. All wages of the native helpers are paid in goods which are bought in Winnipeg and settled for by the bishop of the diocese, who resides at Athabasca Landing, the goods being forwarded to us to be used in place of cash. Some of the clothing and gifts in the Women's Auxiliary bales are used in this way too. All mission freight charges as well as the travelling expenses of the children are settled by the bishop, thus making it impossible for me to make out an accurate statement of the finances of this place. The bishop also engages all the regular missionary workers and settles with them from Athabasca Landing without rendering me any statement regarding them.

Our mode of barter with the natives is known as the 'skin system' which has been in vogue for two centuries or more, I understand. Whether it derives its name and origin from the idea that those who use it are seeking to fleece those with whom they deal or whether from the old motto of the Hudson's Bay Company *Pro pelle cutem* (skin for skin) I must leave the readers to surmise. In my humble opinion the sooner the 'cash system' becomes universal, the better it will be for all concerned,

as the two systems working together often make it most confusing even for those who are perfectly familiar with them both, besides giving somewhat of a curious and antediluvian tinge to some of the business methods of the twentieth century.

I have, &c.,

THOS. J. MARSH,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL,
AHOUSAHT, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ahousaht boarding school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Maktosis reserve on the inner side of Flores island, which lies off the west coast of Vancouver island. The site affords an excellent view of the picturesque Cat-face mountains, and the snow-clad peaks of Herbert arm.

Land.—The school property consists of 140 acres of land. The greater part of it is covered with timber. A small fresh water lake covering about fifteen acres of loamy soil has been successfully drained and is now being prepared for supplying agricultural productions for the school. The property is owned by the Presbyterian Church.

Building.—The building is frame, 46 x 68 feet, with two storeys, basement and attic. It has been occupied about three years and is commodious and convenient. A 16 foot addition was made to the wood-shed during the year, making that building 40 x 18 feet. The school building can accommodate 60 pupils and 5 of a staff.

Attendance.—There are 41 children on the roll, 24 boys and 17 girls.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed by the department is followed. Pupils attend school both forenoon and afternoon. The appointment of an experienced assistant teacher makes it possible for the staff to meet all the requirements for instruction. The children have made good progress during the year. In addition to school work the large pupils showing aptitude are given instruction daily in music.

The grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	2
" III	6
" IV	23
" V	2

Industries Taught.—The boys cut wood and assist in carpentry, shoemaking, baking and gardening. The girls learn general housework, cooking, and making and taking care of their clothing.

Farm and Garden.—Most of the land is as yet covered with timber, but about fifteen acres of good gardening soil has been recovered by draining a small lake. It is being put under cultivation and seed has been purchased. Part of the ground is being seeded for grass, so that stock can be kept. We are also setting out raspberry and strawberry plants and a few apple-trees and bushes for small fruits.

Moral and Religious Training.—In addition to the regular morning and evening daily worship, a half hour is given four evenings of the week to memorizing selected portions of Scripture and receiving explanations in regard to them. Children also attend regular Sabbath services and Sabbath school.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is generally good. Some sickness was experienced from an epidemic of grippe, but all recovered. Cleanliness is carefully observed, and drainage is excellent. Our distance from medical assistance and only a monthly steamer in winter is partly relieved by the presence of a trained nurse on the staff, who gives very careful attention to the health of the children. A sick-room is provided, thereby giving isolation and privacy when required. During the year one boy died in the school, and another while visiting at his home.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is chiefly obtained from rainfall which affords an excellent quality of water. The present insufficient tank capacity has been provided for by a grant of $200, towards the construction of two new tanks. The well which we dug affords plenty of water, but not of the best quality for drinking.

Fire Protection.—Our protection against fire consists of seven chemical fire-extinguishers, distributed throughout the different floors, and parts of the building. There are twelve fire-buckets, some of which are kept in the dormitories filled. Fire-escapes are placed at each end of the building. We have also a fire-drill to familiarize the boys with the work.

Heating and Lighting.—A large hot-air wood furnace in the basement heats the building throughout. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—Football and other games afford outdoor recreation in favourable weather. Indoor games and music furnish entertainment within.

General Remarks.—A pleasant and helpful visit was enjoyed from Inspector Green, and the prompt business methods of the Indian agent have been much appreciated.

I have, &c.,

(REV.) J. L. MILLAR,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME,
ALERT BAY, April 4, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Alert Bay Girls' Home for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The home is located on land belonging to the Church Missionary Society. A quarter of an acre is fenced for a vegetable garden at the side of the home and a flower garden facing seaward gives it a pleasant and homelike appearance.

Buildings.—The building is of wood, 34 x 32 feet, and comprises dining-room, play-room, kitchen, laundry and matron's sitting-room, dormitories with suitable bedrooms upstairs.

Accommodation.—The building is capable of accommodating 15 girls and 2 officers.

Water Supply.—There is a good supply of water obtained from a spring at the back of the home.

Fire Protection.—Two Star fire-extinguishers, 1 axe and 6 fire-buckets, all supplied by the department, are kept ready for use. A large tank is kept full of water.

Remarks.—This home was reopened in August. Only three pupils entered, and as two of these left in three weeks, it was closed.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED J. HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL,
ALBERNI, April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school has a beautiful location. It is built on a plateau about 60 feet above the level of the garden, which it overlooks; at the back of the school the country rises to a higher level, and is heavily timbered, giving abundant shelter from the prevailing winds. In front of the school, about two hundred yards away, flows the beautiful Somas river, and from the school grounds we obtain a splendid view of the river, with Alberni two and a half miles distant. On the same plateau across the road which divides this property from the reserve, is the Shesaht village; and one mile down the river on the opposite side is the Opitchesaht village.

Land.—There is 156 acres in connection with this school, which is known as part of lot 81, district of Alberni; 20 acres was disposed of during the year. The land is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land is heavily timbered and is very expensive to clear; the soil, however, is very good and is well adapted for all farming purposes after the land has been cleared.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of main building, 38 x 43 feet, three storeys high, with wing, 32 x 46 feet, two storeys high. The old school building is used for laundry, bake-shop and carpenter-shop. Other buildings are class-room, wood-shed, driving-shed, root-house, stable and hen-house.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 60 children and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—There are 48 pupils on the roll, 23 boys and 25 girls. Fourteen pupils were admitted during the year, 5 boys and 9 girls. During the year two boys died, one in Victoria shortly after leaving hospital, and another in school of typhoid fever.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Good progress has been made during the year. Miss Johnston, who was appointed as teacher last April, found it necessary to retire on account of ill health December 31. Miss Guillod, daughter of our late Indian agent, is filling the position at present.

Farm and Garden.—The stock consists of 1 horse and 7 head of cattle. Several of the boys have learned to milk. Some of the larger boys are fair teamsters, they do all ploughing, harrowing and teaming for the school.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The larger boys are also expert fishermen.

The girls are taught thoroughly in all departments of housework. Their training includes cooking, laundry, bread-making, dressmaking, the care of milk and but-

ter, the canning of fruit; also sewing and music. All mending of clothing and darning of stockings is done by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—The conduct of the pupils has been good. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of the typhoid fever outbreak last August and September, the health of the pupils has been good. On the return of some of the pupils, the beginning of August from Steveston on the Fraser river, typhoid fever broke out. In all eight of the pupils contracted the disease. One boy died from typhoid, his death being hastened by the bursting of a blood vessel. The cause of infection was the bad water used by the Indians for drinking purposes at Steveston.

The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply.—The supply of water is from two wells and the rainfall. A windmill also pumps water from the river to a cistern.

Fire Protection.—We have 4 Keystone fire-extinguishers and 11 fire-buckets distributed through the building. Our fire-protection as far as a water-supply is concerned amounts to nothing.

Heating and Lighting.—The main building is heated by a hot-air furnace, the new addition by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation.—The boys play football and baseball and other games; the pupils are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In the winter indoor games are provided.

General Remarks.—Inspector Green visited the school in August; we are always pleased to see him, as his visits prove helpful.

We are also pleased to see Indian Agent Neill in his monthly visits to the school.

I have, &c.,

JAS. R. MOTION,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT SIMPSON BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL,
PORT SIMPSON, May 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you the annual report of the Boys' Boarding School, Port Simpson, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated three hundred yards distant from the Port Simpson post office, and is not far from the northern boundary of the Tsimpsean reserve. It occupies a unique position, being signalized as the most westerly in the Dominion of Canada.

Lands.—The school is built on a lot of land two chains by four chains and belongs to the missionary society of the Methodist Church. It was acquired several year ago from the Port Simpson Indian council. Through the centre of this lot runs a miniature valley which we use for a garden. Formerly the soil was, like all other in this country, of a mossy, bog-like substance which retained such excessive moisture as to defy, for a time, all attempts to reduce it to a state of profitable culture. Of recent years, however, little by little, this has been reclaimed so that now nowhere could be found a garden better adapted for the various branches of horticulture.

Buildings.—The main building is a large two-storey frame, with extensive cellar. In addition there are separate outbuildings, namely: play-room, wood-shed, drying-shed and stable.

Accommodation.—The building has space for 25 pupils with a staff of 3 or more.

Attendance.—The school has been filled to its utmost capacity, 25 being in attendance during the year.

Class-room Work.—The new, attractive and well-equipped school-room has been an impetus to study to the pupils. The progress made has been quite satisfactory Classified, the standing is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	9
" II	4
" III	4
" IV	6
" V	2
Total	25

Farm and Garden.—This consists of a garden of considerable size, part being planted with small fruits, which bear ample crops of raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants. The remainder is well tilled and productive of a good supply of vegetables. We grow, exclusive of potatoes, all that is necessary for the school.

Industries Taught.—These consist of general carpentry, carving in wood, boot and shoe mending, general housework, baking, mending, washing and gardening. The boys are especially adapted to outside work, carpentry and gardening appealing to their sense of the fitness of things rather than mending and washing. All tasks, however, no matter how menial, are cheerfully performed.

Moral and Religous Training.—This comprises class instruction daily, morning and evening prayer, short friendly talks as occasion presents itself, impressing on the boys severally the necessity of character-building. An advance has been made by all the boys in the matter of Biblical knowledge.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the boys has been very good. With the exception of a slight epidemic of chicken-pox, they have been remarkably healthy and free from any serious illness. The home being built on the slope of a hill, with natural drainage, the sanitary conditions are very fair. When the new system of drainage which has been arranged for is complete, from a sanitary standpoint, the home will be in excellent condition.

Water Supply.—The quantity of water available is sufficient for all purposes, and with new piping will be brought right into the house.

Heating and Lighting.—The premises are heated by means of coal and wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Weather permitting, the playground is in requisition on all occasions. The Indians, I find, are just as fond of play and as eager for the half holiday as their white brothers. The present generation is developing a skill in athletics which is improving their physique. The usual outdoor and indoor amusements prevail.

General Remarks.—Noticing considerable house-building in the vicinity of Port Simpson and a scarcity of carpenters, the principal has striven to impress the boys with the fact that in this line for many years to come owing to the rapid development of northern British Columbia, boys proficient in carpentry will always be able to obtain employment with good wages.

I have, &c.,

GEO. H. RALEY,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME,
PORT SIMPSON, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home for the nine months ending March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpsean reserve.

Land.—The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district. It is owned by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Gordon Lockerby, Esq., Port Simpson, B.C. There is an area of 2 acres, which is well fenced, but only about one-fourth of an acre is cultivated. We have been levelling a piece this year for a suitable playground for the girls.

The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being toward the south and east.

With thorough draining, the soil would be suitable for raising vegetables and small fruits.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a house with three storeys and a basement, a tank, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed and water-closets. We had a new chicken-house built, accommodating well about 30 chickens; also two clothes closets were ceiled.

Accommodation.—We have good accommodation for 45 pupils and 4 teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance is 44·7; the total enrolment is 49. Five have been discharged, one of whom was on extended vacation for a year. Five have been admitted during the nine months. The present number in attendance is 44. One out-pupil is giving good satisfaction as a general servant.

Class-room Work.—The classes have made good progress and are gaining in general intelligence. Five have been promoted to standard II; 2 have been promoted to standard II senior; and 4 have been promoted to standard III. The pupils speak English fluently and the girls admitted during the year are learning English quickly.

We are pursuing the same course of study as that used in the public schools of British Columbia. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and the Methodist catechism. Twelve girls have taken music lessons on the organ and the whole school has had lessons in vocal music, including sight-singing. One pupil discharged during the year is organist in her father's church. He is a native clergyman on the Upper Skeena. Another pupil is organist for church and Sunday school.

The classification of the pupils is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	10
" II	11
" III	12
" IV	9
" V	6
" VI	1
Total	49

Garden.—A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated, as well as currant bushes and gooseberries.

The cost of labour for draining and breaking up the ground has deterred us from having a larger garden, but we hope to increase the area cultivated a little.

Industries Taught.—The industrial teaching consists of instruction and training in general housework, laundry work, cooking, bread-making, dressmaking, sewing, mending, darning, knitting and fancy-work. They are also taught how to raise and care for hens. Several of the girls have taken a special course in cooking and nearly all those discharged can cut and make their own dresses neatly. Very satisfactory progress has been made in every department and even the smallest can patch and darn stockings well. The girls, under the supervision of their teachers, have performed satisfactorily all the work of the institution, including kalsomining, house-cleaning, painting woodwork, oiling floors and caring for chickens. The out-pupil and any who have gone to help others for a day, have given excellent satisfaction as general servants.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging.

A Bible lesson is taught each day, so they are carefully instructed in Bible history and doctrine.

The girls are improving, are more contented and obedient, and those who have been discharged, are trying to make good homes.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition is good. The general health has been very good. No deaths have occurred during the nine months. All are in good health now, except one, whose discharge has been recommended by the doctor. We have used lime and other disinfectants and kept our drains clean, but have not been able to finish them on account of complications.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house. A new dam has been built and wooden pipe put in, connecting the reservoir with our tank, which has a capacity of 4,000 gallons. The supply is excellent and abundant. The water is carried through the house by means of pipes, so we have hot and cold water on two floors.

Fire Protection.—We have fire-escapes from all the dormitories, from which the pupils can escape in ten minutes. Fire-drill is practised regularly.

Besides these we have 2 ladders on the roof and 2 stationary ladders from the roof to the ground, also 2 light movable ladders. Buckets of water and ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat. We have 2 chemical fire-engines and 4 fireman's axes.

Mention may also be made of the village fire brigade within call.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the institution is accomplished by 6 stoves, one French range and one open grate. We burn soft coal and wood.

Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. Bracket and hanging lamps are used exclusively for the pupils' apartments. We have also one coal-oil stove.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In wet weather they play in a play-room where the air enters freely. The recreation consists of games, physical culture, such as club-swinging, drill and calisthenic exercises, walking, playing on the beach and general play. Basket-ball has been added to our list of games and exercise in the open air is encouraged and insisted upon.

Ex-pupils.—Of the girls discharged, one was married in August and is doing well; another went up to the Skeena river with her father, the Rev. Geo. Edgar, missionary at Kitsegukla. She is helping her father in the school and as organist. Another ex-pupil is with her father and mother in the village; the other two were discharged at the ages of 15 and 12 respectively, on account of weak lungs and defective eyesight.

General Remarks.—We had a concert in the church hall the Thursday before Christmas and it was a great success. The girls had some dialogues for the first time

and acted their parts really well. The music was very good and the drills well rendered. A scarf drill by the larger girls was much appreciated.

We had the parents of the girls at the home between Christmas and New Year's, and the programme, refreshments and social hour were much enjoyed by all.

We also had a re-union of the married girls and their husbands, as well as a few young people, and a very pleasant social evening was spent.

Our range has been rebuilt and a new range secured for the laundry. Our larger girls are so few that the smaller girls have to help with the heavy work. However they have performd their work cheerfully and well and are a happy band of girls.

The school is in a good condition morally, and we hope the girls will strive to profit by the lessons they learn and be useful Christian women, who will be a blessing to those around them.

I have, &c.,

HANNAH M. PAUL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SECHELT INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
SECHELT, March 31, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Sechelt boarding school is admirably situated on a plateau about a quarter of a mile from the shore of Trail bay, on Sechelt reserve. (Group I, Comox-Atlin electoral district.) The post office address is Sechelt, B.C.

Land.—The land in connection with the school comprises about 3 acres. The half of it is cultivated as orchards and vegetable and flower gardens; half an acre is not cleared and the rest is used as playgrounds.

Buildings.—The school-house is a frame building on stone foundations. The main building (83 x 36 feet) consists of: entrance hall, girls' parlour, girls' school-room, sewing-room, sitting-room, private room, private dining-room, the children's dining-room and a parlour for the boys on the first floor; while on the second floor are: the girls' lavatory, a dormitory, the girls' infirmary, the principal's room, the boys' school-room and their lavatory. The upper floor is taken up with: dormitory, bath-room, toilet for the boys, a room for their guardian and dormitory, bath-room, toilet for the girls.

The north wing (30 x 28 feet) is divided as follows: first floor,—kitchen, pantry, dining-room; second floor,—three rooms for the staff and the boys' infirmary; third floor,—chapel.

The outbuildings (laundry, stable, chicken-house) are only sheds built temporarily.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good for the past nine months.

Class-room Work.—The programme prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The pupils take a deep interest in their studies and they have made marked progress during the year. To keep up the praiseworthy emulation already existing in the school work, class notes are read out to the pupils at regular intervals.

They are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I..	16
" II..	13
" III..	12
	41

Farm and Garden.—Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work under the supervision of the sisters. The 78 fruit-trees planted last year are doing very well; we planted a few more in the begining of March. Our vegetable garden was in excellent condition up to the month of August, when, for the want of water, everything withered. The boys are busy now clearing the ground to enlarge the vegetable garden.

Industries Taught.—The children have special hours every day for manual work. The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work: baking, cooking, laundrying, mending, darning, sewing, cutting and making their clothes. They are bright and generally take well to this kind of labour. They succeed well in making Indian baskets, which are much admired by the visitors. They realized about $15 out of the sale of their baskets and used the money to buy material for handwork.

The boys are taught shoe-repairing and gardening in the proper seasons. In winter the small ones were employed in carrying wood, whilst the large boys made a herring-net.

Morals and Religion.—Great care and special attention are given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils in the principles of faith and religion. I am pleased to say that the conduct of the children has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—Two girls died in July during the vacation; one met with an accident, the other caught rapid consumption. Another girl, who had the whooping-cough and was on sick leave, died at home in September.

All the children who were in attendance during the past nine months enjoyed very good health.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is very good and if water failed us in July and August last, the fault was in the defective pipes.

Fire Protection.—Six Underwriter fire-extinguishers, 24 buckets, 200 feet of hose and one ladder are distributed in the building and are always available in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated by stoves. Light is supplied from coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—The recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, and, weather permitting, the children take a walk every day. The girls are fond of croquet, swinging, skipping, hand-ball, &c.; whilst the favourite games of the boys are lacrosse and football. Berry-picking and swimming in summer afford great pleasure to all.

General Remarks.—At Christmas, the children had, as usual, their Christmas-tree entertainment, which they enjoyed very much. Parents and friends were invited. The Christmas-tree was laden with rich and varied articles, generously donated by Mr. H. Whitaker of the Sechelt Trading Company. What a treat it was for the children, and what an encouragement to the teachers! Both the pupils and the sisters feel very grateful to Mr. Whitaker for this and for former kindnesses.

I must not omit to mention how the staff appreciates the regular visits which Mr. R. C. McDonald, Indian agent, and Mr. A. E. Green, inspector, have made to our school. Their words of commendation have always resulted in renewed efforts on the part of both the teachers and the pupils.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, such as books, maps and desks for the teachers.

I have, &c.,

SISTER THERESINE,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL,
NORTH VANCOUVER, April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Squamish Mission Indian boarding school.

Location.—This school is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite the thriving city of Vancouver, and about 4 miles therefrom. It is not on a reserve.

Land.—The land connected with the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus, in charge of the school, and consists of 14 acres, of which about 4 is under cultivation.

Buildings.—The new building consists of: entrance hall, two parlours, a large school-room and sewing-room, which is used also as recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor are: the chapel, vestry and rooms for the members of the staff; the upper storey is taken up by a large dormitory and lavatory for the girls; on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. The old building comprises: the kitchen, two dining-rooms, store-rooms, school-room for the boys; on the second storey are: two dormitories, the principal's room, the boys' and girls' infirmary, and some bed-rooms for the teachers. The outbuildings consist of: wood-shed, fish-house, hen-house, laundry; this last building consists of a wash-room, provided with twelve wash-tubs, each having a tap for hot and cold water; boiler-room with two large boilers and a heater, and the drying-room with everything convenient to spread and dry the clothes during winter.

Accommodation.—The buildings furnish ample room for from 65 to 70 pupils and a staff of 8 officers.

Attendance.—Sixty-eight pupils have been in attendance during the year; the present attendance is 58, of whom 24 are boys and 34 girls.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible; the school hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 12 ; and from 4 p.m. to 6. All the pupils have made gratifying progress; English is spoken fluently by all of them. The branches of the studies for the senior class are: arithmetic, grammar, geography, Roman Catholic catechism, Bible, composition, dictation, reading, spelling and drawing; for the junior class: reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and also drawing. Four girls have been taking music lessons and their progress in that branch is most satisfactory. At the end of the term, the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	22
" II	14
" III	12
" IV	2
" V	..
" VI	8
Total	58

Farm and Garden.—About 2 acres of land are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. We had an abundant supply of vegetables such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, lettuce, onions, pease, beans, &c. Most of the gardening is done by the boys under the supervision of the foreman.

Industries Taught.—The boys take care of their dormitories, cut wood, do the glazing, some carpentry work, and also repair the shoes.

All the girls are trained in the different branches of domestic work. Every girl has to pass through regular courses in plain sewing, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, machine sewing, cutting, fitting and finishing dresses, lace-making and embroidery. Some girls have done exquisite work in crocheting, which was much appreciated by the numerous visitors. All the girls' clothing and also some of the boys' was made at school.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, respectful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. Morning and evening prayers, and regular services on Sundays are never omitted. A short religious instruction is daily given by the principal or the missionary priest. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has been very good during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils up to the end of November was good; but since then, it has not been so. In common with the district, we had several attacks of influenza; one of our pupils, I am sorry to say, died of that disease, which settled in her lungs and brought her to the grave after a few days' illness.

The building is well ventilated, and the drainage is in fair condition.

Water Supply.—The building is connected with the city water-supply and thus abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection.—Two Stempel fire-extinguishers, 8 glass-lined chemical extinguishers, 2 dozen buckets, 300 feet of rubber hose, 2 axes and 2 ladders are kept in readiness for use.

Heating and Lighting.—The buildings are heated by means of wood stoves, and lighted with electric light.

Recreation.—Swimming, boating, fishing, football and baseball with lacrosse, are the principal pastimes of the boys. As for the girls, they enjoy themselves in reading, playing chess, dominoes, &c.

General Remarks.—In closing this report, I beg to express my sincere thanks to the superintendent, A. W. Vowell, to the inspector, E. Green, and to R. C. McDonald, the Indian agent, for their uniform courtesy and kindly interest in the work of the school. I also gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the different members of my staff.

I have, &c.,

SISTER MARY AMY,

Principal.

British Columbia,

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School,

Mission City, April 15, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is beautifully located on the north bank of the Fraser river about 40 miles east of the city of Vancouver. The buildings stand on an elevated plateau and command a picturesque view of the Fraser valley with the Sumas and Cheam mountains forming a background that terminates in the everlasting snows of Mount Baker in the state of Washington. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the double service of comfortable steamers which ply daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, make access to the school easy for the pupils and our many interested friends who call to visit the institution.

Land.—About 300 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is attached to the school. Quite a number of acres of this land is still under heavy timber, but year after year new clearings can be noticed, thus adding in value and extent to our well worked and fertile farm. The soil is most productive and the crops of hay, roots and vegetables raised yearly are all that could be desired. Fruit yields well, especially apples, pears, plums and the different kinds of small bush fruits. Thanks to the efforts of our new farm helper, Mr. Bernard, who is a skilled pruner, aided by several of the larger boys to whom he has taught the trade, our orchards have been entirely renovated this spring, and we have every reason to hope for more successful and more abundant fruit crops in future.

The farm lies in the Mission City district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4.

Buildings.—The main buildings of both boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet in extent with two additional wings: one on each building, and contain the necessary apartments for comfort and accommodation of both pupils and teaching staff. No additional buildings have been erected in connection with the school during the past year, with the exception of a barn, 35 x 52 feet.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 90 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—On an average 75 children, 32 boys and 43 girls, have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work.—The secular education of the children is attended to by four zealous and devoted nuns of the Order of St. Ann.

The schedule of class hours is from 8 a.m. to 11.45 a.m., with two short recesses intervening, and from 4.30 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.

The hours for music and band practice are 1 p.m. in summer and 8 p.m. in winter. The official programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as faithfully as possible. Owing to the fact that our children for the greater part are quite young, more time and attention must be given to elementary work.

Rev. Brother Collins, our devoted disciplinarian, is untiring in his efforts to sustain the long-standing and well-merited reputation of the Mission City Indian boys' band. The boys' and girls' separate choirs, heard not only at our parish church services on Sundays and holy-days, but also at the numerous musical recitals and entertainments given by the school children during the course of the year, sufficiently prove that the Reverend Sisters Mary Rogation and Mary Benedict spare no efforts in the line of music.

Farm and Garden.—The land under cultivation attached to our school was planted last year with grain, hay and root crops, 10 acres of the farm being under oats, 2½ acres under wheat, 30 acres in hay, 5 under potatoes, 1½ under pease, and about 15 acres with the unreclaimed land served as pasture ground for our live stock.

The crops raised were excellent. In addition to our extensive fruit orchard, a few acres used as a graden produced sufficient vegetables of various kinds to meet the wants of both schools. Our fruit-trees, over 200 in number, pruned and dressed this season, have been inspected and reported on as above average by the government fruit inspector.

Industries Taught.—Shoemaking and repairing, together with the rudiments of

carpentering and painting are the only trades taught the boys. This year three of the larger boys have been carefully instructed in the art of fruit-tree pruning.

As our boys are supposed to work a few hours in the afternoon of each day except Saturday, they have sufficient opportunity to learn the different branches of farming and gardening. The care of live stock and the work of the dairy are taught them by an experienced instructor. The boys render valuable service in the seed and harvesting of our crops.

The reverend sisters instruct the girls in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting, and general needle-work. Several of the bigger girls have proved their ability in fancy needle-work.

Thirty prizes were won last fall at the local exhibition by our girls for needle-work, 16 of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children is carefully and strictly attended to. Besides their daily religious exercises, morning and evening, they are instructed in the teaching and doctine of the Roman Catholic belief. No efforts are spared to elevate the minds of the pupils to the highest standard of morality and righteousness.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the past year was generally good. During the month of February one of the little girls, Mary Jane, of Douglas, passed away, the cause of her death being pulmonary hemorrhage. Two other suspected cases of diphtheria broke out in the girls' school at the time when our late principal, Rev. Father Marchal, died. Apart from these, the rest of the pupils have enjoyed perfect health.

The sanitary system in both schools has been much improved recently by the opening of new drains and the renewal of closets and cess-pools. A considerable sum of the Oblate Order's private funds has been spent to perfect the already pronounced good sanitation.

The children are obliged to take a bath frequently and their clothes are kept scrupulously clean and neat, thanks to the efforts of the reverend sisters in charge.

Water Supply.—This comes to us through pipes running from St. Mary's creek, which has its source in the mountains in the rear of our property and empties into the Fraser river. The supply is good and abundant.

Fire Protection.—Our fire appliances consist of 8 chemical extinguishers, 4 fireman's axes, and 48 pails, kept in constant readiness in case of fire. Extra precautions were taken during the past winter owing to the increase required in the heating system. Pails filled with water were kept in every room where heating stoves were required.

The fire-alarm is rung from time to time to remind the children of the admonitions given them to seek safety in case of fire. The larger pupils are taught the use of the fire appliances.

Heating and Lighting.—Stoves are used to heat both buildings, and as wood is still quite plentiful on our property, the apartments can be kept quite comfortable without entailing any considerable expense.

Coal-oil lamps furnish us with sufficient light.

Recreation.—Strict attention is given to the recreation of our children, as we are well aware that it is a conducive agent both in their mental and physical development. Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in by our children in their large and well kept playgrounds.

With their respective desciplinarians they are allowed to spend their half-holidays in selected picnic grounds in the neighbouring woods. Songs and band recitals, together with the different indoor games, make their recreations cheerful and pleasant.

General Remarks.—The sudden death of the late principal, Rev. Father Marchal, brought a ray of gloom to the institution last winter. He was most devoted in his position and his loss was felt both by the members of his staff and the pupils. Nevertheless the good work continued with the greatest harmony. I have the pleasure to

state that, though hardly as yet initiated to the work, I have found valuable and much appreciated aid on the part of our experienced staff.

Before closing my report, I beg to thank our devoted agent, Mr. R. C. McDonald, who is untiring in his earnest efforts in behalf of our institution. To him in particular am I grateful for his kind and prompt advice and assistance in my new position as principal of the school. To Mr. Green, our kind and genial inspector, do I also extend grateful feelings personally, and on behalf of our teaching staff. To Mr. Vowell and the entire department do we owe a debt of gratitude.

I have, &c.,

J. P. O'NEILL, O.M.I.,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
YALE (ALL HALLOW'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,
YALE, April 3, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit our annual report to March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Canadian Pacific railway station of Yale. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the famous Fraser canyon. The school is not built on a reserve.

Land.—The school buildings stand in prettily laid out grounds about 7 acres in extent, in the township of Yale. This land was bought by friends of the school authorities, aided by a government grant of $500, and is held in trust for the school.

The property is bounded on one side by a narrow ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain torrent; in front, below a high bank, flows the Fraser river, only separated from the school land by the Canadian Pacific railway line and the government road; at the rear of the buildings a high spur of the Cascade mountains rises abruptly, giving an air of picturesque grandeur and rugged beauty to the whole place.

Buildings.—These consist of a large school building, a small school chapel, and a house for teachers and visitors. The buildings were kalsomined throughout in August, 1906. New flooring was put down in the school-room, dormitory and passage, lumber for which was supplied by the department. Both bath-rooms were put into good order, and all the water-pipes were repaired or renewed, as circumstances required, by a competent plumber.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided for 30 pupils and for 6 teachers.

Attendance.—All the girls are boarders; the attendance in the school-room, therefore, suffers no interruption, except in occasional cases of illness, when pupils are removed to the hospital, but continue to remain under the guardianship of the principal.

Class-room Work.—This is under the direction of the head mistress, who is assisted by a certificated teacher. Class singing is under the direction of a properly qualified teacher, and religious instruction is given by the sisters of the community.

Farm and Garden.—About an acre of land is devoted solely to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, while flower beds are laid out near the building. The 'Yale cherries' have always attracted considerable notice.

Industries Taught.—Housework, cooking, bread-making, laundry work, plain sewing and mending are most carefully and systematically taught. Marked success has been obtained in this department, and the girls sent out as domestic servants are greatly valued in this country.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is imparted daily, short religious services are held every morning and evening in the school chapel.

On Sundays there is an additional service at 11 o'clock, followed by Sunday school. Twice a month and on all the greater festivals of the church, the bishop or the chaplain visits the school, conducts the services and preaches in language simple enough to reach the understanding of the children. Once a week all the older girls attend a choir practice and in this way are trained to take an intelligent and responsible part in the services of the church. Religious principles are carefully instilled into the children's minds, and every endeavour is made to mould and develop their characters, so that when they leave the shelter of the school they may be strong enough to withstand the adverse influences which are too frequently brought to bear upon them in their own homes, or to meet and overcome the dangers and temptations to which the Indian girl is specially exposed in our great cities.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics or serious cases of illness in the school since last June. Four cases of glandular trouble, to which the Indian constitution is peculiarly liable, obliged the school authorities to ask for long leave of absence for certain pupils; two other cases of threatened lung trouble have been under medical treatment in the hospital all the winter, this practically sums up the extent of illness in the school in the past year.

The sanitary conditions of the buildings are excellent; the drainage having been inspected and repaired in January, when the severe frosts caused a considerable amount of damage to the pipes and the services of a competent plumber had to be requisitioned.

Water Supply.—There is a plentiful supply of excellent water afforded by a mountain stream close to the house. The water is received into a capacious cistern inclosed in a stone tank-house, whence it is distributed throughout both houses by means of iron pipes, while the overflow runs into a flume and is used for irrigating purposes in the vegetable garden. Our water-right secures to us 70 inches of water for the use of the school.

Owing to the tremendous drought last summer, when no rain fell for two months, the water-power fell very low, and the garden suffered seriously in consequence, but this is an experience we have only suffered once in fifteen years.

Fire Protection.—Water is laid on both upstairs and on the ground floor of the main building. There is about 150 feet of hose on the premises and 2 long ladders; in addition to which we have been supplied by the department with an axe, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers and 30 buckets. The children are resourceful, obedient and well-disciplined and accustomed to drill.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building and the chapel are heated by large stoves, hard coal self-feeders. The house occupied by the staff has several old-fashioned open fireplaces, and a large hall stove for burning wood only. The kitchen is fitted up with a French soft coal range, all pipes pass through brick chimneys. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes. These lamps are attached to the walls or ceilings.

Recreation.—An hour's walk with one of the teachers is taken daily in suitable weather. The girls have a large playground with swing, summer-house, and a garden for each, where they work and play in their spare time.

In rainy weather they have games indoors. During the Christmas holidays they spend a great part of the afternoons in coasting or playing in the snow. In the summer holidays long berry-picking expeditions up the mountains are undertaken two or three times a week, and tea is always served on the lawn.

Every Saturday evening when the labours of the week are over, the children assemble in the school-room in their best frocks and have games, music and songs

under the supervision of one of the teachers. On festivals or birthdays, coffee and cake is sometimes handed round for supper, as a very special treat.

General Remarks.—June 14 is the school annual prize day; as the reports are going in earlier this year, we are unable to send any account of a function that is yet ten weeks off, but for which preparations are already going busily forward.

The results of the drawing examinations for which several Indian girls entered were made known to us in August last.

The Royal Drawing Society examination of schools, 1906. Report for Yale, B.C., All Hallow's school. An excellent result. Division I.—Pass: Maria, Lisa. Honours: Josephine, Elsie. Division II.—Honours: Sophie, Allie, Millie. Division IV.—Honours: Flossie, Susanne.

Eight discharges have been made in the course of the year. Of these girls, 2 have gone to service, 2 are the caretakers of their own families, supplying the dead mothers' place to younger children, one is married, one died suddenly in the winter, 2 who were only recently admitted gave signs of such serious physical weakness that they had to be sent away to safeguard the health of the rest. The school is free from all debt, it is in good repair, and has passed through a year of gentle prosperity.

I have, &c.,

AMY, Sister Superior, C.A.H.,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALBERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, April 2, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay industrial school reserve. It is protected from the wind, has a southern aspect, and commands a pleasant view of the sea. All steamers passing to Alaska or Northern British Columbia, come within one mile of our school.

Land.—There is 410 acres of land connected with the school. The soil is mostly gravel and is thickly wooded. Vegetables and small fruits do well, but it is best adapted for pasture. About 5 acres is now cleared and the timber standing on half an acre is sufficient fuel for this institution for one year.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly built on large mud sills, with plastered walls and well ventilated rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, which, being divided, is used for a school-room and workshop. We have also a large, well-built wood-shed, 30 x 90 feet; also a root-house and stable for two cows.

Accommodation.—In the lower dormitory there are twenty beds and fifteen in the upper. There is also accommodation for three officers. The trades instructor lives in a neat cottage about 100 yards from the school.

Attendance.—Thirty-three pupils have been in attendance during the year; the average has been 29.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study are from 10 to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m. The diligence and progress of the boys has been highly satisfactory. Most of these pupils come here on purpose to study, and often are found at their books in

school after the session is over. We have monthly examinations and the list of each boy's marks is posted in the dining-room. The grading is as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	5
" III	10
" IV	6
" V	1

Farm and Garden.—Last year we raised 47 sacks of potatoes and sufficient turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets to supply our needs. We were also able to pick about 130 pounds of small fruit and to harvest 3 tons of hay.

Industries Taught.—We were fortunate this year in securing an excellent trades instructor, and twelve boys have had lessons in boat-building, carpentry and furniture making. Besides the work of these boys on the estate, the product of their labour has sold for $157. All the oars they make have a ready sale. The boys do all the house and laundry work and have cut all our fuel. Each boy works about three hours a day.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has always held the first place on our programme and no pains are spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in moral and religious subjects. For theft and lying the boys are severely punished. Seven months ago the pupils commenced repeating to the principal on Sunday evenings, verses committed to memory from the Gospel according to St. John. One boy has reached chapter VIII, and several are learning chapters V and VI. Every boy repeats from 1 to 20 verses.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of all the pupils has been excellent. Before the frost set in a few suffered from cough, but the recent hard winter seems to have braced their health.

Water Supply.—Our water is supplied to the school from a well in the rear of the school. The boys pump the water into a large tank, which is always kept clean.

Fire Protection.—Our fire hose is worn out and at the present moment we are ill-prepared for fire. We have axes and buckets full of water kept in places of convenient access, but we have no fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is all done by ordinary box stoves. We have consumed eight trees this winter measuring from 40 to 30 inches at the butt end. Hanging coal-oil lamps are used.

Recreation.—The roaring game played here is football, winter and summer. In eight months the boys have destroyed 9 footballs and burst 20 bladders. They never seem to tire of it, and often for three hours a day the ball is kept in perpetual motion. During parts of the months of January and February, their great delight consisted in lying full length on a sled and shooting down the slope of a hill for seventy yards.

General Remarks.—In September last, His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Grey visited our school. His Excellency urged us to clear more land, plant orchards and suggested that each boy should have his own fruit-trees to care for.

The Bishop of Columbia spent five days with us in October. He takes a keen interest in the school and carefully examined the boys.

Large numbers of tourists call here in the summer and are delighted to be shown over the school. We have an excellent brass band, which excited the admiration of all visitors.

Our Indian agent, Mr. Halliday, has more than once given us valuable assistance, and the visits of the school inspector, the Rev. A. Green, are helpful to the school.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED J. HALL,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAKAWIS, WEST COAST, March 30, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated on a cozy cove of Deception channel, in Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is an ideal one, being central on the coast, secluded from the nearest Indian reserve, Opitsat, and the Clayoquot settlement, and well sheltered from cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mailbag direct from the Victoria post office.

Land.—The school owns 175 acres of land, the same having been pre-empted by the Roman Catholic archbishop of Vancouver island. The land is heavily covered with worthless timber and dense underbrush which offer great difficulties to cultivation, and at present it is of no material advantage to the institution, beyond a small amount of garden produce.

Buildings.—The school building is a commodious, substantial, frame structure of two and a half storeys with basement, and has a frontage of 144 feet and a depth of 52 feet. The basement walls are of solid concrete. In the basement are located gymnasiums, furnace-room, cellars and paint-shop. The first floor has officers', boys', and girls' entrance-halls, parlour, sitting-room, Indian-room, kitchen, pantries, store-room, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, separate boys' and girls' recreation-rooms, two sewing-rooms, and two toilet-rooms. On the second floor are the girls' dormitory with lavatory adjoining, two infirmaries, with bath-rooms attached, for boys and girls, two officers' bath-rooms, principal's room, eight bed-rooms, and chapel, 32 x 48 feet, and vestry. The third floor, the attic, comprises the boys' dormitory, toilet-room for night use, and two clothes-rooms.

In the rear of the main building stands the laundry, 14 x 32 feet, and back of it is the wood-shed, 36 x 50 feet, with carpenter-shop and shoe-shop under the roof. At some little distance from these buildings is a small storehouse, 12 x 28 feet. There is also a make-shift barn on the premises. For the use of the industrial instructor there is a cottage, 24 x 30 feet, which contains two bed-rooms, kitchen, and sitting-room and has a wood-shed adjoining.

Since last report a covered porch was added to the rear entrance to the boys' department; the interior of the new chapel also was finished.

Accommodation.—The institution has ample accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year, July 1 to March 31, was 56, 24 boys and 32 girls; the highest attendance was 58, the lowest 53; discharged were 3 boys and 1 girl; admitted, 4 boys and 3 girls, and one girl died. The present enrolment is 58, 25 boys and 33 girls. The grant provides for 50 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils are divided into senior and junior departments, being taught in separate class-rooms; they attend school only in the forenoon from 8 a.m. to 12 noon. On rainy days there is an hour's study from 4.45 to 5.45. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, letter-writing, composition, geography, history of the province and of Canada, catechism, Bible-

history, politeness, vocal and instrumental music. Examinations, written and oral alternating, are held monthly. The progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory.

Classification.—At the end of the term the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	4	2	6
" II.	2	7	9
" III.	4	13	17
" IV.	4	4	8
" V.	8	4	12
" VI.	3	3	6
Total.	25	33	58

Farm and Garden.—The school is under great disadvantages by having no farming lands. There are no fields, no pastures. We have but a small garden, which for the first titme in the history of the institution yielded a passably good crop of vegetables the last year. Fruit-trees have so far proved a complete failure, said to be due to the influence of the sea. The garden, comprising perhaps two acres at the most, will be planted and seeded again this spring, as soon as the state of weather and temperature allows. Both junior and senior boys are taught gardening. For feed for stock and for produce, beyond the insignificant yield of our garden, the institution depends on the Victoria market, which is 125 miles away from this place, and can be reached only by steamer four times a month. The freight rates increase the cost of living considerably, as much as 50 per cent with some commodities, which, by the way, are not mere luxuries, but necessaries, pure and simple.

Industries.—*Baking.*—Eight boys learned to prepare the bread dough this year. Six girls in turns baked the bread in the kitchen range. The girls attend to all the small baking of bread and pastry.

Boat-building.—There was great activity in this line the past year, and boys anxious to learn had a fine opportunity to profit by it. The instructor, Mr. Swain, with his apprentices built a scow 12 feet wide, 40 feet long, 3 foot hold, decked with a house, 10 x 25 x 6 feet; it is a splendid craft, a credit to the builders and to the school. This scow is moored out in the channel of the steamer; and the freight of the school, which heretofore had to be landed in small boats and canoes, is unloaded from the steamer into the house of the scow, whence the goods may be landed in favourable weather and sea, or the scow with the whole cargo may be hauled up on the beach when convenient. Owing to the nature of the sea-bottom and the shallowness of these waters, a wharf would be both impractical and very expensive.

There was also a 25 foot launch built at the school by a special instructor, to whom four boys were apprenticed. This launch was built for an outside person, not for the school.

Boat and canoe repairs, when necessary, were made by the instructor and the boys. They made also new oars and paddles and bails.

Carpentering.—There were eight apprentices receiving instruction in this trade the past year. With their instructor they put on the walls of the new chapel fancy panel work, finishing the entire interior, they lined the walls and the ceiling of the staircase of the boys' department, erected a small porch for the rear entrance of the same side, made two linen-cupboards, eight doors for the scow and one for the porch, partitioned off the senior class-room from the boys' recreation hall, and attended to a number of repairs. Some of the boys acquired great proficiency in this line of work, others made fair progress.

Dairying.—Three boys were taught the milking and the feeding and the care of our stock.

Fishing.—Our boys deserve great praise for supplying the institution during the year with a liberal amount of fish, cod, herring, halibut, perch, salmon. Several

barrels were filled with salmon, which they trolled. Fishing is done by means of net, trolling, trawl-line, and the old-fashioned Indian herring rake.

Laundrying.—The boys are taught to wash their own clothing; they also do the heavier work of all the washing, whereas the girls receive minute instruction in all the details of laundrying.

Net-making.—Eleven boys, at odd hours, were engaged in making a new drift-net under the instruction of Mr. Swain. They were also shown to make a new trawl complete with belongings.

Painting.—Six apprentices in this trade painted the new picket fences, gave the whole exterior of the main building two coats of paint, painted two launches and the scow, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, sitting-room, parlour, kitchen, and corridor, and did a lot of staining and varnishing in the new chapel.

Plumbing.—An unusually cold spell of weather in January played havoc with the pipe line of our water-supply system and gave nine boys, who worked in relays, and the instructor, eight full days of work, replacing split pipe, threading and fitting pipe. One boy with the assistance of another looked after the many plumbing fixtures of the house and kept them in good order. The same boy, unassisted by instructor, did all the plumbing work in connection with the installation of a gasoline engine in a launch.

Shoemaking.—The same four apprentices worked in the shoe-shop as last year.

Girls' Industrial Work.—All the girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the different departments of domestic work. They take their turns in the kitchen cooking and baking, in the preparing of food, in having charge of rooms, in feeding the poultry. Each girl has to pass through regular courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, sewing by machine, cutting, fitting, and finishing of dresses; in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. Some custom work was done this year by the girls. All of the girls' and most of the boys' clothing was made at the school, altogether 508 garments. The school's exhibit of plain and fancy needle-work at the Victoria provincial exhibition, received one special prize, thirteen first prizes and five second prizes.

Moral and Religious Training.—No other feature of education receives more conscientious attention from teachers and officers of the institution than the moral and religious training of our pupils. The discipline is mild, but firm. The pupils are under constant supervision, and their conduct is watched most carefully. Religious persuasion is the most effectual means of correction with these children. Their conduct has been highly satisfactory. Religious instruction is given daily for one-half hour.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils' health in general has been better than the previous year. There were some cases of grippe of a mild form in January, in consequence of unusual conditions of weather, and one case of pleurisy; two boys who without any apparent cause evinced some symptoms of tuberculous infection, were promptly discharged. Sewerage and sanitation are very good.

Water Supply.—The water-supply is obtained from a small mountain stream having its source on the southern slope of Lone Cone. At a head of about 150 feet the water is conducted by a flume to an 8,000-gallon tank and thence piped to the school by 2-inch galvanized-iron pipe for a distance of nearly 1,200 yards. It is pure spring water, as clear as crystal. The pipe-line was seriously crippled by freezing in the cold snap of January, the damage amounting to two hundred dollars. Though the water was kept running, the cold was too severe and the water froze in the pipe in all exposed places. To guard against a similar surprise in the future the pipe will have to be buried for the entire distance, which, considering the nature of the timbered and rocky ground, will entail much labour and great expense.

Fire Protection.—Ten chemical extinguishers, 24 fire-pails, 2 fireman's axes and 200 feet of 2-inch rubber-lined web hose are ever in readiness for an emergency at

convenient places over all the buildings. Pupils have regular fire drills. Outside fire-escapes are provided for safe exit in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting.—The school building is heated by a direct two-pipe open-tank hot-water system, using 48 radiators of the Gurney Oxford pattern and two coils. The boiler is a Great Northern Kewanee of a capacity of 2,400 square feet of direct radiation. The plant is giving perfect satisfaction.

Lighting is effected by the use of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—For all kinds of outdoor exercise and sport, the sandy beach offers the pupils a splendid playground. The boys enjoy football, handball, jumping, vaulting, foot-racing, marbles, boating, canoeing. The girls have swings, skipping-ropes, croquet and ten-pins. For the rainy season boys and girls are both provided with a varied selection of favourite indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks.—Mr. J. J. Swain, the industrial instructor, resigned during the year, and the institution has been fortunate in securing another able instructor in the person of Mr. George Sturmer.

From our ex-pupils we received during the year but good accounts. Most of them are in regular correspondence with members of the institution, and it seems to be a great pleasure for them to visit the school.

I have, &c.,

P. MAURUS, O.S.B.,

Principal.

British Columbia,

Coqualeetza Industrial School,

Sardis P.O., March 31, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Situation.—The Coqualeetza industrial school is situated on the south side of the Fraser river and is about 4 miles from the steamboat landing. Boats ply daily between Chilliwack Landing and New Westminster, a distance of 50 miles. By ferry, connection is made with the Canadian Pacific railway at Harrison station. The school is 3 miles from the incorporated town of Chilliwack. It is not located on a reserve.

Land.—In connection with the school, there is 90 acres of excellent land. The farm comprises parts of lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the municipality of Chilliwack. The land is all cleared and under cultivation. A fine stream of spring water runs through it, making it an ideal farm for dairy purposes. The missionary society of the Methodist Church owns the property.

Buildings.—These are (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dormitories, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, school-rooms, dining-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms, gas tank-room, and a dairy; (2) the residence of the principal; (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) three large barns; (5) a granary; (6) a wagon and implement-shed; (7) a bake-house; (8) a hen-house; (9) and a root-cellar.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate 100 pupils and a staff of 8 or 10 teachers.

Attendance.—Ninety-three pupils have been in attendance during the year. The average attendance has been nearly 82. Ten have been discharged and 27 admitted, leaving 90 pupils on the roll.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school-room one-half of each day, attending in the forenoon one month and in the afternoon the next month. A large number of new pupils was admitted during the year, therefore a large proportion of our school is found doing elementary work. However, faithful work has been done and progress has been made by the pupils. It is remarkable how soon our pupils learn to write, and are able to send letters to their parents. One of the pupils from the school left last November to take charge of an Indian school, and is doing excellent work. She had obtained a teacher's certificate. This gives one an idea of the possibilities of the Indian children. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	34
" II.	10
" III.	20
" IV.	15
" V.	5
" VI.	6

Eighteen girls are taking music lessons. Some of them play very nicely and are able to preside at the organ for our religious services. A reading-room has been opened for the boys and in this room some of the boys spend many a pleasant hour. This room is supplied with an organ. In this way it is hoped a taste for reading may be developed.

Farm and Garden.—The crops of last year were fairly good. There is room for improvement in regard to the quantity of the produce from the farm. The trees of the orchard have been sprayed this spring. Everything around the farm and garden is receiving the closest attention and good results are looked for. We have 14 cows, 3 heifers, 3 calves, 1 Jersey bull, 6 horses, besides pigs and hens.

Industries Taught.—The pupils are taught to do all kinds of housework. Both boys and girls are taught to cook under an experienced teacher. Everything in and around the building is kept scrupulously clean. Much of the work is done by the pupils under the direction of a teacher. The larger girls take turns in the sewing-room and the laundry. The girls become proficient in these departments, some of them being able to take a web of cloth and turn out a well-made garment without any help. The girls who go to service give satisfaction and are much sought after. The boys are taught to do all kinds of farm work. They care for the horses, cows, and pigs. They learn to milk, and some of them become good cattlemen. They learn to drive a team well. A number of the boys are efficient bakers. We have an experienced carpenter and the boys are anxious to become skilled in the use of tools. They make rapid progress at this kind of work. Much of the material that comes to our school is decidedly raw. To develop this into anything like a finished state calls for skill of the highest order on the part of the teacher, is hard on implements, and in every way an expensive process. However, it pays well, and to see the powers of these pupils developing gives pleasure to the earnest teacher.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and spiritual welfare is strictly and conscientiously looked after. The moral atmosphere of the school is good and must tell upon the lives of the pupils in the formative period. Great stress is put on this part of the work, because we feel that failure here means utter failure. Immediately before breakfast each day, a hymn is sung, a passage of scripture is read, and prayers are repeated. After supper all assemble in the school-room, where scripture is repeated, either in unison, or separately. In this way the mind is stored with many of the gems of the word of God. A regular prayer-meeting is held each Thursday

evening, at which both teachers and pupils attend. Every Sunday morning, during one hour and a quarter, the International lessons are carefully studied. At 2 p.m. each Sabbath, all the pupils accompanied by teachers, attend service in the Indian church on the reserve near the school. Sabbath evening a very helpful service is held in the school-room. A number of the people in the community join us in this service. Our aim is to develop a strong Christian character, and in many cases our labour is not in vain.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils have been remarkably healthy, due to good wholesome food, well ventilated dormitories, and plenty of exercise and sleep. The health of our pupils is carefully guarded. Believing as we do that the physical is the basis of all development, the care of the body and the development of a strong physique is our constant care.

Water Supply.—We now have an abundant supply of excellent water. The Elk Creek Water Company extended its system as far as the school.

Fire Protection.—This is afforded by the following conditions: a brick building and a hot-air furnace, with the main flues built of brick; the furnaces in the basement and the stove in the laundry are on floors of cement; the baking is done in a detached building where there is a brick oven. The means at hand to extinguish fire consists of a good supply of water on the first and second floors, where there are taps; water kept in barrels and buckets in the halls; a well, furnished with a force-pump; a supply of water-buckets and fireman's axes kept at easy accessible points, and a fire company organized and drilled with a view of meeting an emergency. Older pupils are appointed to the care of different dormitories. In case of fire these large pupils care for the smaller ones. The building is provided with fire-escapes from the dormitories. On the evening of December 12, fire started in a group of outbuildings, detached from the main building and destroyed them, but at no time was the main building in danger.

Heating and Lighting.—The building is heated throughout by the Smead-Dowd system of hot-air furnaces, two of which we have in use. The building is lighted by acetylene gas, which proves very satisfactory.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls are fond of play. They are encouraged to play when the weather is fine. To get pupils to enter heartily into some game is a tonic to the system. There is nothing better for the health. The boys never tire of football. They have other games, but none of them are so popular as football. The girls play basket-ball and hide-and-go-seek. The band, too, affords entertainment for many an hour.

General Remarks.—We began the year with 67 pupils in attendance and close it with 86. There were 27 new pupils added. To mould and assimilate so much raw material has meant a year of hard work for the teachers. The education of the Indian children is a splendid investment for the state. With the excessive demand for labour, it would be little short of criminal to neglect the training of the thousands of Indian children in this province. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the work being done for their children.

In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy which I received from the officials of the Indian Department.

I have, &c.,

R. H. CAIRNS,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Kamloops Industrial School,
Kamloops, April 9, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about 2 miles from the town of Kamloops, which is on the other side of the river and is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Land.—The area of land belonging to the school comprises 320 acres, surrendered by the Indians of the Kamloops reserve for the purposes of the industrial school. Under more favourable conditions of climate, about 40 acres could be cultivated; but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation, only 15 acres are laid out in fields, garden and orchard. The remainder consists of sandy hills and broken land suitable only for grazing, and of low-lying land, which in the spring is transformed by the overflow of the river into a beautiful sheet of water. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings.—All the buildings are kept in good repair. The main building contains on the ground floor the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry, and the laundry with 4 bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second storey contains the chapel, the girls' class-room and a dormitory for the little girls. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dining-rooms for the teachers and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about 100 feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory. There are also 2 rooms for the accommodation of the principal and the trade instructor. The boys' class-room is a separate building, 50 feet from the boys' home.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe-shops, 2 stables and barn, 2 cellars, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, girls' summer-house and tank-tower.

Since my last report, a new school-room for the girls has been erected by the foreman and the boys under his charge; the woodwork is finished, but the painting has to be done yet. It is a separate building, situated at a short distance from the girls' home, and is 36 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high in the clear inside. This building will fill a long-felt want for the convenience and health of the pupils.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for 63 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—Sixty-three pupils, 30 boys and 33 girls, have been continuously in attendance during the year. Five boys and 6 girls, having completed their term at school, were discharged in July, 1906; 7 boys and 7 girls were admitted in August, 1906.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys were in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from a quarter to five till a quarter past six. The school hours for the girls were from two to five in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The teachers are able and painstaking, and the pupils could not fail to improve steadily in their studies.

At this date, the pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	12
" III.	20
" IV.	6
" V.	8
" VI.	11
Total.	63

Farm and Garden.—The produce of the garden for the past year was good, and sufficient for the needs of the institution. The alfalfa crop was very light again last summer; the season was so dry that it would have been a total failure if we had not been able to irrigate part of the field by means of the windmill supplied by the department. Irrigation is the great problem in the dry belt of British Columbia. We have now 2 windmills and 3 gasoline engines, and they are barely sufficient to pump water.

The fruit-trees, planted last year, are growing well, with the exception of 5 plum and pear trees.

All the boys work in the fields and garden; they milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours, which are from 1 to 4 o'clock p.m.

Our stock consists of 4 horses, 6 milch cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull and 4 calves. We have also about 50 fowls.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Fourteen boys received more or less instruction in this trade; they built the new school-room and did all the repairs needed about the buildings.

Shoemaking.—Six boys were employed at times in the shoe-shop; their work consisted in repairing shoes and harness.

Painting.—Four boys painted the interior of the cottage.

Baking.—Ten boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the rest was done by the girls. They nearly always succeed in turning out first class bread.

The boys are also employed at all kinds of work about the premises, such as digging, trenches, laying water pipes, building stone and concrete walls, levelling and beautifying grounds.

Girls' Work.—The girls do the cooking and washing and are taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give for the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They are taught hand and machine sewing and also knitting, crocheting, mending and darning. They make all their dresses and all other articles of clothing for their own use, and also shirts, drawers, trousers, coats and socks for the boys. The girls are tidy and industrious; great credit is due to the Sisters of St. Ann, who have them in charge.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. We keep constantly before the mind of the pupils the object which the government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians, and to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society. A continuous supervision is exercised over them, and no infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good; only a few suffered from minor ailments, such as sore eyes and sore throat. One boy was kicked on the leg by a horse and was laid up for a few days.

The sanitary condition is very good. The water from the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms is carried to the river by an underground drain. Garbage and refuse

matter are not allowed around the buildings; disinfectants are used in the laundry and closets. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of pure and fresh air. Chiefly for sanitary purposes, the lavatory of the boys has been transferred to a room facing the south; better ventilation, better drainage and more sunlight have been thus procured.

Water Supply.—Good water is obtained from the river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine. The tank in which it is kept, is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all round with sawdust. Lately cement has been laid on the bottom to stop the leakage. From the beginning of January to the end of March, we have had to haul water from the river in barrels, as all the pipes and pump were put out of working order by the unprecedented cold which prevailed in Kamloops as everywhere else. The boys spent nearly all their working-time in March, in digging out and replacing the pipes that were burst. At present, everything is in good order.

Fire Protection.—The fire-appliances on hand are as follows: 3 Carr chemical fire-engines and 4 Eclipse dry dust extinguishers; 2 fireman's axes; 3 heavy ladders and some smaller ones; about two dozen buckets; 1 large stair outside of the boys' dormitory for fire-escape; 2 tanks: one of a capacity of 1,800 gallons with three taps, and the other of a capacity of 1,200 gallons, placed on a tower 30 feet high. These tanks can be filled in less than an hour's time by means of a bull-dozer pump which is operated with a 3 horse-power gasoline engine. There are 100 feet of rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the 3 hydrants placed at convenient points, so that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the buildings.

Heating and Lighting.—Ordinary box-stoves are used for the purpose of heating, and all the fire-wood has to be purchased and brought down from Shuswap, distant 30 miles from Kamloops. Coal oil is the only means of lighting, but tallow candles are used when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

Recreation.—The pupils have half an hour of recreation after breakfast, half an hour after dinner, and in the evening from half-past six till bed-time. On Sundays and holidays, they enjoy a quiet walk in the afternoon. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. Some are fond of reading; one of their great pastimes is to listen to the gramophone or the phonograph.

General Remarks.—It is gratifying to note that the boys who have left the school and contemplate matrimony, prefer to marry girls trained in the same institution; so far I know of only one exception.

In closing this report, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the department for having supplied us with the material for the new school-room, to Mr. A. W. Vowell, our superintendent, for having graciously granted us a prolongation of the summer holidays, owing to the intense heat and to the indisposition of the principal, and to Mr. A. Irwin, agent, for his unremitting kindness and promptitude in attending to matters connected with the institution.

I have, &c.,

ALPH. M. CARON, O.M.I.,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Kootenay Industrial School,
St. Eugene P.O., March 31, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Kootenay industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is built in a beautiful valley on the St. Mary's river and is connected by telephone with Cranbrook, which is our nearest railway station.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school, and owned by the department, consists of 33 acres. We have rented about 120 acres to give the boys a chance of attaining knowledge in agriculture. The land is well laid out and yields excellent crops.

Buildings.—These consist of three frame buildings, of which the staff occupy one, and the other buildings are the boys' and girls' home. There are, besides, a house for the farm instructor, wood-shed, stables, laundry and bakery. The buildings are not in a very good state of repair, and the department's attention has been called to the necessity of erecting new and modernized ones in the very near future, as they are very urgently needed.

Attendance.—The children are boarders, therefore the attendance is punctual. There are 32 boys and 30 girls at present at the school, but only 50 are enrolled.

Class-room Work.—The course prescribed by the department is very strictly carried out, and very satisfactory progress has been made. The subjects taught are religious instruction (by me), reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drawing, vocal music, calisthenics and general knowledge. The pupils show a great desire for learning and are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	10
" III.	10
" IV.	12
" V.	7
" VI.	4

Industrial Work.—The boys are given a thorough knowledge of farming and gardening. They are also taught carpentry on a small scale, and they keep their own apartments in order.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are instructed in the art of housekeeping in all its branches, including cooking, laundrying, dairying, sewing (hand and machine), knitting and darning. They make all their own dresses and underwear, under the guidance of the sisters, and I am pleased to say that the girls are tidy and industrious.

Moral and Religious Training.—The main object of the school is to form staunch, religious men and women, therefore we do our best to attain this aim. Every day the children are required to memorize a part of a chapter of their catechism or Bible history; and several times a week they have explanation in that branch of their instruction, according to their capacity. The pupils attend all religious services at the parish church and are very often required to write a report of the sermon. It is really edifying to hear the children pray and sing in their own language, as well as

in English, with such piety and devotion as is rarely seen. The conduct of the children for the past year was all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is as good as circumstances allow. No sickness of any moment has occurred among the children, and their healthy appearance is a surprise to all visitors.

Water Supply.—We obtain a supply of water from Joseph's creek, a clear brook which never fails. The water is pure and good.

Fire Protection.—Chemical fire-extinguishers, hose, buckets, ladders, and axes are kept at convenient places and are within reach when required.

Heating and Lighting.—Heating is done by stoves, with wood hauled and sawed by the boys, during the greater part of the winter.

Lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation.—Our children enjoy their daily recreation very much. We have a great advantage here, the children can almost every day take some outdoor exercise because the climate is so dry.

Both schools have spacious playgrounds which afford the pupils ample room for amusement. Their principal games are football, hockey, lacrosse, croquet, marbles, skating and other athletic sports. The girls enjoy skipping, baseball, and various other outdoor games. They while away the winter evenings with story-reading and telling, music, singing, magic lantern and many other games.

General Remarks.—I may confidently say that this school is largely contributing to elevate the moral tone, the development of thrift and industry, enlightenment of the mind and the general welfare of our Indians.

They appreciate more and more what is being done for them and they do their utmost to acquire useful knowledge.

The progress is very remarkable when we consider all the obstacles, they and we, have to overcome. When they first come to school they cannot speak or understand one word of English, but at the end of the first year, they get along fairly well with the language.

Last year our children spent their summer vacation at home and it was a pleasant surprise on the day appointed for the reopening of school to see the pupils back at 6 a.m. for early mass.

In conclusion, I wish to state that our inspector Mr. A. E. Green, visited our school on the 13th of this month, and I am pleased to say that he was well satisfied with his inspection. I gratefully acknowledge the kindness, devotedness and promptness with which our agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, has attended to all matters in connection with the school, also to the staff for their kind co-operation in the work that is being accomplished.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,

Per J. WAGNER, *Vice-Principal.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND P.O., April 1, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Kuper Island industrial school for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about five miles from Chemainus station, on Vancouver island. The

scenery of the bay, sheltered from three sides by dense forests, widening southward into Stuart channel, with a blue mountain range cutting clear in the sky for background, is truly magnificent. The climate is no less ideal for school location.

Land.—The land in connection with the school was surrendered by the Penelakut Indians and forms part of the Kuper Island reserve. It extends over an almost square area of about 70 acres, all cleared of bush, one-half of which is under cultivation. The soil is good and suitable for mixed farming.

Buildings.—The buildings, twenty in number, are scattered irregularly, at the low southern end of the school property, the main buildings hiding from the east under the hill, along the waterfront, some creeping on the slope, others surging disorderly on the crest of the hill bordering the property in the south. This gives to the visitors the impression of a village scenery, when seen from afar.

Most of the buildings need immediate repairing and repainting. The barn and stables need to be rebuilt.

The main building contains, on the ground floor, parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room. On the second floor are the girls' school-room, the music-hall, the chapel and two guest-rooms. The girls' home comprises, on the lower floor, sewing-room, infirmary, store-room, recreation-room and parlour for matron; on the upper floor, girls' dormitories, linen and bath-rooms, and bed-rooms for the female members of the staff. The boys' home is divided on the ground floor as follows:—boys' infirmary, teachers' room, boys' play-hall and school-room. On the same floor are a store-room, lavatory and bath-rooms. On the second floo are linen-room, boys' dormitory and bed-rooms for the male members of the staff.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage for the foreman, a boys' and a girls' gymnasium, laundry and dry-room, bakery, barns, hen-house, boat-house, shops for carpenter and shoemaker, wood-sheds, house for hydraulic ram and elevated tank.

Accommodation.—The institution can provide accommodation for at least 75 pupils. The class-rooms, shops and sewing-room have been fitted and organized so as to afford efficient education and manual training to 75 children, in the different branches of elementary scholarship and industry.

Attendance.—During the year 73 pupils were inscribed on the roll and the average attendance was 67. Six pupils were discharged with the consent of Superintendent Vowell. One pupil died at her parents' home, and 13 new pupils were enrolled.

Class-room Work.—The school hours were from 8.45 to 12 noon; in the afternoon, from 5 to 5.45 p.m., with one hour study at night. The work was very satisfactory.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	9
" III	17
" IV	12
" V	11
" VI	6

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in gardening and farming. They do all the work, lighter and heavier, according to their age and strength. The crops were fairly good last year.

Our live stock consists of 1 span of horses, 10 milk cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 3 calves, 9 pigs and about 100 fowls.

Boys' Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—Four boys received instruction this year and attended to all repairs. Plans were prepared for a new barn and stables; the boys' linen-room was enlarged.

Shoemaking.—Six boys learned the trade with Mr. Borde. They have supplied all the boys with new shoes and done all the repairing.

Painting.—Four boys did all the painting and whitewashing.

Baking.—The baking is done by the foreman, assisted by two boys. Six boys prepare the dough.

Dairying.—Three boys have charge of this department. They operate the cream separator, do the churning and make excellent butter. The milking is done by the foreman and five boys.

Laundrying.—This work is done by boys and girls under the superintendence of the matron.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls made very satisfactory progress in all kinds of housework, hand and machine-sewing, cutting and finishing dresses. Their crochet and fancy-work deserves to be commended and has been very often admired by visitors.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour; their morning and evening prayers are said in common. The conduct of nearly all the children was praiseworthy.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good during winter. One little girl became ill soon after her arrival at school and died at home. One boy suffered from pleurisy, but soon recovered; another boy lost by accident his left eye. The sanitary condition of the school might be improved as far as the location of the buildings is concerned. The buildings are fairly well ventilated, and the sewerage is in good order.

Water Supply.—A creek supplies the institution with plenty of water. By means of an hydraulic ram the water is forced into a large reservoir, from which it is conveyed through the buildings. Galvanized-iron pipes have been laid to some natural springs, where fresh and uncontaminated water can be procured for drinking. Our water-system has been seriously damaged by the frost of last winter. All the pipes need to be replaced, since they are worn out and burst in many places.

Fire Protection.—The pupils are regularly trained in the handling of ladders and fire-buckets, as well as in operating the Star chemical fire-extinguishers. We have permanent fire-ladders on the roof.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating of the institution is done with ordinary box-stoves, and, owing to the number and location of so many separate buildings, is not very satisfactory. The light is supplied from an acetylene plant, and all the rooms are well lighted.

Recreation.—A new playground has been prepared, where the boys enjoy the different games of the season, as football, baseball and hockey. Boating and swimming are their principal amusements in summer-time. The girls amuse themselves by swinging, skipping and playing ball. Our brass band, reorganized and completed, is rapidly progressing under the leadership of the principal, assisted by one of the senior boys.

General Remarks.—In closing my report, I wish to thank the officers of the department for their courtesy since my coming into office last February.

I have, &c.,

P. CLAESSEN,

Principal.

British Columbia,
Lytton (St. George's) Industrial School,
Lytton, April 1, 1907.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the above-named industrial school for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is two and a half miles from Lytton, North, on the left bank of the Fraser river, and close to the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road.

Land.—The land comprises some 600 acres, sandy, sandy loam and alkali clay side hill, which last we have drained thoroughly, and now have sown with oats. All the side hills are full of springs, which we are gradually sinking on for further water-supply for irrigation.

The land is the property of the New England Company.

Buildings.—The school building is in good repair. The other buildings also are most of them new and in good condition. These are as follows: three barns, farm-house, dairy, granary, implement-shed, blacksmith-shop, laundry, poultry-houses and pig-sties

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 boys and a staff of 4, besides log houses for carpenter and farm-hand.

Attendance.—We have present 31 boys. Forty have been admitted and 5 discharged. Three are absent owing to sickness, and one absconded.

Class-room Work.—School hours are from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, grammar, history and geography.

Farm and Garden.—The farm, of course, is being improved, and at present we have in, 12 acres of wheat, 12 of oats, 2 of buckwheat, and 2 of barley. Our drainage-work has given us this year about 4 acres of heavy land, which we have seeded with oats. The gardens will be considerably added to this year, as we have cleaned up more land immediately round the school, and adjoining the old gardens we have reset and closer together our small bush fruits and put in more strawberries and rhubarb.

Stock.—We have 6 horses, about 35 head of cattle, 50 sheep and 35 hogs, besides geese and chickens. We have been able this winter to keep ourselves in meat, as our steers were 4 years old.

Industries Taught.—Farming, gardening, fruit-growing, and carpentering are our chief industries, and blacksmithing and repairing shoes are casual, but our older boys learn farming in every manner useful where farmers are thrown on their own resources.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every opportunity is taken to teach uprightness and clean living. The religious instruction is of the Church of England, with morning and evening service daily and additional school on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good, but the long cold weather with winds, and general slowness of circulation of bad blood, causes nasty sores with the younger children.

Sanitation has been satisfactory. We have managed to keep sewer pipes open in spite of severe frost.

Water Supply.—This is by gravitation from a tank 125 feet above the base of the building, 23 x 12 x 7 feet.

Fire Protection.—An inch-and-a-half pipe, perforated every foot, runs along the ridge of the building. We stopped up every other hole this year and put in a stop-cock at the rise of the pipe, so that we can put all the water on one-half of roof only, if necessary. Fire-ladder escapes with landings, north and south of dormitories, 4 wire-bound rubber hose, 6 buckets and 12 axes make our total fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is done by means of hot-air furnaces, and lighting, with angle-lamps using coal oil. No lamps are carried about the buildings, but lanterns only.

Recreation.—This varies with the seasons. There are times in winter when nothing else can be done except getting fire-wood and sleighing or coasting, and indoors of an evening for an hour the general games of drafts, dominoes, chess, &c. Just now, in March, the boys are playing hockey, and later there will be outings for fishing, and later for grouse and rabbits. They have Saturday afternoon for themselves, and when the weather is good, we hurry up the housework, so as to be able to get off for the day. Altogether our boys have a very happy time at school.

I have, &c.,

GEO. DITCHAM,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKATLA, April 25, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—The school is at Metlakatla, on the Tsimpsean peninsula, about 5 miles from Prince Rupert, the proposed terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The situation is good, and the outlook from the buildings extensive and charmingly diversified.

Land.—About 17 years ago, 6 acres of land was given by the Metlakatla Indians for the use of this school, and since then they have also given small pieces for building purposes, and to extend our playgrounds and gardens. The area is small, compared with that belonging to other industrial schools, but as much labour is required to bring it to a state fit for cultivation, it is more than can be used, without an expenditure for which there would for years be no adequate returns.

Buildings.—These are as follows:—

The main building of the boys' division. It contains, on the lower floor, a parlour, office, kitchen, infirmary, sewing and store-rooms. On the upper floor, the principal's bed-room and 8 small dormitories, all of which are used by the pupils and supervising staff.

The main building of the girls' division is a commodious wooden structure, plastered inside.

The rooms on the first floor are: reception, class, dining and cloak-rooms, also pantry, lavatory, kitchen and store-rooms.

On the second floor are: the matron's and her assistants' rooms. Two large dormitories, a room used as an infirmary, and one for clothing. Above these is a half-storey with attics. In the basement there is a large room, used as a store and cellar.

A laundry is also annexed to the main building. The other buildings are: a schoolhouse, in which the different classes are taught; a building divided into laundry and store, carpenter and shoemaker's shops; also a small stable, a house for poultry, and one for coal and wood.

Accommodation.—The accommodation in the boys' division is only sufficient for 25 pupils and a staff of 3.

In the girls' branch it is ample.

Attendance.—The average attendance, for the period covered by this report, was nearly 47; 27 boys and 20 girls.

Class-room Work.—A considerable part of the time of the elder and more advanced pupils, both boys and girls, was necessarily occupied in industrial work, and these, therefore, only attended class instruction half the day; but the younger children and those lately admitted were under instruction in the school all day. The pupils, boys and girls, made fair progress. Their classification, during the last quarter, was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	1	5	6
" II.	6	1	7
" III.	10	6	16
" IV.	2	4	6
" V.	6	1	7
" VI.	2	3	5
	27	20	47

Garden.—From the garden we got a good supply of fruit and vegetables; but owing to blight and a very wet summer, the potato crop was poor, both in quantity and quality.

Industrial Work.—Twelve boys received instruction in carpentry. They were employed rebuilding the public wharf, making foundation, stands and covers for water-tanks, erecting 850 feet of picket fencing round the church grounds, making gates, repairing buildings and furniture. All the boys worked occasionally at gardening. Two mended the shoes for the others.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are well trained in the various branches of domestic work, viz.: cooking, baking, dressmaking, laundry work, and the necessary making and mending of everything required by a larger household.

Many of them can cut and make their own dresses.

Moral and Religious Training.—At the school, in the morning, we joined in prayers. In the evening, the children attended, in the village, prayers conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Du Vernet, or the Rev. J. H. Keen. They also attended the church services and Sunday school. The Bible is read daily, and we endeavour to impress upon our pupils its precepts for the conduct of life. We are sometimes in individual cases disappointed with results, but we believe much good has been accomplished.

Health and Sanitation.—The drainage, from time to time, required attention and repair. The drain which conveys water from the kitchen to the sea, will have before long to be relaid with new materials.

The ventilation is good.

One delicate boy while at the salmon fishing went home and I regret to say died there. The health of the other children, however, except one who was scrofulous, was very good.

Water Supply.—There are 8 water tanks with, I estimate, an aggregate capacity of 11,000 gallons. That, I think, will be sufficient for our requirements.

Fire Protection.—The school is fairly well supplied with the means of extinguishing fires, and the boys have been well drilled in how to use them. The buildings in which the pupils live are protected by metal shingles.

Heating and Lighting.—The rooms on the lower floors are heated by means of coal and wood in common stoves. The dormitories are not heated. All the rooms are lighted with coal oil

Recreation.—The boys are fond of outdoor exercise, and often play football and baseball.

Indoors, they pass the time with some quiet games or reading and singing.

The girls, in their hours of recreation, in the house, fill up much of their time with crochet work, some read story-books, and play an occasional game at lotto or checkers. Out-of-doors, the swing and baseball attract them most.

General Remarks.—At the end of September, Miss M. F. Forbes, matron, resigned, and Miss Alice Moors was appointed in her place; but she also resigned and left in December. Miss Helena Jackson now fills efficiently the dual position of matron and teacher. Our cook left in October and the position is still vacant on account of the great increase asked in wages.

The carpenter, Mr. H. Clifton, having obtained more remunerative employment at a cannery, resigned about the end of March, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. H. McGregor, a skilled carpenter and good shoemaker. Mr. McGregor filled satisfactorily a similar position in this school years ago.

We had the pleasure of seeing Superintendent Vowell here for a few days about the middle of August, and Mr. Green, inspector, in September and again in February, and Agent Morrow, frequently.

I wish to thank Miss West and the ladies who assisted her, for their kind instruction of our pupils in the Sunday school; and the Rev. J. H. Keen, for several lectures, illustrated by a magic lantern, and delivered during the winter evenings. The lectures were much appreciated by our pupils.

A number of ex-pupils were employed at good wages at Prince Rupert, and with the engineers and surveyors of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
150 MILE HOUSE P.O., April 3, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Location.—This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley along the San José creek, 135 miles from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway and 4 miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve.

Land.—All the land in connection with the school is the property of the corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture-land.

Buildings.—These consist of the main building, the boys' and the girls' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home comprises on the lower floor: school-room, bed-room, parlour, play-room, and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, sick-room, bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, a store-room, two parlours, a sewing and a play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory, a bed-room, chapel, bed-rooms for the staff and a second dormitory; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and another store-room.

The outbuildings are: meat-house, granary, harness, carpenter and blacksmith-shops, three cellars, hen-house, barn, stable and machine-shed. All these buildings are in good repair. A small porch only was added to the entrance in the girls' home.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—At the time of writing this report 71 pupils are in attendance; 51 of these are on the roll. Since July, 20 were admitted but not yet formally enrolled and one boy was discharged.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys are from 8.30 to 10 a.m. each week-day, and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.15 p.m. except Saturday. The school hours for the girls are from 10 to 12 a.m. each week-day, except Monday forenoon, and in the afternoon from 4.15 to 6 p.m., except Saturday. Good and steady progress was made by all; but truth compels me to say that the senior girls should be more interested in their studies and by a greater zeal and application render the task of their painstaking teacher less arduous. The pupils are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	20
" II	22
" III	6
" IV	16
" V	7
Total	71

Farm and Garden.—The crops in the field and garden were nearly complete failures. Wheat was partly frozen, so we were again obliged to buy flour, and the garden was infected with a plague of cut-worms.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—Farming being in this part of the province the best and most lucrative occupation, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. Six boys attended regularly to the garden, while occasionally even all were employed there. At haying-time all spent the afternoons in the meadows. During winter they sawed and split all the fire-wood, which was an exceptionally big item this year, owing to the very severe winter.

Carpentering.—At the beginning of January, fire destroyed the building in which was located the carpenter-shop. Since then no boy has been working with the carpenter.

Blacksmithing.—Whenever any light work is to be done, the carpenter and his apprentices work also in the blacksmith-shop.

Shoemaking.—In the absence of a competent instructor, work in the shoe-shop is limited to half-soling and mending.

Dairying.—Twenty cows, more or less, were milked last summer by 8 boys; 6 boys worked the separator morning and evening, and attended also to the churning.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attain great proficiency in housekeeping, knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they made all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a sister, they in turn attend also to the laundrying, to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round practical housekeeper.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. To the children's credit it must be said our

efforts meet with splendid success. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal; morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holidays the children do all the singing in the church, often in two and three, sometimes even in four parts.

Health and Sanitation.—While in many parts of the province influenza has been very prevalent, our children continue to enjoy excellent health. In no other school, said the inspector, Mr. A. E. Green, in his last report, had he found the children as healthy as here. Again, no contagious disease and no death is to be recorded. The drainage is good and cleanliness strictly enforced.

Water Supply.—By laying 1,000 feet more of 1½-inch pipe last fall, our waterworks were again put in working order. Fortunately so, as, owing to the exceptionally severe winter, it would have been impossible for us to haul the water in barrels, as formerly.

Fire Protection.—All fire-appliances are always kept ready at hand. Ladders are laid on all the roofs; the chimneys are made of terra cotta pipes boxed in about two inches of cement and frequently cleaned; there are also 2 glass-lined fire-extinguishers and a good supply of pails.

Heating and Lighting.—The heating is by ordinary box-stoves. All the buildings are now lighted by acetylene gas, which proves very satisfactory. No special grant was ever given by the department for the improvement of lighting nor of the water-supply that was unsatisfactory for a great number of years.

Recreation.—All sorts of outside games are heartily encouraged. The boys are very fond of football and baseball.

General Remarks.—I am pleased to state that this has been in every respect a successful year, thanks to the painstaking and zealous co-operation of the staff. My thanks are due also to Superintendent A. W. Vowell, Inspector A. E. Green, and to our worthy agent, E. Bell.

I have, &c.,
H. BOENING,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOOL INSPECTORATE,
1076 PENDER STREET,
VANCOUVER, April 18, 1907.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report showing the state of the schools inspected by me from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907.

NANAIMO DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on July 5, and again on October 9, 1906.
Eleven children were present, 6 boys and 5 girls, who were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II.	3
" III.	1

There were 24 children of school age on the reserve, but only 11 on the roll at the time of inspection, the average attendance for 12 months being 7. W. J. Knott is the teacher and takes great interest in his work. The children are making fair progress, and the parents are taking an increased interest in the school.

AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN), WEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on July 23 and 24, 1906.

The staff comprises Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A., principal; Miss McNeil, matron; Miss Millar, teacher. An assistant teacher was expected shortly from Toronto. There were 25 boys and 16 girls enrolled, of whom 23 boys and 16 girls were present at inspection, and were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	1
" II	1	2
" III	13	7
" IV	5	5
" V	1	1
	25	16

The reading of the pupils was good and very distinct, and their spelling good. Answers to questions in geography and arithmetic were satisfactory, the writing was neat and the books neatly kept.

The children had made satisfactory progress, and there was a decided improvement in the order kept. The pupils showed interest in their work.

There is 140 acres of wooded land, but no farming is done. Steps have been taken, by an outlay of $200, a grant from the Presbyterian Church, to drain a lake, which will recover about 15 acres of excellent farming land, as recommended by myself. The water of the lake was unfit for use.

The boys assist in all building and repairing. Outfits for shoe-repairing were expected to arrive. Both boys and girls are taught baking, and the girls learn every department of general housekeeping. Twelve were taking music lessons and doing very well.

I saw the children at their meals. The food was good and abundant, and the clothing suitable and sufficient.

With the large lake drain, there is now perfect drainage for the school. Seven fire-extinguishers are placed in convenient positions. There are also 12 buckets and provision was being made for hose attachments on the three floors when the new water-tanks were erected. I inspected every part of the buildings and found that dormitories and all other parts were kept perfectly clean and comfortable. The children appeared well nourished, contented and happy. The buildings were all in a fair state of repair, and I am convinced that the principal and staff are doing efficient work.

CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), WEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on July 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1906.

The staff is composed as follows: Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Sister M. Clara, cook; Sister M. Clothilde, seamstress; Sister M. Elisabeth, assistant teacher and laundress; Mr. J. J. Swain, industrial instructor.

There were 53 children enrolled, of whom 51 were present at inspection, 2 being absent on sick leave. The average attendance for the June quarter was 58·04. The children were graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	..	1	1
" II.	6	10	16
" III.	3	9	12
" IV.	11	5	16
" V.	2	3	5
" VI.	1	2	3
	23	30	53

The class-room work is very good and reflects credit on the teacher. The reading spelling, arithmetic, and the geography were satisfactory, and the penmanship of the senior scholars excellent. Several pupils have secured diplomas from the founder of the 'Palmer Muscular System' for excellency in writing. The pupils were exceedingly well behaved.

Ten new desks were made at the school for the senior class-room; they were well made and nicely polished. The industries taught are carpentering, shoemaking, painting, netting, and boat-building.

On account of the timbered and uncultivated condition of the land, no farming is done at the school, but a creditable attempt has been made in gardening. An acre or more has been cleared, broken and planted in potatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, onions, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and lettuce, &c. The gardens are looking well and speak of great efforts and care, being well kept and clean from weeds.

The girls have all possible facilities to become good cooks, dressmakers and housekeepers. They make all their own clothes, and the shirts, jumpers and overalls for the boys. The sanitary conditions are splendid and all plumbing is first-class. All the pupils appeared to be in good health and well nourished. I saw them at their meals, and the food was good, well prepared and abundant. The children seemed happy and contented. The water-supply was excellent, both in quality and quantity. I inspected the intake, tank, pipe-line, &c., and found that the grant from the department had been very wisely and economically spent.

During the year the change has been made from heating by stove to heating by a hot-water system. The heating apparatus is substantial and first-class, giving perfect satisfaction, economizing the amount of fuel wonderfully, and giving an equal heat all over the buildings, and, of course, reducing to a minimum the risk of fire.

Very great improvements have been made. The premises and gardens have been fenced in with neat picket fences nicely painted. New partitions were placed in the old building to connect the two new additions by a commodious corridor. The parlour received a handsome new panelled wainscotting, stained and varnished beautifully. A large hall, 36 x 64 feet, was ceiled, lined and floored. There is now a large commodious class-room. Many rooms were repainted in a tasteful manner. All floors were treated with a dustless, antiseptic solution, ensuring cleanliness and sanitation in a higher degree.

Just at the time of my visit the trades' instructor with his apprentices was engaged in building a scow, 12 x 37 x 3, which is to be used in the absence of a wharf for receiving the school's freight from the steamer. Around and in the buildings, I found everything scrupulously clean and everything in its place, and everywhere is to be seen the evidence of care and attention. At every visit I am pleased at the amount of work that has been done in the interval.

I consider that this school is fulfilling the purpose for which it was established.

SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC) FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

I inspected this school in August and again on December 4 and 5, 1906. The staff comprises Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Oue, matron; Sister Victorien,

teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Forty-one children were enrolled, of whom 40 were present at inspection; one girl being away for a few days to assist sick parents. The pupils were graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	7	9	16
" II.	7	6	13
" III.	6	6	12
			41

The reading and spelling were much improved. Geography, arithmetic, and writing were good, and considerable progress has been made in all studies. The children are small, but are a credit to the teachers. They speak English quite fluently. The vegetable garden has done very well. A nice crop of vegetables and small fruits grew well.

The girls do all the laundry work. They are taught sewing, mending, &c., and do very good work. They are expert in basket and mat-making. The boys in the school are rather small, but some of them are learning to use tools and repair the fences, &c.

There has been considerable sickness during the past winter and I advised the principal to allow them out a good deal in the playground in the fresh air and sunshine until they were better. The children were all neatly clothed and looked well nourished.

The water is very good and the supply could be made abundant if pipes were laid all the way to the intake instead of the flume now used. For fire-protection they have 6 fire-extinguishers, 200 feet of hose and 24 fire-buckets. These are distributed in the building and with the completion of the water-system, there will be a great pressure to use in case of fire.

Bishop Dontenwell kindly sent two white men to work for a month, who with the boys made a cellar and root-house and fixed it up with shelves, arranged an irrigating system for the garden, planted the new orchard, and fixed the fire-aparatus, ladders, &c. This labour was not counted in their financial statement, as the bishop paid the men himself and donated it to the school.

The sisters work very hard and I appreciate the good work they are doing.

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on August 13, 14, 15, 1906. The staff consisted of the following:—James R. Motion, principal; Mrs. H. G. Motion, matron; Miss Gertrude Johnston, teacher; Mrs. J. Stevens, assistant matron. Miss Johnston, who has a second-class Ontario professional certificate, resigned her position as teacher of a school in Toronto to accept the position in this school.

There were 20 boys and 17 girls enrolled, of whom 12 boys and 15 girls were present at inspection. They were graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	..	5	5
" II.	6	..	6
" III.	11	4	15
" IV.	8	2	10
" V.	1	..	1
			37

The reading was very distinct and good. Spelling, arithmetic, and geography were good, while the writing was plain and neat. Their map-drawing was quite clever. Satisfactory progress is being made, the order was excellent and the children appear

to be interested in their work. During the year 160 acres of land has been added to the school, making a total of 176 acres, which is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land is well situated and the soil good, but it is hard to clear, as it is heavily timbered. Some 4 acres has been slashed and partly cleared.

The garden, which consists of 5 acres, is planted in orchard, small fruits, and vegetables and is well kept. Last year they harvested 9 tons of potatoes, hay for the stock, and the different kinds of vegetables grown in this climate.

The boys are taught milking, ploughing, teaming, painting and the repairing of shoes; they also bake the bread. The girls and boys made a fine large gill-net, which the boys use to great advantage catching salmon for the school. The girls are taught to cook, do dressmaking, baking, laundry work, care for the milk and make the butter. They are taught to mend as well as to make their clothes; they are also taught to preserve fruit.

There had been considerable sickness amongst the pupils. Food and clothing were of good quality and sufficient. The new well has improved the water-supply and should give sufficient for cooking and washing purposes. The school building is a 3 storeyed one, with wings, 32 x 46 feet, 2 storeys high. The outer buildings consist of laundry, carpenter-shop, bake-house, wood-shed and driving-shed, all in good repair. All parts of the building upstairs and down I found clean and everything in good order.

The staff appear to be greatly interested in their work, and are doing all they can to help the Indians, and make the school a success.

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school in August, 1906, and again on January 29 and 30, 1907. The staff comprises Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; F. M. J. Barker, teacher; Thomas E. Smith, carpenter; Jessie May Dyer, matron; Jim Kennedy, farmer; Yow, cook; and Kwong, laundryman.

There were 35 pupils enrolled and 31 were present at inspection. They are graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
" II.	2
" III.	10
" IV.	11
	35

The reading, spelling, writing, geography and history were good, while the arithmetic was particularly good. The pupils are making good progress. They have classes mornings and evenings and work for three hours in the afternoons.

There is 800 acres of land, of which 140 acres is under cultivation, 10 acres being in garden. The fruit crop is immense. Here are the finest peaches and Bartlett pears I have ever seen. During my summer visit they picked and shipped to Vancouver 2 tons of the finest musk melons, a large quantity of choice water melons, and some of the finest of tomatoes. These find a ready sale in Vancouver, being superior in size and flavour to any grown at the coast.

They have 40 cattle, 35 sheep, 6 horses, 23 hogs, all in good condition and thoroughbred; also 6 geese and 30 chickens. Eight cows are cared for and milked by the boys.

Three hundred pounds of butter was made and much milk consumed in the institution.

The elder boys with Mr. Smith do the necessary repairing-work, build sheds, &c. Two of the boys shoe the horses and are quite handy in the blacksmith-shop. They plough and attend to the general farm work.

I saw the boys at their meals and the food was good and plentiful, and their clothing suitable to the season. For rewards the pupils are promoted to all outside work and have freedom from housework. Articles such as watches and rifles are occasionally given. The buildings are in good repair. A new laundry has been built. They have also a new range in the kitchen, a new bath in the lavatory, a new sink in the basement lavatory and other improvements.

The pupils have put in 1,200 feet of stone drain on the farm.

The boys are all fond of outdoor work, but do not like the inside housework.

I inspected the institution thoroughly and found everything in good order, clean, and well kept.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC) KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on August 23 and 24, 1906. The staff consisted of the following:—Rev. A. M. Carion, principal; Sister M. Joachim, matron; Sister M. Lilisse, teacher; Sister M. Paula, teacher; Sister M. Ovide, cook; and Mr. D. Campbell, foreman and carpenter. Sixty-three pupils were enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	6	7	13
" II.	3	5	10
" III.	7	9	16
" IV.	4	5	9
" V.	7	4	11
" VI.	1	3	4
	30	33	63

The reading, geography, drawing, spelling and writing were very fair, and the general knowledge of the subjects was very good. They read out very distinctly and readily defined the words.

The pupils had made satisfactory progress since the former inspection. The boys' class-room is well adapted for the work and is well equipped with all material necessary. The girls' class-room is very inconvenient and being upstairs, right under the roof, is cold in winter and hot in summer.

It is well equipped, and all material is in good order.

Two hundred acres is under fence, mostly poor, dry, sandy pasture on which but little grows. About 15 acres is under cultivation, and a fair crop of alfalfa was grown. Last season was unusually dry, and the windmill granted to this school by the department last spring worked well. Without it even the alfalfa would have been a failure. Two acres is in garden. At the time of the inspection the vegetables and crops in the garden looked well. Two gasoline engines supplied abundant water for irrigating, when the river was not too low. The apple, plum, and pear trees were loaded with fruit.

Six milch cows, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 5 calves and 4 horses belong to the school. They looked fairly well, but the grass had been so scarce, the principal informed me, that the horses could not find sufficient fodder part of the time. There are about 50 chickens. Six cows are milked by the pupils, and good butter is made. Nine boys work in turn in the carpenter-shop. They were dressing lumber for making doors at the time of my visit. Three boys had painted the interior of the cottage. Five boys were busy repairing shoes and were doing neat work. The girls do all kinds of housework, and mend and make clothes. There are 3 sewing-machines in use. One, much worn, had been replaced by a new one since the former inspection.

The pupils were all nicely dressed and were neat and clean. The food is good and abundant.

The chemical extinguishers, buckets, axes, ladders, &c., are all in suitable places, ready to meet an emergency.

On June 30, 1906, the school had a balance on hand of $113.08. The principal and staff are doing excellent work. The pupils are bright and well behaved. I inspected the dormitories, kitchen, bath-room, store-room and every part of the buildings, and all were clean and everything in its place.

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

I inspected this school on September 6, 1906, and again on January 10, 1907. The staff comprised: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary, matron; Sister Jerome, teacher; Sister Felician, teacher; Sister Anatolie, cook.

There were 67 pupils enrolled, of whom 65 (29 boys and 36 girls) were present at inspection. They were graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	16	19	35
" II.	2	5	7
" III.	4	9	13
" IV.	2	2	4
" V.	2	2	4
" VI.	3	1	4
	29	38	67

The pupils read, spell and write very well, and have a fair knowledge of arithmetic and geography. They also draw well and are making satisfactory progress in all studies. The order was excellent, and the children were all neat and clean.

I found the school in a prosperous condition, the classes well taught and the pupils doing good work. The regular school hours are from 8.30 a.m. to 12; and from 4 to 6 p.m., for both sexes.

The sisters teaching do not hold certificates, but are efficient teachers.

There is no farm connected with the school, but 4 acres of land is cultivated, 2 acres being laid out in good vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds, giving fair crops in their seasons.

The boys are taught carpentry, glazing, painting, and shoe-repairing, and show themselves very apt to learn what they are taught.

The girls do housework, fancy-work, sewing, mending, dressmaking and other useful work, in which they take a real interest.

There are 2 cows, 1 calf and 1 horse, and 50 chickens.

The milking is done by the boys, and the girls make butter. The repairing is done by the boys.

Although the pupils had been affected by grippe at the time of the inspection, they looked very healthy.

The water-supply is good, but the pipes were badly broken by the recent severe frosts.

They have suitable appliances with which to fight fire.

The discipline is mild but firm, and as the children give much satisfaction by being obedient and punctual, punishments are seldom required. The pupils in general are attached to the school, and are ready to do any kind of work which they are able to perform.

During December they gave an entertainment which proved very interesting and showed the white people present that Indian children are by no means inferior to others when they undertake seriously to perform whatever they are required. The buildings are all in excellent repair and every part spotlessly clean. The sisters are doing good work.

PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school in September, 1906, and again on February 15, 1907. The staff consists of Rev. G. H. Raley, principal; Miss A. T. Marti, assistant principal; Mrs. Ella Phair, matron. The pupils are taught in the day school by Mr. Anderson, who has a third-class certificate.

There are 17 pupils enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection. Fifteen of them are on the pay-list. Two pupils are half-breeds and are paid for by the Methodist Missionary Society.

The children are recruited from Port Simpson and Skeena river.

They are classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	6
" II.	1
" III.	3
" IV.	5
" V.	2
	17

Taking the boys all round, the result was gratifying. There is a marked improvement in reading, drawing, writing, and geography. Progress is noticeable in arithmetic and general knowledge. The educational work of the school is prominent and takes first place in the minds of the staff. Nothing but sickness is allowed to interfere with the pupils' regular attendance at the sessions of school, all the pupils thus attending morning and afternoon, with an hour of preparatory work in the evening. While there is a school-room in the home, the class-room at present used by the boys is one of the rooms in the large day school building, which is well equipped.

Larger garden plots have been brought under cultivation and promise to be useful. A very fair crop of potatoes was raised, also turnips, carrots, and other vegetables. Small fruits such as raspberries, gooseberries, currants and strawberries were prolific.

They keep a horse, 2 cows, 3 young cattle and 16 fowls. Butter is made and considerable milk used in the institution.

Fences are made and the general repair work is done by the boys.

They also engage in the general housework and split wood, &c.

An epidemic of chicken-pox in Port Simpson infected the home. Fortunately it was of a mild character and did not seriously affect the general health of the boys, who, looked in good condition. I took notice of the food the boys had, and found it of a simple and wholesome nature and sufficient in quantity.

The discipline is mild, but firm and kind. Since the previous inspection there had been no severe case of corporal punishment.

Prizes are given by way of encouragement for special merit and good conduct. During the year there had been 2 admissions and 10 discharges. Four additional applications for admission had been delayed owing to chicken-pox. The buildings are very old and incommodious, but in as good repair as possible, clean in every particular, with pictures and plants adding to the homelikeness of the place.

On January 1, last, the school had a balance on hand of $101.97.

Mr. Butchart, the late principal, resigned his position on account of the continued ill health of his wife. The Rev. Mr. Raley has had considerable experience with boarding schools, and is very enthusiastic in his work. This school is gaining confidence among the people, and under the new principal, whose ideals are much approved, its success should be continuous.

PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school in September and on February 13 and 14, 1907. The staff consisted of the following:—Hannah M. Paul, principal; Ida M. Clarke, matron; Sarah E. Scholefield, sewing-teacher; Margaret E. Baker, assistant matron.

Miss Paul does not hold a certificate, but by long experience is qualified to teach and is painstaking and thorough in her work.

There were 47 pupils enrolled with 46 present at inspection. One girl with weak eyes was absent by the doctor's advice. The average attendance was 45. The girls are recruited from Port Simpson, Nass river, Essington, on the Skeena river, and Queen Charlotte islands. They are classified thus:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	11
" III.	12
" IV.	8
" V.	4
" VI.	1
	46

The reading, spelling, history, grammar, composition, and arithmetic were very good. The writing was neat and the books clean. Five pupils were promoted to standard II, 2 to 2nd Senior, and 4 to standard III. The children understand English and the meaning of what they read. They are improving in general knowledge and are taught all the public school subjects, also Bible history and music, both vocal and instrumental. The class-room is furnished with comfortable desks and is light, well warmed, and ventilated.

About 30 chickens are kept at present. Over 46 were raised last summer and from these was supplied the Christmas dinner of the pupils.

The garden is very small and should be enlarged. Flowers, small fruits and vegetables grow well when the soil is properly worked up. Sewing, simple dressmaking, darning, cooking, laundry, general housework and fancy-work are taught the girls. All the work of the institution is done by the pupils under the supervision of the teachers.

The health of the pupils has been good. There has been no epidemic and very little sickness of any kind. Plenty of good wholesome food is provided as well as some of the native food.

The pupils were neatly and comfortably clothed. The water-supply is good and abundant. A dam has been built on a small stream from the mountains and wooden pipes convey the water to the buildings, where it fills a large tank.

Buckets of water and ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat and they have now a fire-escape from each dormitory. The new one furnished for No. 4 dormitory is in place. Fire-drill is held and the children are accustomed to using the fire-escapes. They all went through at the time of the inspection in a very short time.

The little ones are taught to march and the larger girls had two fine drills at Christmas, one a fan and the other a sash-drill. They repeated them at the inspection and both were well done.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair. A good hen-house has been built during the year. Every part of the buildings was neat and clean.

Part of the Christmas entertainment was repeated at the inspection and part of a cantata. They also gave songs and dialogues, while one of the pupils played the accompaniments very nicely.

On January 1, 1907, the school had a balance on hand of $156.26.

METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school is located on the Metlakatla reserve, 5 miles from the town of Prince Rupert. I inspected it on September 23, 24 and 25, 1906, and in February 16 to 19, inclusive.

The staff consisted of the following:—J. R. Scott, principal; Miss H. Jackson, matron; Miss Audrey De Blois, assistant matron; Herbert Clifton, native, carpenter.

Miss H. Jackson, teacher of the day school, is matron at present, having succeeded Miss Moors on October 9. Miss Jackson has been teacher for 10 years and is well qualified for the position. Herbert Clifton, the native carpenter, has held his position for the last 2 months. A permanent trades instructor is required.

There were 66 pupils enrolled, 34 boys and 32 girls, and of these, 26 boys and 20 girls were present at inspection. They are recruited from the Northwest Coast, and Babine and Upper Skeena agencies, and are graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	1	4	5
" II.	6	5	11
" III.	9	3	12
" IV.	2	4	6
" V.	6	1	7
" VI.	2	3	5
	26	20	46

The boys were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic (mental and written), geography and history. The reading in all classes, particularly of the senior ones, was good. They also showed a good comprehension of what they read. They worked sums in arithmetic, both written and mental, with very creditable accuracy. Their answers given to questions in geography were also satisfactory, and the writing and drawing showed considerable improvement. These remarks with regard to the examinations of the boys apply generally to the girls also. The elder pupils, boys and girls, attend school half the day, the rest of the time being given to work. The younger pupils attend all day. In the class-room the desks and seats are of an old pattern, but answer the purpose for which they are used fairly well. The slates and books are sufficient and in good condition.

The school is at a disadvantage in not having farm-land. They have about three-fourths of an acre of good land for garden, fenced, and in good condition, but an industrial school needs more. It would cost considerable to drain, take out stumps and make fit for cultivation the wild land near the school. But I am satisfied that the benefit to be secured for the school from such additional land would in the long run repay the cost, and enable the school to do more satisfactory work, as the boys, speaking generally, take to farming more quickly than to any other work.

There are no cattle, but about 30 fowls.

Eight of the boys assisted at the rebuilding of the wharf, under Mr. George Magar, for a short time. Since then 10 of the boys have been employed with Herbert Clifton, native, erecting a water-tank, building an outhouse and doing some repairs.

The boys are well taught in the class-room by the principal, but the industrial department needs improvement.

The girls of the industrial school are of all ages from 10 to 18. Besides being well grounded in the English language, they are being trained in such habits of cleanliness and order as will fit them to take part in any household of white people. They are taught to cut out and make their own dresses and prove very successful needlewomen. They are also well trained in laundry work, in the starching and ironing of which they take special pleasure. They cook for their own and for the

teachers' table in a very satisfactory manner. I had meals in the school and saw the result of their work. Food is ample and the children are well nourished, while the clothing is sufficient and suitable. The water is good and plentiful, and the drainage is in fair condition.

The school has lately been supplied with an additional water-tank, also a small force-pump, sufficient to reach to all parts of the building, so that the means of extinguishing a fire is greatly improved. The late frosty weather rather interfered with their fire-practice, but they are fairly well drilled.

The older girls read well and absorb story-books as do white girls of their age. This proves that their intelligence has been successfully cultivated and that they have acquired enough information on various topics to make reading both pleasant and profitable. The discipline is good, and the punishments judicious and in no way excessive. Since my former visit, 2 boys and 6 girls were admitted, while 4 boys and 1 girl were discharged, chiefly, so I was informed, because they were wanted at home.

The girls' building is in good repair and very clean, and the boys' in fair condition, though they all need some painting, especially the boys'. The furniture is worn out in the boys' home and will soon need to be replaced. A wood-house is needed and a house for root-crops. Their potatoes were frozen, as they did not have a suitable place to keep them. I have recommended that material for a wood-shed and a root-house be furnished them, the school to do the work.

I inspected every part of the building and found it in fair condition. The new town, Prince Rupert, being built up, 5 miles from this school, sent wages up, and the living expenses have greatly increased during the past year. With more help the school could do more satisfactory work with the boys.

AIYANSH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school was visited on September 19, 1906. School had not been opened since March. The children were called together in the evening. I heard them read, spell and count, and saw their writing. Four could read and spell fairly well. The others were just beginners. There are 10 boys and 18 girls of school age on the reserve. Eight boys and 8 girls were present at inspection.

Charles Morvin, an intelligent native, is the teacher. He is doing his best, but is not qualified to teach. A white teacher should greatly improve this school. A new school-house is required in the near future.

LACKALSAP DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I visited this school on September 20, 1906. It had been closed since March. The native teacher, Alfred McKay, rang the bell and 2 boys and 2 girls came. I had them spell, read and count.

There are 29 boys and 20 girls on the reserve of school age. The people are anxious for a school, but some declined to send the children to a native teacher. They had a white teacher for years in this village, and it is not surprising that they are not satisfied to go back to an Indian teacher. They were very urgent for a white teacher.

KINCOLITH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on September 21, 1906. This school is located on Kincolith reserve. There are 51 children of school age on the reserve, all of whom are enrolled. Twelve (2 boys and 10 girls) were present at inspection.

The children were graded thus:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	22
" II.	15
" III.	7
" IV.	7
	51

The children present did fairly well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing.

Miss A. Collinson is the teacher and is assisted by Stephen Barton, a native.

PORT SIMPSON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school is situated on the Tsimpshean reserve, and was visited on September 14, 1906, and again on February 11, 1907.

There are 165 children of school age on this reserve, 50 of these being in the boarding schools on this reserve. At the September inspection only 5 were present and the average attendance for six months was 11. I spoke to the chiefs and parents and urged them to send the children. They promised to do so. On February 11, there were 83 enrolled and the average for four months was 29.

The children did fairly well. Mr. O. B. Anderson, who holds a third-class certificate, is a suitable teacher. Mrs. A. Dudaward is the assistant teacher. She holds no certificate, but is just the person to teach the younger children.

METLAKATLA DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

This school on the Metlakatla reserve, I visited on September 23, 1906, and again on February 18, 1907. There are 27 children of school age on the reserve, 14 boys and 13 girls, all of whom were enrolled. Seventeen were present at inspection, the average for four months being 15. The children did well in reading, writing, spelling, history and geography and were fair in grammar. Miss Jackson is an excellent teacher, and is assisted by Sarah Legaic, a native. The girls from the industrial school attend this school. Their classification is given in the industrial school report.

DAY SCHOOLS IN UPPER SKEENA AND BABINE AGENCY.

KISHPIAX DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on October 22, 1906. I was accompanied by three village chiefs. There are 70 children of school age on this reserve, 36 of whom were enrolled. Twenty-seven (10 boys and 17 girls) were present at inspection, the average attendance for 12 months being 14. They were graded thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	34
" II	2

Benjamin Brown, a native, was the teacher, but at the time of the inspection the Rev. W. H. Pierce engaged Miss Hargraves from Toronto to teach until the Missionary Society could secure another teacher, as the former teacher was not at all suitable. The children did fairly well in reading and spelling, and could figure a little. They are bright and with a qualified teacher will make progress. The Indians here are very much interested in the school.

HAZELTON DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school, situated on the Kitamax reserve, I inspected on October 22, 1906. There are 44 children of school age on the reserve, 43 of whom were enrolled. There were 21 present at inspection, 14 boys and 7 girls. The average attendance for 3 months was 14. The pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	18
" II.	9
" III.	3

Miss E. J. Soal is an efficient teacher doing faithful work. The children did well in reading, writing, geography, history and grammar. Good progress had been made since the former inspection.

GLEN VOWELL DAY SCHOOL (SALVATION ARMY).

I inspected this school on October 22, 1906. .There are 17 boys and 19 girls of school age on this reserve. Twenty-seven children were enrolled and 16 (8 boys and 8 girls) were present at inspection. The average for 6 months was 13. The pupils are classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	7
" II	12
" III.	8

The children were very neat. The reading, spelling, writing and counting was very fair, and the singing very good. Mr. J. P. Thorkildson is the teacher. He has no certificate, but is a useful man and is doing good work.

KITSEGUKLA DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I inspected this school on October 23, 1906. Miss Hannah Edgar, daughter of the Rev. G. Edgar, is the teacher. She has no certificate, but does very well. Two village chiefs accompanied me at the inspection. There are 26 children of school age on the reserve, 14 boys and 12 girls. Eighteen were enrolled and 10 were present at inspection, the average attendance for 6 months being 8. The pupils were graded thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	15
" II.	3

The children read and spelt very well, while the writing and counting were fair. I also saw the night class of young folk, over school age, which Miss Edgar was teaching.

ANDAMAUL DAY SCHOOL (SALVATION ARMY).

I visited this school in October, 1906, but found that the school had closed just after inspection in April, the teacher leaving. It had not been re-opened. The chief expressed a very strong desire that the school be opened. There is no government grant given to this school.

KITWINGAR DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

I inspected this school on October 23, 1906. I was accompanied by the Rev. A. E. Price. The number of children of school age on the reserve was 38, 12 boys and 26 girls. Thirty-three were enrolled, the average attendance for 6 months being 14. The pupils are graded thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	24
" II.	3
" III.	5

Miss F. Reyds had just commenced her duties as teacher, but is well qualified to teach. The progress was satisfactory. The children did very well, and with the new teacher should improve.

MEANSKINISHT DAY SCHOOL (INDEPENDENT MISSION CHURCH).

Six members of the village council accompanied me. There are 12 boys and 10 girls of school age on the reserve, all of whom were enrolled. Ten boys and 7 girls were present. The average attendance for 6 months was 16. I examined the children in reading, spelling, writing, counting and geography. They spoke out and read quite distinctly.

Miss Tomlinson had taught for some years, but the Rev. R. Tomlinson, M.D., was teaching at the time of the inspection. The people are very much interested in the school and have a village rule that all must attend when in the village.

KITSELAS DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school in October, 1906. There are 17 children of school age on the reserve, 11 of whom were enrolled.

Six boys and 4 girls were present at inspection. They were graded thus:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	7
" II	4

The average attendance for 6 months is 8. The Rev. Simon Ellis, a well educated native missionary, was teacher, and did good work. The children were bright, and in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic did very well. Mr. Ellis died just before Christmas and is much missed by the children and Indians.

PORT ESSINGTON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.

I inspected this school on October 13, 1906. There are 17 boys and 18 girls of school age on this reserve, all of whom were enrolled. Twelve pupils, 5 boys and 7 girls, were present at inspection, the average attendance being 9. Miss Tranter, the teacher, has held her position for 16 years. She has no certificate, but by experience and earnest work is well qualified to teach. The Indians spoke very highly of her help.

The children had made very good progress, and were graded as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	15
" II	15
" III	2
" IV	3

At the time of my visit a numer of pupils had gone with their parents to get fish for winter food.

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

I inspected this school, located near Mission City, on the bank of the Fraser river, 43 miles from Vancouver, on November 21, 1906. The staff consists of the following members:—Rev. J. P. O'Neill, acting principal, in place of the Rev. Chas. Marchal, principal, who died suddenly on October 3, 1906; Brother Collins, bandmaster; Sister Mary Conception, matron; Sister M. Rogation, teacher; Sister M. Monica, teacher; Sister M. Benedict, teacher; Sister M. Leonard, cook; Sister M. Michael, cook.

There were 72 pupils enrolled, 29 boys and 43 girls, all of whom were present at inspection. They were recruited from Stalos, Douglas and Thompson tribes, and were graded thus:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	3	11
" II.	6	4
" III.	12	16
" IV.	3	7
" V.	5	5
	29	43
Total		72

The reading, spelling and writing were very good; geography and arithmetic, good, and their drawing and grammar, fair. The Canadian history and singing were particularly good. Satisfactory progress had been made.

The half-day system is observed with the older pupils, the younger children attending school both morning and afternoon.

There is about 300 acres of land in connection with this school. It is covered with heavy timber, and is hard to clear, but 45 acres is in a high state of cultivation and there were good crops of wheat, oats, hay and potatoes. Pease and other roots were also grown.

They keep 4 work horses, and there are 3 colts, 25 head of cattle, and 15 pigs. There is proper accommodation for all. There are 12 milch cows. The boys help to take care of the cattle, horses and pigs, and milk the cows, while the girls care for the milk and make butter.

There is a good workshop and a fair supply of tools. Several of the larger boys are taught to use the tools and do the repairing about the place.

In October, when the late principal died of diphtheria, 2 girls had a slight attack of the disease, but quickly recovered. The school was quarantined during that time. All the pupils appear to be in good health now.

The buildings are all in very good repair, and every part, upstairs and down, is perfectly clean. A large barn had been erected since the former inspection, and they had on hand a good supply of hay and roots for feed for the winter. The school appears to be doing good work. The girls' work took 32 prizes at the local exhibition, 19 first, and 13 second.

The children are well behaved and very orderly. The new principal is energetic and enthusiastic in his work and is assisted by an excellent staff.

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

This school, which is situated at Yale, I inspected on November 22, 1906. The staff comprised: Sister Amy, superior, principal; Sister Agatha, teacher; Miss Cotton, Miss Kelly, B.A., teachers; Miss B. Moody, matron; the Rev. H. Underhill, chaplain.

There were 32 pupils enrolled and 26 were present at inspection. Five pupils were absent from illness. The children were recruited from Lytton and Nicola district and a few from the lower Fraser. They were classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	4
" II.	3
" III.	10
" IV.	3
" V.	3
" VI.	9

The examinations were staisfactory and progress had been made in all subjects. The pupils rendered a lengthy programme in a very creditable manner.

The children are taught housework, gardening, cooking, laundry work, and training for domestic work is given.

The health of the children has been good. There has been no epidemic for 6 years, and then only 8 light cases of measles. There is no serious illness. The children who were absent had glandular trouble.

They have the usual appliances for fighting fire, and the girls are well drilled. A monthly report of conduct is posted up on the school-room wall. There is no corporal punishment.

During the inspection the carpenter was laying new floors in the school-room, dormitory and passage, with lumber granted by the department. This made a great improvement. All plaster in the school was repaired and coloured last August. In November there was a balance on hand of $35.98.

I inspected every part of the building and found everything quite clean, the clothing and food good, and all in a satisfactory condition. Five girls were in a class being trained for domestic service. They were very promising young women.

SAANICH DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on November 28, 1906. There were 17 children of school age on the reserve, 10 boys and 7 girls, all of whom were enrolled. Thirteen, 6 boys and 7 girls, were present at inspection, the average attendance being 8. The pupils are graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	5
	17

Wm. Thompson is the teacher and is ably assisted by Mrs. Thompson. This school has improved nicely since last inspection, and I was pleased with the outlook for the school. The building is in good repair.

TSARTLIP DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on November 28, 1906. There are 21 children of school age, 12 boys and 9 girls, on the reserve, all of whom are enrolled. Five boys and 5 girls were present at inspection, the average attendance for 6 months being 7. They were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	12
" II	5
" III	4
	21

The children did very well in reading, spelling, writing and geography. Miss K. Needham has no certificate, but is an earnest and efficient teacher.

SONGHEES DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on November 29, 1906. On the reserve there are 16 children of school age, 14 of whom are enrolled. Of these 5 boys and 5 girls were present at inspection, the average attendance being 8 for 3 months. The children were thus graded :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	3
" III	0
" IV	2
Ungraded	1
	14

Sister Mary Barbara is the teacher. She has no certificate, but is well qualified to teach. The children are neat, clean and very bright. They did well in examination and have made satisfactory progress.

COWICHAN DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

This school is situated on the Clemclemelets reserve, and was inspected on December 18, 1906. The day was stormy and only 5 pupils were present. There were 20 enrolled, with an average attendance for three months, of 15. The pupils were classified thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	14
" II.	6

The teacher is Miss C. Ordano. She has no certificate.

KOKSILAH DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST) COWICHAN AGENCY.

This school, which is situated on the Quamichan reserve, was inspected on December 18, 1906. There are 33 children of school age on the reserve, 22 of whom are enrolled. Ten children, 8 boys and 2 girls, were present at inspection. The average attendance is 8. The teacher, Miss Annie Cummings, holds a third-class certificate, and is a very good teacher. The pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	12
" II.	2
Ungraded.	8
	22

The reading, spelling, writing and geography were very fair. The building is in good repair.

KOKSILAH DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on December 19, 1906. There are 30 children of school age on the reserve, 14 boys and 16 girls. Twenty-six are enrolled with an average attendance of 18 for 3 months. The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	10
" II.	4
Ungraded.	12
	26

Mrs. C. A. Reynolds is the teacher. She has no certificate, but formerly taught a native school in South Africa for four and a half years. She is qualified to teach and does good work. The children did very well, speaking and reading out quite distinctly.

SOMENOS DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on December 19, 1906. There are 20 children of school age on the reserve, 15 boys and 5 girls, all of whom are enrolled, the average attendance for 3 months being 5. The pupils are classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	17
" II.	2
" III.	1
	20

The teacher is the Rev. Wm. Lemmens. The school had improved since the former inspection. Mr. Lemmens is well liked by the children and I look for a better attendance. The pupils did fairly well in their examinations.

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (METHODIST), FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

This school, which is situated at Sardis, I inspected on December 28 and 29, 1906. The staff consists as follows:—R. H. Cairns, principal; Miss F. M. Kinley, matron; Miss H. E. Young, assistant matron; Miss M. Pittman, teacher of senior grade; Miss Louise Peregrine, teacher of junior grade; Miss Ella Toop, sewing teacher; Miss F. E. Hudson, laundry teacher; Miss Mary Hortop, cooking teacher; C. S. Pearson, farm instructor; Thomas Wootten, carpenter; Robert Marshall, band instructor.

There are 94 pupils enrolled, 56 boys and 38 girls. Eighty-six were present at inspection. They were recruited from Port Simpson, Skeena river, Nass river, Skidegate, Cowichan, and along the Fraser river. They were classified thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	32
" II.	15
" III.	16
" IV.	16
" V.	5
" VI.	6

The pupils of the senior grade have made satisfactory progress since last inspection. The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar were very good. The writing was remarkably good and neat. Miss Pittman's methods are excellent and thoroughness characterizes her teaching. The pupils of the junior grade do wonderfully well. Their reading, writing, arithmetic and composition are all good. Miss Peregrine is an excellent teacher of small children.

The class-room of the senior grade is a large airy room and well equipped as regards desks, blackboards and maps, but a supply of books and slates was required. The pupils of the junior grade were working at a disadvantage, the school building having been destroyed by fire on December 12, 1906. The classes were being taught in the rooms of a vacant house. Many of the desks were broken by rough usage at the time of the fire.

The farm consists of 90 acres of excellent land. Last year the farm produced 40 tons of hay, 25 tons of grain, 40 tons of potatoes, and 60 tons of roots.

About 4 acres is planted in orchard and garden, producing about 200 boxes of apples, and large quantities of small fruits and vegetables. There was nearly a ton of small fruits put away for winter use.

There are 6 horses, 24 hogs, 1 bull and 3 head of young cattle. All stock is looking well and is evidently well cared for. They have also 20 hens. There were fourteen milch cows on the farm. The cows had done well during the year, having produced $600 worth of milk. The milking is done by the boys and in fact all the stock is cared for by the boys under the supervision of the farm instructor. All the boys who were proficient in carpentering were discharged June 30, 1906, but others are now taking their places and learning the use of tools. The carpenter shop was also de-

stroyed by fire in December. The older boys become good teamsters and like to drive and take care of the stock. They are taught to plough and do general farm work.

The girls are taught to wash and iron, and do very good work in the sewing-room, some of them being really well qualified as dressmakers. They receive a lesson each week in domestic science and then put into practice the instruction received. All kinds of housework are done by the girls.

The water-supply is better than ever before. The school now gets its water from the Elk Creek Water Company and has an abundance for household purposes of good, pure water.

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this school in January, 1907, from the 19th to the 24th, inclusive. The staff consisted of the following :—Acting principal, Rev. A. J. Hall, Principal Corker being in England on furlough; Mrs. Hall, acting matron in place of Mrs. Corker; Miss Humphries, assistant matron; Mr. F. Ford, teacher; George Luther, assistant teacher; and Mr. Carter, trades instructor.

Twenty-nine pupils were enrolled and 28 were present at inspection. They were graded thus :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	11
" II.	9
" III.	8
" IV.	1
	29

In reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and composition the children did very well, while the writing was neat and the books clean. Quite a number of the pupils were new boys admitted since the former inspection, but all had made a very good start.

The larger boys attend school one-half of the day and work the other half. The younger boys attend both morning and afternoon. The class-rooms are fairly well equipped with all necessary material.

There is about 410 acres of land connected with the school, and only a very small portion is cleared. Plums, potatoes, vegetables and small fruits are grown and do well. They have 2 cows and 20 hens. The boys do the milking. Twenty boys are working in turns with the trades instructor, making boats, oars, furniture and doing general repair work. All is well done. They also take turns in washing, baking and in doing housework of every description. The food is good and sufficient, and the children are suitably clad.

They have the usual appliances for fighting fire, and the pupils are drilled occasionally. The buildings are in a fair state of repair. The weather was exceedingly cold when I arrived at the school, but with plenty of fuel the place was comfortable for the pupils.

Since July, 1906, there have been 14 admissions and 3 discharges. Two of those discharged were from Bella Bella and had been in the school 5 years. They had learned the carpentry trade and were delighted with the box of tools that the Department gave each on leaving the school. These young men are working at their trade and doing well.

ALERT BAY DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

This school is situated on the Nimkish reserve. I inspected this school on January 22, 1907. There were 25 children of school age on the reserve, 12 boys and 13

girls, all of whom are enrolled and were present at the inspection. The average attendance is 12. The pupils were graded as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
" II	7
" III	4
" IV	0
" V	1
	25

Mrs. A. J. Hall is the teacher and is assisted by Miss Warrener. They do not have certificates, but are qualified to teach. The children did very well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geoography and history, and their writing was very neat.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), COWICHAN AGENCY.

I inspected this school on March 5 and 6, 1907. The staff comprisd :—Rev. P. Claessen, principal; Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher; A Ruault, acting trades instructor; Mr. H. Borde, shoemaker; Sister M. Winifrid, matron and teacher; Sister M. Evariste, assistant teacher; Sister M. Veronica, assistant teacher; Sister Emiliana, cook.

There were 65 children enrolled, 31 boys and 34 girls. Of these 29 boys and 32 girls were present at inspection. They were recruited along the east coast of Vancouver island and adjacent little islands, and a few from the New Westminster district.

The pupils were classified as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	1	7	8
" II	5	6	11
" III	11	6	17
" IV	7	5	12
" V	6	5	11
" VI	1	5	6
	31	34	65

The arithmetic, both oral and written, was very well done. Reading, spelling, geography and history were good, the girls doing especially well. Satisfactory progress is being made. The boys attend school in the morning and have an hour's study at night. The half-day system is also observed with the girls. The school-rooms are kept in good order, and the desks though old will still do for the purpose.

All the senior boys take lessons in farming. About half of the 70 acres is under cultivation and yields every year a rich crop of hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, carrots and turnips. The farm provides all the food necessary for the cattle, and the farm and garden produce all the vegetables needed for the pupils and staff.

The garden and orchard contains from 3 to 4 acres, and all sorts of berries and different kinds of fruits such as plums, pears, apples, &c., are grown in abundance.

The live stock consists of 1 span of old horses, 11 cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 2 calves, 3 sows, 1 boar and 5 small pigs. The stables are in a very poor condition and need to be rebuilt, together with the barn.

The boys do some plumbing, operate the engines of motor boats and gas apparatus. The boys and girls do the laundry work every Tuesday. The girls receive special training in all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crochet and fancy-work. The girls make and men their dresses and mend the boys' clothing and do the work well.

The sanitary conditions are very good. I saw the pupils at their meals, and the food was good and plentiful according to medical advice.

The water-system has been severely damaged by the frost. The old and rusty pipes burst in several places and since they are worn out need to be replaced by new ones. The water for drinking is obtained by pipes from a spring. The pupils are regularly trained in handling ladders, fire-buckets, fire-axes and chemical engines. Since the damage done to the water-system there is not sufficient pressure for hose. A hand force-pump would be very useful in case of fire, the water-supply from the creek being very abundant. I had a fire-drill during the inspection and the boys did very well. The rules are well observed and no complaints were made. The organization of the work in different departments with one boy as foreman is very helpful.

I examined the books and found them neat, well kept and correct.

The buildings are kept in good order but are old, and are too near the water, always being damp.

The Rev. G. Donckele, after serving 16 years' efficient service as principal, resigned on February 1, on account of ill health. The new principal is full of energy and will be a success, I believe, in the work. The Rev. W. Lemmens, boys' teacher, has no certificate, but is well qualified to teach, and the boys like him. The girls' teacher, Sister Winifrid, has no certificate, but is an efficient teacher, having taught in an Indian school in Alaska for 14 years. I am well satisfied with the work the school is doing.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC), KOOTENAY AGENCY.

This school is situated at St. Eugene mission, on St. Mary's reserve, near Cranbrook, and was inspected in March from the 14th to 16th, inclusive. The staff consists of the Rev. J. Wagner, O.M.I., acting principal; Sister Cassilda, superior; Sister Justinian, girls' matron; Sister Gervais, boys' matron; Sister Angelica, teacher of girls; Sister Cyr, assistant matron and seamstress; Sister M. Fidelis, teacher of boys; Sister Foucault, cook; Mr. N. MacDonald, farm instructor, and Mr. L. Viel, band master and carpenter.

There are 50 pupils enrolled receiving the grant, and 8 not receiving a grant. Fifty-eight were present at inspection.

The pupils are recruited from St. Mary's, Lower Kootenay, Tobacco Plains, Columbia Lake and Windermere reserves. They are graded thus :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.	3	4	7
" II.	6	4	10
" III.	6	4	10
" IV.	7	5	12
" V.	3	4	7
" VI.	4	0	4
			50

Eight are not yet graded.

I examined the pupils in the usual subjects and found they had made satisfactory progress during the year. They read and speak distinctly, and the writing was neat and good. I was much pleased at the neatness of the girls' needlework. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is adhered to and the general condition of the school is good. The sisters teaching have no certificates, but are well qualified to teach.

The class-rooms are neatly furnished.

Farming, gardening, the care of cattle, harness and shoe-mending are taught at the school. The 30 acres of land is laid out as follows:—4 acres is taken up by

the buildings and playgrounds and the remainder is under cultivation. They have also rented 120 acres, which is in hay, on which they raise good crops. All kinds of vegetables are grown in the garden and do well. They have 3 horses, 14 milch cows, 80 head of cattle, and 6 pigs. All were in good condition and well housed. They have also 50 chickens. The boys do the milking and attend to the cattle. A number of the larger boys are taught carpentry and are beginning to use the tools very well. They like this work. The girls are given a thorough knowledge of housekeeping in all its branches; they sew by hand and machine, knit and darn. They make their own clothes and the underclothing for the boys.

The water-works have thus far proved satisfactory, and the ventilation is as good as possible in such low buildings. Both food and clothing were suitable and sufficient.

The fire-extinguishers, buckets, axes, and hose are stationed at convenient places in the buildings, but as there had not been any fire drill of late, I advised them to have drill often.

A good understanding seems to prevail amongst the members of the staff. The children all looked strong, neat and happy, and are very much interested in their school.

With a few exceptions the ex-pupils are doing well. The boys are mostly engaged in farming and carpentry. The girls do housework and employ a good part of their time in sewing. The buildings are in the same condition as at my former inspection. New buildings are required. I am satisfied with the school work in general.

CAPE MUDGE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST) KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I inspected this school on March 23, 1907, and was accompanied by Chief King Chichite. There are 8 boys and 7 girls of school age on the reserve, and 5 boys and 4 girls were present at inspection. Thirteen children are enrolled, and the average attendance is 9.

It was Saturday when I reached the school, but the children came when the bell rang.

Six of the pupils had made very fair progress since the former inspection.

The reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing showed improvement.

J. Edward Rendle is the teacher. He has no certificate, but has a Prince Edward Island high school and academy diploma, and is qualified to teach.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have not been able to inspect all the schools in the nine months, but the others will be visited in the near future.

The children in the industrial and boarding schools are, generally speaking, bright and happy and making satisfactory progress. Many pupils in the day schools are very intermittent in attendance, but those who attend regularly, quickly improve. Those who have known the Indians twenty-five or thirty years can best appreciate the work the schools are doing and have accomplished, and when we consider the superstition, ignorance and surroundings of the past, the results are gratifying. Again, when the pupils now in the schools go out and have homes of their own, the marked improvement will be even greater.

I have, &c.,

A. E. GREEN,

Inspector.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools, for the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.

(Roman Catholic.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		750 00
Contributed from other sources		2,277 22
Value of clothing contributed		42 00
Total receipts		3,069 22
Expenditure.		
Wages for manual labour	146 70	
Food	1,941 35	
Clothing	465 74	
Fuel and light	153 01	
Equipment and furniture	309 58	
Transport, freight and express	30 75	
Miscellaneous	196 34	
Total expenditure	3,243 47	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		174 25
	3,243 47	3,243 47

Note.—The purchase money of the old buildings, is placed with the secretary in Peterborough for the purpose of erecting the new orphanage.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,320 20
" for buildings		1,400 43
W. F. M. S. grant for salaries		1,794 00
" for buildings		2,933 64
" for clothing		1,030 59
Sundries		40 75
Total receipts		9,519 61
Expenditure.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	364 52	
Salaries	1,750 22	
Extra labour	13 70	
Food	1,058 93	
Clothing, $1,037.64; boots, $94.65; toilet, $53.61	1,185 80	
Fuel, $386.90; light, $51.30	438 20	
Equipment, $1,771.15; furniture, $231.49	2,002 64	
Buildings, $271.65; repairs, $1,597.73	1,869 38	
Live stock, $102.30; fodder, $106.81	209 11	
Freight, $65.29; travelling expenses, $77.10	142 39	
Miscellaneous	86 72	
Total expenditure	9,121 61	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	398 00	
	9,519 61	9,519 61

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		21 15
Government grant, per capita (two quarters only)		1,041 00
Contributed by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society—		
In cash for salaries	1,091 00	
In cash for other expenditure	50 00	
In clothing valued at	500 00	
		1,641 00
Contributed by the Foreign Mission Committee—		
For salaries	825 00	
For other expenditure	60 00	
		885 00
From other sources		95 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,916 00	
Food	630 46	
Clothing	673 95	
Fuel and light	164 75	
Miscellaneous	298 59	
	3,683 75	3,683 75

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,240 00
From other sources		61 72
Total receipts		3,301 72
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	2,326 85	
Salaries	1,076 20	
Clothing	614 68	
Food	1,524 38	
Fuel and light	170 92	
Buildings and repairs	435 17	
House equipment	386 93	
Farm and garden	430 70	
Transport, travelling expenses and freight	356 40	
Extra labour	61 25	
Miscellaneous	566 07	
Total expenditure	7,949 55	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		4,647 83
	7,949 55	7,949 55

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,160 00
Contributed by the mission		366 05
Total receipts		2,526 05
EXPENDITURE.		
Loan towards clearing land	1,500 00	
Interest, 6 per cent	90 00	
Loan from Oblate Fathers	300 00	
Salaries	751 00	
Clothing	758 92	
Food	1,126 81	
Fuel and light	117 70	
Buildings and repairs	730 28	
House equipment	141 94	
Farm and garden	102 37	
Transport freight, travelling expenses	90 19	
Extra labour	156 45	
Miscellaneous	255 18	
Total expenditure	6,120 84	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,594 79
	6,120 84	6,120 84

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,935 60
Contributed from other sources		853 26
Total receipts		2,788 86
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	280 00	
Food	1,165 86	
Clothing	851 22	
Fuel and light	42 20	
Buildings and repairs	57 60	
Equipment and furniture	278 64	
Farm and garden	311 05	
Travelling, freight, &c	18 60	
Miscellaneous	267 46	
Total expenditure	3,272 63	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		483 77
	3,272 63	3,272 63

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,125 00
" for special repairs		538 75
Missionary society, special grant		366 17
Other sources		578 42
Goods on hand and other assets		899 25
Total receipts		6,507 59
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,354 00	
Hardware	599 98	
Dry goods	1,099 35	
Groceries	1,851 91	
Boots and shoes	315 25	
Drugs and stationery	99 25	
Buildings and repairs	704 30	
Household furnishing	146 42	
Freight and transportation	81 43	
Deficit, June 30, 1906	408 38	
Total expenditure	6,660 27	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		152 68
	6,660 27	6,660 27

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,502 00
Donations		1,370 67
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,320 00	
Food	2,976 57	
Clothing	844 96	
House equipment	236 04	
Fuel and light	150 00	
Miscellaneous	345 10	
	5,872 67	5,872 67

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		212 46
Government grant, per capita		1,339 20
Contributions from other sources		36 00
Value of clothing contributed		300 00
Contributions towards salaries		742 50
Total receipts		2,630 16
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	742 50	
Clothing	379 57	
Food	764 08	
Fuel and light	194 50	
Buildings and repairs	30 20	
House equipment	210 54	
Travelling, freight and express	40 30	
Extra labour	54 20	
Miscellaneous	82 85	
Total expenditure	2,498 74	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	131 42	
	2,630 16	2,630 16

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,192 00
Farm and garden		47 00
Received from Oblate Corporation		1,215 99
Total receipts		3,454 99
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	1,215 99	
Salaries	773 75	
Clothing	319 16	
Food	783 19	
Fuel and light	109 71	
Buildings and repairs	50 00	
House equipment	277 75	
Farm and garden	92 00	
Transport, travelling expenses and freight	85 52	
Extra labour	32 25	
Miscellaneous	13 73	
Total expenditure	3,753 05	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		298 06
	3,753 05	3,753 05

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*C n.*

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,894 00
From other sources		939 62
Total receipts		3,833 62
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,070 95	
Food	589 35	
Clothing	281 33	
Fuel and light	183 90	
Buildings and repairs	1,546 20	
Equipment and furniture	104 17	
Miscellaneous	474 28	
Total expenditure	4,250 18	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		416 56
	4,250 18	4,250 18

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hands June 30, 1906		56 64
Government grant, per capita		2,434 80
" " for fire protection		220 00
Church missionary grant		1,773 75
Farm produce		368 93
Clothing contributed		500 00
Other sources		93 02
Total receipts		5,447 14
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,931 75	
Clothing	629 30	
Food	589 06	
Fuel and light	499 73	
Buildings and repairs	299 21	
Equipment	235 55	
Farm and garden	467 12	
Travelling, express, freight, &c	7 20	
Extra labour	257 45	
Miscellaneous	202 53	
Fire protection	220 00	
Total expenditure	5,338 90	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	108 24	
	5,447 14	5,447 14

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		7,389 95
Farm revenue		3,266 37
Donation		300 00
Total receipts		10,956 32
EXPENDITURE.		
Buildings and repairs	435 47	
Clothing	436 73	
Office expenses	59 55	
Freight and express	385 68	
Farm	1,928 18	
Fuel and light	16 96	
House furniture	387 99	
Miscellaneous	5,511 04	
Medical	13 25	
Provisions	2,395 76	
Salaries	1.011 50	
Total expenditure	12,582 11	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,625 79
	12,582 11	12,582 11

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita, received		2,248 80
due		475 33
Grant for special repairs		185 20
Proceeds of farm		630 60
Women's auxiliary, clothing $230 ; cash, $75.65		305 65
Donations		19 00
Total receipts		3,864 58
EXPENDITURE.		
Clothing	519 53	
Provisions	1,528 98	
Salaries	1,556 80	
Fuel and light	479 24	
O. H. help	137 15	
Equipment	668 85	
Repairs, ordinary	55 16	
" special	185 20	
Miscellaneous	285 86	
Total expenditure	5,416 77	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,552 19
	5,416 77	5,416 77

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ ctss.
Government grant, per capita		873 00
Salaries		1,360 00
Teacher's board		78 00
Sales from farm and garden		127 95
Donations from friends		28 63
Clothing received from W.F.M.S.		300 00
Total receipts		2,767 58
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	415 74	
Salaries	1,360 00	
Extra labour	96 00	
Food	556 41	
Clothing	42 48	
Fuel and light	99 20	
Building stable and repairs	227 24	
Equipment and furniture	81 75	
Farm and garden, machinery, &c	275 30	
Miscellaneous	126 08	
Children's clothing, W.F.M.S.	300 00	
Total expenditure	3,580 20	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		812 62
	3,580 20	3,580 20

KEESEEKOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita (two quarters only)		840 50
Farm produce sold		253 20
Clothing		33 98
Contributions from various sources		94 00
" Reverend fathers		111 40
Total receipts		1,333 08
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	381 20	
Clothing	267 33	
Food	802 28	
Fuel and light	18 31	
Farm and garden	70 90	
Buildings and repairs	83 55	
House equipment	33 05	
Travelling expenses, freight and express	82 92	
Miscellaneous	309 18	
Total expenditure	2,048 72	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		715 64
	2,048 72	2,048 72

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31,1907—*Con.*

LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		375 60
C. M. S., principal's salary		150 00
Women's Auxiliary, matron's salary		45 00
" clothing, bedding and groceries, valued at		890 00
Donations		352 00
Total receipts		1,812 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	240 00	
Food	509 00	
Clothing	840 00	
Fuel and light	40 00	
Equipment and furniture	469 00	
Farm and garden	25 00	
Live stock	120 00	
Miscellaneous	50 00	
Total expenditure	2,293 00	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		480 40
	2,293 00	2,293 00

NOTE.—This is a new boarding school, being opened January, 1907.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,343 00
Farm and garden produce		328 00
Total receipts		2,671 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	500 00	
Salaries	728 50	
Clothing	835 21	
Food	999 29	
Fuel and light	19 15	
Buildings and repairs	193 88	
House equipment	28 64	
Farm and garden	902 80	
Transport, travelling expenses and freight	208 14	
Miscellaneous	346 13	
Total expenditure	4,761 74	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,090 74
	4,761 74	4,761 74

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,234 40
Donations		81 25
Farm receipts		513 30
Pupil boarders		522 74
Other sources		244 30
Total receipts		3,595 99
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	1,290 94	
Salaries	550 00	
Clothing	302 38	
Food	850 15	
Fuel and light	262 37	
Buildings and repairs	1,632 11	
House equipment	293 81	
Farm and garden	34 10	
Transport, travelling expenses, freight	83 95	
Extra labour	82 00	
Miscellaneous	7 59	
Total expenditure	5,389 40	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,793 40
	5,389 40	5,389 40

ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		485 40
" " for buildings and repairs		266 00
Provincial government grant for teacher's salary		100 00
Principal's salary as missionary from C.M.S		450 00
Salary of two lady missionaries from Women's Auxiliary		225 00
Donations in cash		22 80
Earned by freighting		130 00
Donations in clothing		400 00
Receipts from sale of clothing		300 00
" " provisions		550 00
Pupil boarders		10 00
Farm and garden receipts		450 00
Balance of per capita grant due		270 00
Private funds		1,796 81
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,026 50	
Extra labour	54 00	
Food	2,196 81	
Clothing	1,046 76	
Fuel and light	177 05	
Buildings and repairs	302 41	
House equipment	260 23	
Farm and garden	213 40	
Transport, freight, &c.	170 12	
Miscellaneous	8 73	
	5,456 01	5,456 01

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,075 65
" " for repairs		200 00
Received for board		150 00
" farm produce		1,242 42
Presbyterian Church, for salaries		1,750 00
W. F. M. S. for clothing		500 00
Total receipts		5,918 07
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,990 00	
Provisions	1,255 45	
Farm and other expenses	1,571 69	
Fuel and light	266 00	
Repairs	137 46	
Clothing	694 80	
Total expenditure	5,915 40	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	2 67	
	5,918 07	5,918 07

THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,062 00
Farm and garden		84 75
Gifts		25 00
Inspector's board		2 00
Miscellaneous receipts		6 00
Total receipts		1,179 75
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	150 00	
Paid on account of debt	100 00	
Food	327 88	
Clothing	146 97	
Fuel and light	32 45	
Equipment and furniture	154 50	
Farm and garden	21 95	
Travelling expenses and freight	117 22	
Miscellaneous	35 70	
Total expenditure	1,086 67	
Balance cash on hand, March 31, 1907	93 08	
	1,179 75	1,179 75
DEBT ACCOUNT.		
Amount of deficit, June 30, 1906	$ 2,333 60	
Paid on account of debt	100 00	
Debt, March 31, 1907	$ 2,233 60	

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per captia		1,900 80
Church grants, &c.		1,302 72
Clothing, estimated value		780 00
Total receipts		3,983 52
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	1,217 80	
Salaries	1,125 00	
Extra labour (two quarters only)	15 95	
Food " "	849 94	
Clothing " "	964 73	
Fuel and light " "	29 89	
Repairs " "	112 15	
Equipment and furniture " "	30 53	
Farm and garden (stables, &c.) " "	213 45	
Miscellaneous " "	70 59	
Total expenditure	4,630 03	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		646 51
	4,630 03	4,630 03

BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,109 65
" " for repairs		150 00
Church grant		850 00
Contributions from other sources		80 00
Total receipts		3,189 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	859 00	
Fuel and light	369 10	
Clothing	409 41	
Food	1,062 11	
Buildings and repairs	233 35	
Equipment and furniture	394 14	
Deficit, June 30, 1906	619 05	
Total expenditure	3,937 16	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		747 51
	3,937 16	3,937 16

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,882 80
From other sources		305 84
Donations		978 97
Total receipts		3,167 61
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	978 97	
Salaries	230 85	
Extra labour	18 60	
Food	1,050 67	
Clothing	497 67	
Fuel and light	21 33	
Equipment and furniture	56 87	
Farm and garden	186 96	
Freight and express	134 25	
Miscellaneous	84 01	
Total expenditure	3,260 18	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		92 57
	3,260 18	3,260 18

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,597 00
Church grant		1,200 00
Other sources		300 00
Total receipts		3,097 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	73 40	
Salaries	950 00	
Food	900 00	
Clothing	300 00	
Fuel and light	250 00	
Equipment and furniture	150 00	
Farm and garden	75 00	
Transport, travelling expenses	253 00	
Miscellaneous	160 00	
Total expenditure	3,111 40	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		14 40
	3,111 40	3,111 40

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic).

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		39 00
Government grant, per capita		3,156 20
Contributions from other sources		100 00
Total receipts		3,295 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit on main building	3,500 00	
" laundry	700 00	
Salaries	500 00	
Food	1,524 85	
Clothing	351 57	
Fuel and light	86 40	
House equipment	144 00	
Buildings and repairs	335 14	
Farm and garden	80 00	
Extra labour	80 00	
Miscellaneous	100 00	
Total expenditure	7,401 96	
Deficit, March 31, 1907		4,106 76
	7,401 96	7,401 96

LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic).

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant, per capita		2,763 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Food	3,377 45	
Clothing	826 64	
Fuel and light	744 00	
Miscellaneous	7 00	
Total expenditure	4,955 09	
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by R. C. Mission)		2,192 09
	4,955 09	4,955 09

* LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Church of England).

	$ cts.	$ cts.
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	900 00	
Extra labour	465 00	
Food	520 00	
Clothing	250 00	
Fuel and light	100 00	
Buildings and repairs	300 00	
Farm and garden	150 00	
Total expenditure		2,685 00

* No statement of receipts given.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE, ALBERTA.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,582 60
Government grant for repairs		25 00
Missionary society		1,992 40
Sale of supplies		104 00
All other sources		230 10
		3,934 10
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,558 30	
Clothing	206 41	
Provisions	413 17	
Fuel and light	211 49	
Buildings and repairs	106 09	
House equipment	274 13	
Farm and garden	543 00	
Travelling expenses, freight and express	181 66	
Extra labour	165 00	
Miscellaneous	59 07	
	3,718 32	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	215 78	
	3,934 10	3,934 10

OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		757 83
Government grant, per capita		1,536 00
Church grants, &c		1,707 68
Clothing, value estimated at		700 00
Total receipts		4,701 51
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,138 23	
Extra labour	106 35	
Food	1,026 95	
Clothing	738 30	
Fuel and light	224 05	
Repairs	102 97	
Equipment and furniture	342 40	
Farm and garden, (stables, &c.)	174 90	
Miscellaneous, including insurance	86 94	
Part repayment of loan and interest	809 35	
Total expenditure	4,750 44	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		48 93
	4,750 44	4,750 44

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		130 71
Government grant per capita		1,448 40
Church grants, &c.		1,089 97
Clothing, estimated value		400 00
Total receipts		3,069 08
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	663 90	
Extra labour	17 75	
Food	1,265 11	
Clothing	481 86	
Fuel and light	150 25	
Repairs	125 26	
Equipment and furniture	1 95	
Farm and garden	94 90	
Miscellaneous	10 95	
Total expenditure	2,811 93	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	257 15	
	3,069 08	3,069 08

PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,599 00
" " for buildings and repairs		500 00
From various sources		850 00
Total receipts		2,949 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	510 01	
Salaries	650 00	
Clothing	410 73	
Food	1,104 00	
Fuel and light	245 15	
Buildings and repairs	501 20	
Equipment and furniture	67 80	
Farm and garden	51 20	
Transport, travelling expenses	72 90	
Miscellaneous	9 74	
Total expenditure	3,622 73	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		673 53
	3,622 73	3,622 73

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1097—*Con.*

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		718 80
Church grants, &c		779 05
Clothing, estimated value		280 00
Total receipts		1,777 85
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	225 59	
Salaries	412 50	
Extra labour	29 68	
Food	435 72	
Clothing	301 41	
Fuel and light	109 47	
Repairs	45 86	
Equipment and furniture	22 08	
Farm and garden	186 59	
Miscellaneous	16 49	
Total expenditure	1,785 39	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		7 54
	1,785 39	1,785 39

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,498 60
" for a hot air engine		629 95
Garden and farm proceeds		625 10
Gifts		175 00
Total receipts		4,928 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Wages of farmers	930 00	
" baker	250 00	
Food	1,025 15	
Clothing	518 20	
Fuel and light	345 06	
Miscellaneous	25 35	
Buildings, repairs	926 00	
Hot air engine	629 95	
Deficit, June 30, 1906	303 11	
Total expenditure	4,952 82	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		24 17
	4,952 82	4,952 82

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

WABISKAW LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,800 00
Donations		100 00
Total receipts		1,900 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	600 00	
Extra labour	400 00	
Food	700 00	
Fuel and light	100 00	
Miscellaneous	50 00	
Total expenditure	1,850 00	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	50 00	
	1,900 00	1,900 00

AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,125 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church		1,500 00
" " " for buildings and repairs		165 00
" " " for drain		75 00
Clothing, W. F. M. S		518 00
Other contributions		55 72
Balance on hand June 30, 1906		169 65
Total receipts		3,608 37
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,125 00	
Food	1,074 60	
Clothing	495 00	
Fuel and light	44 25	
Buildings and repairs	212 30	
Drain	100 25	
Freight	99 80	
Miscellaneous	255 88	
Total expenditure	3,407 08	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	201 29	
	3,608 37	3,608 37

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,625 50
Grant from W.F.M.S. of Presbyterian Church		1,325 55
Clothing from W.F.M.S. " "		500 00
Other receipts		6 60
Total receipts		3,457 65
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	232 14	
Salaries	1,112 50	
Extra labour	180 00	
Food	1,118 07	
Clothing	594 00	
Light	34 80	
Farm and garden	154 60	
Miscellaneous	338 77	
Total expenditure	3,764 88	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		307 23
	3,764 88	3,764 88

PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME, B.C.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		204 91
Government and Missionary Society Grants		1,458 65
Received from other sources		289 67
Total receipts		1,953 23
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	554 00	
Food	564 76	
Clothing	61 45	
Fuel and light	107 00	
Buildings and repairs	59 33	
Freight and wharfage	199 06	
Live stock	135 79	
Medical account	5 25	
Furniture and equipment	52 98	
Miscellaneous	65 91	
Total expenditure	1,805 63	
Excess of receipts over expenditure	147 70	
	1,953 23	1,953 23

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' HOME, B.C.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,575 00
Grant from Women's Missionary Society Methodist Church in Canada		2,117 50
From other sources		14 10
Total receipts		3,706 60
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	197 62	
Salaries	1,275 00	
Food	920 48	
Clothing	295 25	
Fuel and light	287 60	
Buildings and repairs	209 41	
Equipment and furniture	101 54	
Freight and wharfage	220 88	
Miscellaneous	123 01	
Total expenditure	3,630 79	
Balance on hand, March 31	75 81	
	3,706 60	3,706 60

SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		1,223 00
Other sources		493 50
Total receipts		1,716 50
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	73 50	
Extra labour	6 00	
Food	1,523 80	
Clothing	67 70	
Light	28 25	
Buildings and repairs	69 75	
Equipment and furniture	80 40	
Farm and garden	33 90	
Transport, travelling expenses and freight	92 50	
Miscellaneous	77 50	
Total expenditure	2,053 30	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		336 80
	2,053 30	2,053 30

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,250 00
Other sources		800 00
From the Church		100 00
Donations		84 40
Total receipts		3,234 40
EXPENDITURE.		
Wages	195 00	
Clothing	105 10	
Food	1,983 98	
Fuel and light	79 72	
Buildings and repairs	152 50	
House equipment	252 65	
Farm and garden	5 60	
Travelling expenses and freight	143 25	
Miscellaneous	306 60	
Total expenditure	3,224 40	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	10 00	
	3,234 40	3,234 40

ST. MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,700 00
Farm and garden		1,237 90
Mission grant		500 00
Other sources		802 00
Total receipts		5,239 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	242 00	
Salaries	1,170 00	
Food	3,000 00	
Clothing	150 00	
Fuel and light	545 00	
Extra labour	300 00	
Farm and garden	208 00	
Building new barn	850 00	
Freight and express	65 50	
Furniture	150 00	
Miscellaneous	100 00	
Total expenditure	6,780 50	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,540 60
	6,780 50	6,780 50

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		50 00
S. P. C. K. scholarship		240 00
Government grant, per capita		1,325 00
Sales of fruit		4 20
Donations		51 00
Total receipts		1,670 20
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	389 00	
Food	649 59	
Fuel and light	115 00	
Buildings and repairs	62 00	
House equipment	63 15	
Travelling expenses, freight, &c	87 95	
Laundry	150 25	
Miscellaneous	136 00	
Total expenditure	1,652 94	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	17 26	
	1,670 20	1,670 20

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.

(Undenominational.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,500 00
Received from industrial departments		2,109 76
Cash receipts from farm sales		2,699 92
Total receipts		9,309 68
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,579 86	
Provisions	1,806 67	
Clothing	1,342 95	
Washing, heating, lighting	855 44	
Repairs and insurance	29 35	
Furniture, bedding, house sundries	328 64	
Printing, postage, office expenses	15 97	
Medical expenses	119 15	
Sundries, prizes, school requisites	217 22	
Materials and wages for industrial departments	3,796 69	
Total expenditure	11,091 94	
Excess of expenditure over receipts paid by New England Company		1,782 26
	11,091 94	11,091 94

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Methodist.)

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		16 45
Government grant, per capita		4,446 00
Methodist Missionary Society		54 00
" " for insurance		100 00
" " for repairs authorized by the department		844 76
From sale of live stock		6,125 69
Loans		625 00
Total receipts		12,211 90
EXPENDITURE.		
Cash on hand, March 31, 1907	36 24	
Salaries of officers	2,614 66	
Extra labour	235 74	
Food other than that raised on farm	837 38	
Clothing	561 79	
Fuel and light	471 40	
Special improvements authorized by the department	2,028 30	
Buildings and repairs	1,198 60	
Equipment and furniture	132 35	
Farm and garden	204 71	
Transport, travelling expenses, freight and express	137 57	
Miscellaneous	6,220 21	
Total expenditure	14,678 95	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		2,467 05
	14,678 95	14,678 95

SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.

(Church of England.)

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant, per capita		2,447 00
" " for special purposes		70 35
From other sources, England		1,334 07
" " Canada		3,021 95
Total receipts		6,873 37
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,247 00	
Food	2,136 09	
Clothing, including shoes, &c	557 70	
Fuel, $1,130.59; light, $129.27; water, $77	1,336 86	
Repairs to buildings	443 22	
Equipment and furniture	281 88	
Office expenses, insurance, &c	270 34	
Travelling expenses and children's amusements	128 52	
Hospital expenses and medical attendance	157 49	
Pocket money	70 05	
Laundry expenses, brooms, pails, &c	91 71	
Miscellaneous	37 60	
Total expenditure	7,758 46	
Loss on trades	18 92	
Deficit, June 30, 1906	808 01	
Excess of Expenditure over receipts		1,712 02
	8,585 39	8,585 39
Gross deficit, March 31, 1907		1,712 02
Stock saleable	78 99	
Net deficit, March 31, 1907	1,633 03	
	1,712 02	1,712 02

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		5,848 00
From other sources		6,124 24
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,919 27	
Food	4,464 33	
Clothing	1,979 73	
Buildings and repairs	1,307 88	
Fuel and light	679 54	
Equipment and furniture	794 96	
Miscellaneous	826 53	
	11,972 24	11,972 24

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		8,370 00
Methodist Missionary Society		2,220 00
Government grant, paid on vouchers		4,360 54
Farm and garden		891 13
Food		20 45
Fuel and light		35 35
Clothing		16 20
Refund on cheque		10 00
Merchants Bank, balance, June 30, 1906		1 24
Total receipts		15,924 91
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	3,748 48	
Clothing	1,943 44	
Food	1,807 29	
Fuel and light	1,202 51	
Buildings and repairs	55 20	
House equipment	581 97	
Farm and garden	917 15	
Travelling, freight and expenses	92 75	
Extra labour	112 90	
Miscellaneous	334 30	
Merchants Bank, balance, March 31, 1907	768 38	
Vouchers paid by Department :—Postage, $20 ; plumbing, windmill and pump repairs, $1.169.36 ; hardware, $382.20 ; drugs and medicine, $198.05 ; lumber, $850.10 ; general hospital, $214 ; horses, $500 ; veterinary, $19.50 ; transportation, $647.33 ; doctor, $360	4,360 54	
Total expenditure	15,924 91	15,924 91

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.

(Undenominational.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant		13,525 65
Farm receipts (cash)		586 62
Total receipts		14,112 27
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	4,078 42	
Clothing	1,615 82	
Food	3,477 52	
Fuel and light	1,816 50	
Buildings and repairs	1,494 27	
House equipment	190 71	
Farm and garden	200 85	
Travelling expenses, &c.	355 82	
Miscellaneous	295 74	
Indian Department (cash receipts)	586 62	
	14,112 27	14,112 27

NOTE.—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		5,515 77
" " for buildings, repairs, house equipment, &c		620 69
From other sources		3,391 33
Total receipts		9,527 79
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,941 00	
Clothing	915 14	
Food	3,466 38	
Fuel and light	620 85	
Buildings and repairs	352 26	
House equipment	604 96	
Farm and garden	282 32	
Transport, travelling expenses, freight, &c	70 05	
Extra labour	41 85	
Miscellaneous	135 15	
Total expenditure	9,429 96	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	97 83	
	9,527 79	9,527 79

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita, 1906–7		17,388 70
" " for medical attendance, stationery, drugs, stamps and repairs		1,083 86
Board of men on new building		1,358 74
Cash earned by shops and discounts		6,374 08
Total receipts		26,205 38.
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	459 44	
Salaries, out of per capita grant : employees	5,439 65	
" above " " physician	450 00	
Food	5,442 27	
Clothing	1,998 36	
Fuel and light	3,249 46	
New building and repairs	3,245 72	
Equipment and furniture	2,509 40	
Miscellaneous, out of per capita grant	7,500 44	
" above " "	633 86	
Deficit, March 31, 1907		4,723 22
	30,928 60	30,928 60

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SASK.

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1906		240 13
Government grant, per capita		5,505 15
Donations—Cash		1,500 00
" Clothing		800 00
Earnings, farm and shops		2,088 34
Total receipts		10,133 62
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	583 78	
Salaries	2,145 66	
Clothing	241 05	
Food	1,868 43	
Fuel and light	1,170 81	
Buildings and repairs	183 75	
Farm and garden	835 99	
House equipment	201 28	
Transport	192 00	
Extra labour	35 00	
Miscellaneous	1,345 73	
Total expenditure	8,803 48	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	1,330 14	
	10,133 62	10,133 62

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	2,130 00	
Food	927 77	
Clothing	288 55	
Management	1,766 46	
Total expenditure		5,112 78

NOTE—All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash on hand, July 1, 1906		55 04
Government per capita grant for nine months		5,874 89
Government grant for fixtures, &c.		1,067 17
Methodist Missionary Society		525 11
Farm products		2,088 70
Live stock		2,286 93
Equipment and furnishings		108 45
Extra labour		98 05
Food		557 95
Clothing		70 89
Fuel and light		19 28
Miscellaneous and sundries		804 38
Overdraft, Merchants Bank		364 06
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,872 98	
Farm, general expenses	1,585 54	
Live stock	1,088 00	
Food	2,132 68	
Clothing	749 38	
Equipment and furnishing	510 46	
Fuel and light	252 70	
Extra labour	411 15	
Travelling expenses	438 76	
J. I. Case, on threshing outfit	500 00	
Note in favour of Cronquist	300 00	
" " Merchants Bank	500 00	
Notes and old accounts	379 41	
Miscellaneous	445 81	
Cash on hand	686 86	
Accounts paid by the department	1,067 17	
	13,920 90	13,920 90
Assets, accounts due the school		461 28
Cash on hand		686 86
Liabilities outstanding accounts	2,397 06	
Net deficit, March 31, 1907		1,248 92
	16,317 96	16,317 96

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALBERTA.

(Roman Catholic.)

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant per capita, balance 1905-6		1,789 35
" " " 1906-7		6,443 62
" " for buildings and repairs		314 72
" " " engine and separator		1,220 00
Farm produce and live stock sold		2,451 62
Total receipts		12,219 31
EXPENDITURE.		
Unpaid accounts, June 30, 1906	3,057 36	
Salaries	3,786 76	
Food	1,893 68	
Clothing	763 24	
Fuel and light	987 82	
Farm	1,162 13	
Live stock	1,190 10	
Buildings and repairs	356 18	
Engine and separator	1,220 00	
Miscellaneous	393 46	
	14,810 73	
Less new goods, March 31, 1907	1,240 05	
Total expenditure	13,570 68	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,351 37
	13,570 68	13,570 68

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

	$ cts.	$ cts.
RECEIPTS.		
Government grant, per capita		2,204 49
" " for repairs		60 00
Church Missionary Society		354 82
Board of officers		276 50
Labour of boys and sale of their work		161 28
Total receipts		3,057 09
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	1,007 25	
Food	956 30	
Clothing	655 60	
Fuel and light	78 96	
Buildings and repairs	133 15	
Equipment and furniture	104 47	
Transport	19 00	
Miscellaneous	100 77	
Total expenditure	3,055 50	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	1 59	
	3,057 09	3,057

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

CLAYOQUOT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,793 75
Amount of contributions from other sources		1,046 95
Amount contributed by way of clothing		24 00
Receipts from sales of needlework		58 30
Total receipts		5,923 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	4,316 80	
Salaries	1,695 00	
Extra labour	213 85	
Food	1,073 00	
Clothing	266 00	
Fuel and light	254 20	
Buildings and repairs	515 65	
Equipment and furniture	458 25	
Farm and garden	109 85	
Transportation, freight and express	422 30	
Miscellaneous	165 90	
Total expenditure	9,490 80	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		3,567 80
	9,490 80	9,490 80

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		6,468 15
Contributions from other sources		1,791 31
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		145 72
Total receipts		8,405 18
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,618 75	
Food	2,701 01	
Clothing	1,150 32	
Fuel and light	278 70	
Buildings and repairs	448 39	
Equipment and furniture	501 85	
Travelling expenses and freight	212 75	
Farm and garden	127 55	
Miscellaneous	257 58	
Total expenditure	8,296 90	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	108 28	
	8,405 18	8,405 18

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1906		113 08
Government grant, per capita		4,875 00
" for building		500 00
From sales of farm produce		19 50
From other sources		43 20
Total receipts		5,550 78
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,054 45	
Food	1,402 30	
Clothing	532 33	
Fuel and light	86 30	
Buildings and repairs	611 25	
Equipment and furniture	234 10	
Farm and garden	208 45	
Transport, travelling expenses, freight	34 15	
Miscellaneous	153 23	
Total expenditure	5,316 56	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	234 22	
	5,550 78	5,550 78

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts
Government grant, per capita		4,875 00
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	158 37	
Salaries	300 00	
Foreman	315 00	
Carpenter	500 00	
Food	1,365 00	
Clothing	1,840 00	
Fuel and light	30 00	
Repairs	195 00	
Miscellaneous	337 00	
Total expenditure	5,040 37	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		165 37
	5,040 37	5,040 37

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,875 00
From other sources		233 45
Total receipts		5,108 45
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	176 13	
Salaries	1,971 23	
Extra labour	84 50	
Food	1,340 64	
Clothing	889 03	
Fuel and light	91 79	
Buildings and repairs	117 52	
Equipment and furniture	282 37	
Farm and garden	97 86	
Transport, travelling, freight, express	53 15	
Miscellaneous	142 64	
Total expenditure	5,246 86	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		138 41
	5,246 86	5,246 86

LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		2,527 41
Grant from New England Company		3,375 75
Farm produce		853 52
Total receipts		6,756 68
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries	2,059 74	
Clothing	671 28	
Food	813 67	
Fuel and light	54 60	
Buildings and repairs	90 71	
House equipment	555 81	
Farm and garden	398 62	
Transport, travelling expenses, freight	363 25	
Extra labour	589 27	
Miscellaneous	196 12	
Total expenditure	5,793 07	
Balance on hand, March 31, 1907	963 61	
	6,756 68	6,756 68

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Con.*

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		3,900 81
Board		112 00
Work done by instructor and pupils		47 45
Coal and wood sold		56 00
Eggs sold		5 00
Food sold		15 38
Post Office Department, for rent		11 25
Total receipts		4,147 89
EXPENDITURE.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	882 36	
Salaries	1,100 75	
Extra labour, laundry and other work	332 80	
Food	1,408 80	
Clothing	800 19	
Fuel and light	314 85	
Buildings and repairs	43 10	
Equipment and furniture	138 43	
Transport, freight, &c	159 14	
Miscellaneous	104 50	
Total expenditure	5,284 92	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		1,137 03
	5,284 92	5,284 92

WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.

(Roman Catholic.)

Receipts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government grant, per capita		4,741 75
Contributions in clothing		75 00
Total receipts		4,816 75
Expenditure.		
Deficit, June 30, 1906	3,377 44	
Interest on loan	150 00	
Salaries	1,792 50	
Food	2,058 00	
Clothing	630 32	
Fuel and light	475 00	
Buildings and repairs	162 25	
Equipment and furniture	339 17	
Transport, travelling expenses, freight and express	512 58	
Miscellaneous	35 55	
Total expenditure	9,532 81	
Excess of expenditure over receipts		4,716 06
	9,532 81	9,532 81

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany River, (C. E.)	At Fort Albany	In Treaty No. 9	Rev. R. J. Renison	Church of England
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Fred G. Joblin	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	Undenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss Nettie E. Lockwood	"
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. J. Wilson, B.A.	Methodist
Fort William (Boys)	Fort William	Port Arthur	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	" "	"
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J. A. Drolet, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	"	"	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	F. LeTonturier	Roman Catholic
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	J. H. Prosser	Methodist
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	William Kendall	"
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Charlotte Casey	Roman Catholic
*Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Thomas Cadreau	"
†Graham S.S. No. 5	At Naughton	Manitowaning	Miss Emma Scheffer	Undenominational
‡Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Jos. D. McLeod	"
†Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Agnes Doris	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss Alice Barker	Roman Catholic
Long Lake	Long Lake	"	" Eliz. Finlayson	"
Mattawa	At Mattawa		Sister St. Gregory	"
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Katie O'Connor	"
‖Missinaibi	At Missinaibi	"	Reginald H. Ferris	Undenominational
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Miss Mary M. Ross	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	In Treaty No. 9	Rev. Claude D. Ovens, B.A	Church of England
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Alfred McCue	Undenominational
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John L. Case	Church of England
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss L. Mitchell	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	" Alma Piché	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Levi Williams	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	Mrs. C. A. Vollick	Methodist
*Pic River	Pic River	Port Arthur	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Hugh MacCorkindale	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Miss J. E. Armour	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	" Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	" Helen Ruxton	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"

* School closed during the March quarter, 1907. † Indian children attend white school. ‡ School closed September and December quarters, 1906. No teacher. ‖ Indian children attend white school. Department pays 50 cents (per cap.) per month on average attendance.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Ontario.
200 00	Vote	24	26	50	19	50	....	....	....	...	....	Albany River, (C.E.)
300 00	Band	15	15	30	18	15	2	8	4	1	....	Alnwick.
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	13	8	21	9	8	4	4	5	..	..	Back Settlement.
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	9	1	10	5	6	2	....	1	1	....	Bear Creek.
400 00	Band	26	16	42	24	12	6	11	5	8	....	Cape Croker.
300 00	"	17	21	38	20	5	7	22	4	....	....	Christian Island.
600 00	Vote	5	....	5	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	Fort William (Boys).
		....	14	14	5	6	5	3	....	....	....	" (Girls).
400 00	Band	16	12	28	21	12	13	1	2	....	....	French Bay.
600 00	Band, $300; Vote, $300	29	37	66	29	38	15	6	7	....	....	Garden River (R.C.)
400 00	Band	19	11	30	15	14	7	9	...	....	....	" (C.E.)
300 00	"	13	13	26	19	9	5	12	....	....	....	Garden Village.
300 00	Band, $150; Vote, $150	10	8	18	8	10	....	6	2	...	....	Georgina Island.
300 00	Vote	6	15	21	9	9	7	4	....	1	....	Gibson.
300 00	"	11	12	23	12	14	6	...	3	....	....	Golden Lake.
300 00	"	8	15	23	13	11	12	....	....	....	....	*Goulais Bay.
150 00	"	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	2	...	....	†Graham S. S. No. 5.
300 00	Band, $100; Vote, $200	8	8	16	8	13	1	2	....	....	....	‡Henvey Inlet.
100 00	Band	3	8	11	7	5	3	1	1	1	....	†Hiawatha.
300 00	"	6	10	16	7	11	3	2	....	....	....	Kettle Point.
300 00	Vote	10	14	24	6	13	11	....	....	....	....	Lake Helen.
300 00	"	26	26	52	10	50	2	....	....	....	....	Long Lake.
200 00	"	17	17	34	28	9	11	9	5	...	....	Mattawa.
300 00	"	7	5	12	7	5	3	4	...	....	....	Michipicoten.
.....	"	11	14	25	20	16	2	4	3	...	....	‖Missinaibi.
400 00	Band	26	19	45	26	8	13	8	12	4	....	Moraviantown.
200 00	Vote	18	22	40	34	14	13	10	3	..	...	Moose Fort.
300 00	Band	15	11	26	13	13	8	5	....	...	...	Mud Lake.
300 00	Vote	12	10	22	8	15	1	4	1	...	1	Muncey.
300 00	Band	19	12	31	14	7	7	3	10	4	....	New Credit.
350 00	"	8	10	18	8	6	2	7	1	1	1	Nipissing.
300 00	Vote	13	15	28	15	21	4	3	....	....	....	Oneida No. 2.
300 00	"	18	10	28	16	14	6	6	2	....	....	" No. 3.
300 00	"	16	7	23	10	12	11	...	..	....	...	*Pic River.
400 00	Band	15	10	25	11	10	5	4	2	4	....	Port Elgin.
300 00	Band, $125; Vote, $175	18	25	43	18	21	6	7	5	4	...	Rama.
300 00	Band	12	16	28	8	16	8	2	2	....	....	River Settlement.
300 00	"	12	8	20	9	5	10	5	....	....	....	Ryerson.
300 00	Vote	15	8	23	15	10	3	4	6	....	...	Sagamook.
350 00	Band	10	11	21	12	11	4	3	3	....	....	Saugeen.
400 00	"	10	13	23	17	11	6	4	2	....	...	Scotch Settlement.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*				
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Mrs. J. H. McKay	Roman Catholic
*Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss Lucy McLellan	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	F. W. Major	Church of England
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adèle Duhamel	Roman Catholic
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	" May Ingersoll	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Dan Fitzpatrick	"
" No. 2	"	"	John Clark (Princ.)	"
			Miss M. Patterson, as.	"
" No. 3	"	"	" Mabel F. Styres	"
" No. 5	"	"	John Lickers	"
" No. 6	"	"	E. D. Bearfoot	"
" No. 7	"	"	Miss Jessie S. Taggart	"
" No. 9	"	"	" Rosa B. Russell	"
" No. 10	"	"	" Sara Davis	"
" No. 11	"	"	Thos. W. Draper	"
" Thomas	"	"	John Miller	"
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	"
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Zoé St. James	Roman Catholic
Spanish River	Spanish River	Thessalon	William H. Trickett	Church of England
†Squaw Bay	Fort William	Port Arthur	Mrs. Josephine J. Huard	Roman Catholic
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Miss Alice M. Matthews	Methodist
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss Ida H. Ferguson	Church of England
‡Temogami	On Bear Island	Sturgeon Falls	" Emma Doherty	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Frances Alexander	"
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Pearl Joyce	"
" (Central)	"	"	" Bertha L. Cook	"
" (Mission)	"	"	" Irene Loft	"
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	" Grace Aylsworth	Church of England
" " No. 2	"	"	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Miss Anna R. Peacock	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	" Minnie Fallu	"
Whitefish River	Whitefish River	"	John C. Ross	Church of England
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Wikwemikong (unceded)	"	John Gorman	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss Elizabeth A. Lensch	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Rose Fagan	"
Total, Ontario				

* School closed during the March quarter, 1907. No teacher.
† New school. Opened March 4, 1907. Teacher paid $15 per month.
‡ Open during the summer only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Returns have been received) for the Year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Ontario—*Concluded.*
300 00	Vote	7	12	19	9	3	5	7	4	....	....	Serpent River.
300 00	Band, $100; Vote, $200	8	7	15	5	14	1	...	....	...	....	*Shawanaga.
300 00	Band	9	5	14	9	11	2	1	....	....	....	Sheguiandah.
300 00	"	11	12	23	12	10	7	...	4	2	....	Sheshegwaning.
350 00	"	5	6	11	7	2	4	1	3	1	....	Sidney Bay.
.....	.....	21	15	36	13	11	12	7	4	2	....	Six Nations, No. 1.
.....	.....	47	51	98	45	35	18	17	7	17	4	" No. 2.
.....	.....	25	31	56	22	26	15	11	....	4	...	" No. 3.
.....	.....	16	17	33	15	5	7	5	8	6	2	" No. 5.
4,250 00	Band, $3,800; Vote, $450	12	6	18	7	3	8	4	2	1	....	" No. 6.
.....	.....	39	36	75	21	37	14	16	4	4	....	" No. 7.
.....	.....	15	18	33	18	11	8	5	5	4	....	" No. 9.
.....	.....	28	25	53	15	26	13	6	5	3	....	" No. 10.
.....	.....	18	12	30	12	12	8	5	3	2	....	" No. 11.
.....	.....	35	29	64	24	25	8	13	7	11	....	" Thomas.
300 00	Band, $150; Vote, $150	4	4	8	5	5	....	....	...	3	...	Skene.
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	14	12	26	19	10	7	5	3	1	....	South Bay.
300 00	Vote	9	9	18	8	16	...	2	....	....	....	Spanish River.
.....	"	8	9	17	7	10	7	...	...	....	....	†Squaw Bay.
300 00	Band	17	19	36	17	23	8	5	....	....	...	St. Clair.
300 00	Vote	6	6	12	6	4	5	3	...	....	....	Sucker Creek.
150 00	"	10	13	23	10	14	5	3	1	....	...	‡Temogami.
175 00	Band	29	23	52	29	38	8	4	2	....	....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00	"	16	12	28	13	13	9	1	5	...	....	" (Western).
175 00	"	15	21	36	16	13	12	6	5	....	...	" (Central).
240 00	"	10	8	18	9	10	4	3	1	....	....	* " (Mission).
300 00	Band, $200; Vote, $100	13	26	39	17	22	5	8	4	....	....	Walpole Island No. 1.
300 00	Vote	18	13	31	15	20	6	4	....	1	....	" " No. 2.
300 00	Band	15	23	38	16	27	3	5	3	....	....	West Bay.
300 00	"	7	11	18	10	9	6	3	....	....	....	Whitefish Lake.
300 00	Vote	4	2	6	3	5	1	....	...	...	....	Whitefish River.
300 00	"	26	...	26	11	26	....	....	....	....	....	Wikewemikong (Boys).
300 00	"	....	15	15	7	12	2	....	1	...	....	" (Girls).
300 00	"	12	7	19	8	11	4	4	....	....	....	Wikwemikongsing.
.....	.....	1077	1051	2128	1018	1058	458	339	174	91	8	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. Marie Pauline	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (Boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	PeterJ. DeLisle, Prin	" "
			Peter Williams, Asst.	" "
" (Girls)	"	"	Miss M. E. Howlett, Principal	" "
			Miss Alice Howarth, Assistant	" "
* " (Bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	" "
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss E. M. Yonng	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Margaret McCaffrey	Undenominational
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	David A. Benedict	"
†Escoumains	At Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sister St. Augustine, Principal	" "
			Sr. Marie du Sacré-Cœur, Assistant	" "
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Annie O'Connor	" "
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Margaret Isaac	" "
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	" Annie E. Matthieu	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	Miss J. J. Alexander	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	" Berthe Potvin	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary	" "
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Samuel J. Boyce	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Mary Josephine, Principal	Roman Catholic
			Sr. Dufrost, Asst	" "
St. Regis	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss M. V. Nolan	Undenominational
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sister Mary Aimee	Roman Catholic
Total, Quebec				
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Miss Laura W. Barteaux	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton "	J. F. Beaton	" "
‡Half-way River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland "	Miss Eva L. Fullerton	" "
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou "	Miss Cassie McDonald	" "
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria "	Thomas Gallant	" "
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester "	Miss Jessie Scott	" "
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg "	" Belle B. Hawkesworth	" "
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond "	" Sara E. O'Toole	" "
Sydney	Sydney	Cape Breton "	" Margaret A. McLellan	" "
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness "	Donald J. Gillis	" "
Total, Nova Scotia				

* New school, opened September, 1906. † Indian children attend white school. Department pays 25 cents per month (per cap.) on average attendance. ‡ Indian children attended white school. Department pays 50 cents per month (per cap.) on average attendance.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Quebec.
300 00	Vote	26	26	52	12	25	12	5	7	3	....	Bersimis.
450 00	"	94	..	94	50	64	18	9	3	....	....	Caughnawaga (Boys)
350 00	"											
350 00	"	....	62	62	32	30	6	13	7	6	..	" (Girls)
250 00	"											
300 00	"	27	17	44	28	27	6	5	4	2	....	* " (Bush.
250 00	"	39	13	52	11	44	3	2	3	...	....	" (Mission)
300 00	"	7	25	32	16	15	3	8	6	....	...	Congo Bridge.
350 00	"	14	18	32	9	29	2	1	....	...	. .	Cornwall Island.
.....	"	4	8	12	11	....	4	3	3	1	1	†Escoumains.
150 00	"	23	23	46	41	18	19	8	1	...	..	Lorette.
150 00	"											
300 00	Band	9	19	28	15	13	6	5	4	....	..	Maniwaki.
300 00	Vote	12	11	23	10	13	5	....	3	1	1	Maria.
125 00	"	13	13	26	13	13	8	3	2	....	....	Oka (Country).
125 00	"	14	14	28	11	19	2	....	6	1	....	" (Village).
300 00	"	15	12	27	19	10	6	9	1	1	....	Pointe Bleue.
300 00	"	28	35	63	35	15	31	8	7	....	2	Restigouche.
300 00	"	9	7	16	7	5	3	5	1	1	1	St. Francis (Prot.)
300 00	"	39	33	72	54	26	7	24	8	2	5	" (R.C.)
300 00	"											
350 00	"	19	8	27	9	24	3	...	...	....	....	St. Regis.
300 00	"	26	16	42	27	17	14	5	6	....	....	Timiskaming.
.....	.....	418	360	778	405	407	158	113	72	18	10	Total, Quebec.
												Nova Scotia.
300 00	Vote	10	9	19	6	7	1	2	6	1	2	Bear River.
300 00	"	11	7	18	7	4	5	6	3	....	...	Eskasoni.
.....	"	2	4	6	2	5	..	1	....	....	. .	‡Half-way River.
300 00	"	13	6	19	12	8	3	4	....	....	4	Indian Cove.
350 00	"	11	6	17	5	10	4	1	1	1	..	Middle River.
300 00	"	11	9	20	10	4	1	10	5	....	....	Millbrook.
300 00	"	5	8	13	7	5	....	1	4	...	3	New Germany.
300 00	"	9	7	16	6	7	5	3	1	....	...	Salmon River.
300 00	"	15	9	24	15	11	6	3	4	....	. .	Sydney.
300 00	"	12	8	20	8	11	7	2	....	. .	....	Whycocomagh.
.....	.....	99	73	172	78	72	32	33	24	2	9	Total, Nova Scotia.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern		Roman Catholic.
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss Mary Isaac	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	" F. M. Schultz	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	" M. C. Monagh'n	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	" M. J. Rush	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	" A. A. Bradley	"
Total New Brunswick				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency.	William J. Overbeck	Roman Catholic
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
*Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	Charles Morven	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	" "
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast	" Viola M. Lawson	"
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev. J. E. Rendle	"
*China Hat	China Hat	Northwest Coast	" George Read	"
*Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	" C. Moser, O.S.B.	Roman Catholic
* " (Prot.)	"	"	Mrs. N. Barlow	Methodist
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	Miss Fl. E. Royds	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sickedach	"	J. P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
†Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	Northwest Coast	H. W. W. Bromwich	Methodist
Hazelton	Giatamaksh	Babine	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Rev. W. H. Collison	" "
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	Dr. D. Bower	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Miss Ethel Flower	Church of England
‡Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	Babine	" Hannah Edgar	Methodist
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	"	" Eliz. Hargrave	"
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	Northwest Coast	Alfred McKay	Church of England
Massett	Massett	"	Rev. W. E. Collison	" "
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W. J. Knott	Methodist
*Nitanit	Cla-oose	West Coast	C. A. Dockstader	"
*Ohiaht (Dodger's Cove)	Haines Island	"	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Port Essington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist

*No return received for the September quarter, 1906. † No returns received for the September and December quarters, 1906. ‡New school. Opened October, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907—*Continued.*

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												New Brunswick.
300 00	Vote	7	11	18	7	5	2	6	4	1	..	Burnt Church.
300 00	"	17	22	39	19	22	3	5	4	5	....	Big Cove.
300 00	"	6	5	11	5	9	2	....	....	...	....	Eel Ground.
300 00	"	11	7	18	12	8	2	....	5	....	3	Kingsclear.
300 00	"	16	8	24	16	6	5	10	2	....	1	St. Mary's.
300 00	"	13	14	27	18	7	7	8	5	....	....	Tobique.
.....	....	70	67	137	77	57	21	29	20	6	4	Total, New Brunswick.
												Prince Edward Island.
300 00	Vote	12	12	24	10	9	8	4	2	1	....	Lennox Island.
												British Columbia.
300 00	Vote	18	17	35	22	18	8	6	3	...	....	*Aiyansh.
300 00	"	15	9	24	9	9	7	7	....	1	....	Alert Bay.
300 00	"	35	38	73	24	32	20	12	7	2	....	Bella Bella.
300 00	"	18	7	25	7	17	7	1	....	....	....	Bella Coola.
300 00	"	4	5	9	7	7	1	1	....	....	....	Cape Mudge.
300 00	"	9	8	17	12	17	....	....	....	..	....	*China Hat.
300 00	"	10	9	19	6	18	1	....	....	....	....	*Clayoquot (R.C.).
....	....	10	15	25	4	22	1	2	....	..	....	* " (Prot.)
300 00	Vote	17	27	44	20	28	10	6	....	....	....	Gitwingak.
300 00	"	13	14	27	19	7	11	7	2	....	...	Glen Vowell.
300 00	"	20	14	34	7	28	3	3	....	....	....	Gwayasdums.
300 00	"	17	10	27	14	13	11	3	...	....	....	†Hartley Bay.
300 00	"	20	13	33	10	16	12	5	....	....	....	Hazelton.
300 00	"	22	25	47	22	19	11	4	13	...	....	Kincolith.
300 00	"	21	24	45	20	22	8	8	7	....	...	Kita-maat.
300 00	"	20	16	36	18	14	13	5	1	3	....	Kitkahtla.
300 00	"	9	12	21	15	16	5	....	....	....	....	‡Kitsegukla.
300 00	"	17	23	40	20	35	5	...	....	....	....	Kishfiax.
300 00	"	14	10	24	7	23	1	..	....	....	....	Kisgegas.
300 00	"	9	4	13	6	5	5	3	....	....	....	Kyaquot.
300 00	"	17	15	32	19	22	8	2	..	....	....	Lakalsap.
300 00	"	19	25	44	20	24	12	7	1	....	...	Massett.
300 00	"	15	12	27	13	17	4	4	2	....	...	Metlakahtla.
300 00	"	11	12	23	7	15	7	1	....	....	....	Nanaimo.
300 00	"	7	4	11	4	7	2	2	....	....	....	*Nitanit.
300 00	"	14	7	21	13	16	5	....	....	....	...*	Ohiaht (Dodger's Cove).
300 00	"	17	24	41	17	23	16	...	1	1	....	Port Essington.

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*				
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	Northwest Coast	O. B. Anderson	Methodist
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Miss C. Ordano	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	William Thompson	"
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Island	Northwest Coast	Peter R. Kelly	Methodist
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Miss M. Lomas	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sister Mary Barbara	"
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss Kath. Needham	"
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Mrs. M. Swartout	Presbyterian
Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia.				
MANITOBA.				
Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Miss Louie A. Showler	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	John Whitehead	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Norway House	George Slater	" "
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	Mrs. M. L. Coates	" "
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Frank Barker	" "
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss Annie H. Foster	Methodist
" (R.C)	"	"	Albert A. Sinclair	Roman Catholic
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	Nathan Settee	Church of England
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	Savanne	James Fox	" "
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Geraldine Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Miss Eva Fryer	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Wm. Petty	" "
Fisher River	Fisher River	Norway House	J. Brooks Jones	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Miss Sophia Spence	Church of England
* " (Lower)	"	"	George C. Smith	" "
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	F. N. S. Eaton	" "
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	M. S. Simpson	" "
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	Norway House	John Sinclair	" "
Islington	Islington	Kenora	C. N. Chapman	" "
Jackhead	Jackhead	Norway House	Leonard Hart	" "
Jack River	Jack River	"	C. A. Wilkins	" "
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Lewis LeClair	Church of England
†Little Grand Rapids	Little Grand Rapids	Norway House	William Ivens	Methodist
Little Saskatchewan	Little Sask'tchew'n	Manitowapah	John E. Favell	Church of England
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Beatrice Johnson	" "
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Walter C. Lundie	" "

* This school was re-opened in January, 1907, having been closed for several years. † This school is open during the summer months only.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												British Columbia—*Concluded.*
300 00	Vote	57	55	112	30	101	5	5	1	....	....	Port Simpson.
300 00	"	15	6	21	13	11	8	2	....	....	....	Quamichan.
300 00	"	11	7	18	9	12	5	1	....	....	....	Saanich.
300 00	"	4	10	14	7	8	4	2	....	....	....	Skidegate.
300 00	"	15	5	20	7	15	2	2	1	....	....	Somenos.
300 00	"	5	8	13	6	8	3	....	2	....	....	Songhees,
300 00	"	11	8	19	7	9	4	3	3	....	....	Tsartlip.
300 00	"	8	7	15	7	9	3	3	....	....	....	Ucluelet.
300 00	"	5	6	11	6	8	3	....	....	....	....	Yuquot.
.....	.....	549	511	1060	454	671	231	107	44	7	....	Total, British Columbia.
												Manitoba.
500 00	Vote	26	16	42	13	31	8	2	1	....	....	Berens River.
300 00	"	9	13	22	10	14	5	3	....	....	....	Big Eddy.
300 00	"	5	14	19	8	16	2	1	....	....	....	Black River.
300 00	"	12	15	27	12	14	4	6	3	....	....	Brokenhead.
300 00	"	18	8	26	13	17	7	2	....	....	....	Chemawawin.
300 00	"	15	17	32	10	23	5	3	1	....	....	Cross Lake (Prot.).
300 00	"	13	17	30	10	30	..	....	....	....	....	" (R.C.)
300 00	"	9	20	29	12	27	2	....	....	....	....	Cumberland.
300 00	"	6	6	12	4	9	3	....	....	....	....	Eagle Lake.
300 00	"	9	12	21	11	16	5	....	....	....	....	Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	6	10	16	8	7	6	3	....	....	....	Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	15	10	25	15	11	8	4	2	....	....	" (Lower).
300 00	"	25	20	45	13	23	9	13	....	....	....	Fisher River.
300 00	"	14	11	25	13	20	5	....	....	....	....	Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	1	6	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	* " (Lower).
300 00	"	11	8	19	4	14	5	....	....	....	....	Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	11	13	24	10	17	4	3	....	....	....	Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	9	6	15	5	8	3	1	3	....	....	Hollowwater River.
300 00	"	12	4	16	5	11	5	....	....	....	....	Islington.
300 00	"	8	7	15	5	10	5	....	....	....	....	Jackhead.
300 00	"	24	15	39	12	28	5	6	....	....	....	Jack River.
300 00	"	6	5	11	8	4	4	1	2	....	....	Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	20	14	34	17	22	8	3	1	....	....	Lake St. Martin.
150 00	"	21	17	38	14	31	7	....	....	....	....	†Little Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	4	10	14	10	9	3	2	....	....	....	Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	8	11	19	9	7	5	7	....	....	....	Long Sault.
300 00	"	11	11	22	10	18	3	1	....	....	....	Moose Lake.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA—*Concluded.*				
Muckles Creek	St. Peter's	Clanbeboye.	Miss Catherine Fitz Gerald.	Church of England
Oak River (Sioux)	Oak River	Birtle	John A. Maggrah	" "
Okanase	Okanase	"	Miss Maggie E. Murray.	Presbyterian
Pas	Pas	Pas	Miss E. A. B. Edwards.	Church of England
Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
*Poplar Creek	Poplar River	Norway House	James T. Blackford	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	John G. Kennedy	Church of England
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Florence E. Collins.	Undenominational
Rossville	Norway House	Norway House	Miss E. J. Armstrong	Methodist
*Seine River	Seine River	Fort Frances	Peter Spence	Undenominational
†Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Charles Quinney	Church of England
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	" "
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Miss E. McKenzie	" "
" (South)	"	"	Miss C. E. M. Ridgeway.	" "
" (East)	"	"	Peter Harper.	" "
" (R. C.)	"	"	Miss Mary Fitz Gerald.	Roman Catholic
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Miss K. Cameron	Presbyterian
†Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	J. S. Newton.	Church of England
Waterhen River.	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	J. DesRochers	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				

* School closed during the September quarter, 1906. † No returns have been received for the December quarter, 1906, and March quarter, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Manitoba—*Concluded.*
300 00	Vote	3	7	10	5	1	4	3	2	....	....	Muckles Creek.
300 00	"	6	10	16	4	12	4	....	....	....	....	Oak River (Sioux).
300 00	"	5	5	10	5	7	3	....	....	....	....	Okanase.
300 00	"	21	19	40	22	22	5	4	7	2	....	Pas.
12 p.c.	"	7	13	20	15	8	5	5	2	....	....	Pine Creek.
300 00	"	9	9	18	10	7	8	3	....	....	....	*Poplar River.
300 00	"	11	6	17	10	7	5	5	....	....	....	Red Earth.
300 00	"	7	9	16	8	11	3	2	....	....	....	Roseau Rapids.
300 00	"	9	5	14	5	9	4	1	....	....	....	Rossville.
300 00	"	7	9	16	9	7	9	....	....	....	....	*Seine River.
300 00	"	8	4	12	10	9	1	2	....	....	....	†Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	12	20	32	22	24	6	2	....	....	....	Shoal River.
300 00	"	8	9	17	6	14	2	1	....	....	....	St. Peter's (North).
300 00	"	20	11	31	13	9	8	9	3	2	....	" (South).
300 00	"	9	6	15	8	11	1	2	....	1	....	" (East).
300 00	"	12	11	23	9	16	6	1	....	....	....	" (R. C.).
300 00	"	5	2	7	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	Swan Lake.
300 00	"	9	13	22	13	14	7	1	....	....	....	†Wabigoon.
300 00	"	4	7	11	5	5	4	2	....	....	....	Waterhen River.
.....	..	500	491	991	450	644	211	104	27	5	....	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have

School	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Ahtahkakoop's	Ahtahkakoop's	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
Big River	Kenemotayoo's	"	Isaiah Badger	" "
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss Soph. E. Smythe	" "
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	" "	Wilfrid Sandilands	" "
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey	Undenominational
James Smith's	" "	" "	James Potts	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	" "	William Bear	" "
Keys	Keys	Pelly	Rev. Owen Owens	" "
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Carlton	Samuel Abraham	" "
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	" "
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Pierre C. Morin	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Agnes Calvert	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	Carlton	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	James Isbister	Church of England
*Sturgeon Lake	William Twatt's	Carlton	Robert Bear	" "
Thunderchild's (C.E)	Thunderchild's	Battleford	Solomon Buller	" "
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss E. May Armstrong.	Presbyterian
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	Mrs. A. A. Goodhand	"
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Chas W. Leonard	"
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Miss Sue Klippert	"
St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River Dist.	Treaty No. 8	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace River District.	"	Miss Lilian Millen	Church of England
Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	William Lee	Methodist
†Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's Mission).	Lesser Slave Lake District.	Treaty No. 8	C. D. White	Church of England
Total, Alberta				

* School closed during the December quarter, 1906.
† School closed during the September quarter, 1906.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Saskatchewan.
300 00	Vote..	10	9	19	11	9	5	3	2	...	....	Ahtahkakoop's.
300 00	"	7	4	11	7	8	3	....	....	....	....	Big River.
300 00	"	7	8	15	13	5	3	4	3	....	..	Day Star's
300 00	"	2	6	8	3	2	6	....	....	....	...	Fishing Lake.
300 00	"	9	7	16	6	16	....	....	....	....	....	Fort à la Corne (South).
300 00	"	16	14	30	10	19	10	1	...	.. .	....	James Smith's.
300 00	"	10	11	21	9	12	7	2	...	....	....	John Smith's.
300 00	"	7	12	19	6	16	....	3	....	...	....	Keys.
300 00	"	5	6	11	9	7	4	....	...	....	....	Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	7	3	10	6	5	2	3	....	.. .	....	Little Pine's.
300 00	"	9	7	16	7	16	....	.. .	...	...	...	Meadow Lake.
300 00	"	7	9	16	7	8	5	2	....	....	1	Mistawasis.
300 00	"	26	25	51	18	27	18	4	2	.. .	...	Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	9	4	13	5	11	2	....	...	....	....	Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	7	6	13	6	10	1	2	....	....	....	Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	3	3	6	4	2	3	1	....	....	....	Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	5	2	7	3	7	....	....	...	....	...	Stony (Eagle Hills).
300 00	"	10	8	18	7	10	5	3	....	....	....	*Sturgeon Lake.
300 00	"	7	1	8	4	7	1	....	....	....	...	Thunderchild's (C.E.)
300 00	"	3	10	13	7	5	4	2	2	....	....	White Bear.
.....	...	166	155	321	148	202	79	30	9	....	1	Total, Saskatchewan.
												Alberta.
300 00	Vote.....	11	8	19	10	13	4	2	....	....	....	Goodfish Lake.
300 00	"	8	4	12	3	12	....	....	....	....	....	Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	11	6	17	6	13	4	..	. ..	...	....	Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	17	11	28	4	24	4	....	....	....	....	Samson's.
300 00	"	13	11	24	24	24	...	...	....	....	....	St. Anthony's.
300 00	"	7	3	10	7	4	2	1	2	1	....	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
300 00	"	17	13	30	10	30	....	...	....	....	....	Whitefish Lake.
300 00	"	19	9	28	16	16	5	3	3	1	....	†Whitefish Lake (St Andrew's Mission).
.....	.....	103	65	168	80	136	19	6	5	2	....	Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
*Carcross	Yukon District	Miss F. Hutchison	Church of England
Herschel Island	Herschel Island, Mackenzie District, N.W.T.	C. E. Whittaker	" "
*Moosehide	Yukon District	Rev. Benj. Totty	" "
St. David's Mission	Fort Simpson, Mackenzie District, N.W.T.	Rev. James R. Lucas	" "
York Factory	York Factory, Hudson Bay, Diocese of Keewatin	R. Faries	" "
Total, Outside Treaty			

* NOTE.—The government paid $2,250 to provide for education in the Yukon district for the fiscal year 1906–7.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
$ cts.												Outside Treaty Limits.
.....	.....	9	8	17	15	11	3	....	2	1	....	Carcross.
200 00	Vote.....	15	20	35	17	35	....	....	....	....	....	Herschel Island.
.....	.....	6	10	16	7	8	6	2	....	....	....	Moosehide.
200 00	Vote.....	3	2	5	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	St. David's Mission.
200 00	"	8	3	11	9	2	3	4	....	2	....	York Factory.
.....	.....	41	43	84	51	58	15	6	2	3	....	Total, Outside Treaty.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James bay, Treaty No. 9	Rev. F. X. Fafard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont	Sister M. F. Clare	" "
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James bay, Treaty No. 9	Rev. Claude D. Ovens, B.A.,	Church of England
Total, Ontario			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, West Coast agency	Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A	Presbyterian
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Sheshat reserve, West Coast agency	James R. Motion	"
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Rev. George H. Raley	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast agency	Miss Hannah M. Paul	"
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve, Fraser River agency	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	North side of Burrard inlet, opposite city of Vancouver, Fraser River agency	Sister Mary Amy	" "
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's mission on the Fraser river	Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I.	" "
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia			
MANITOBA.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W. W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, Kenora agency	Austin G. McKitrick	"
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander reserve, Clandeboye agency	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve, Fort Frances agency	Rev. H. M. Brassard, O.M.I.	" "
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont., Kenora agency.	Rev. P. Bousquet	" "
Norway House	At Rossville village, on Norway House reserve	Rev. J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek reserve, Manitowapah agency	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Portage la Prairie	¼ mile east of Portage la Prairie, Man.	W. A. Hendry	Presbyterian
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve, Manitowapah agency	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba			

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												Ontario.
25 pupils, $60 p. cap. . .	Vote..	15	20	35	32	24	5	3	3	....	....	Albany Mission.
25 " $60 " . .	" .	13	20	33	25	8	9	9	6	1	....	Fort William Orphanage.
25 " $60 " . .	" .	9	14	23	23	23	....	....	....	....	....	Moose Fort.
. . . . .	. . . . .	37	54	91	80	55	14	12	9	1	....	Total, Ontario.
												British Columbia.
25 pupils, $60 p. cap. .	Vote..	26	16	42	40	7	2	13	18	2	....	Ahousaht.
50 " $60 " . .	" .	23	25	48	35	13	4	15	10	5	1	Alberni.
20 " $60 " . .	" .	24	....	24	16	6	3	8	4	3	....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
35 " $60 " . .	"	....	47	47	45	10	11	12	9	4	1	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
50 " $60 " . .	" .	20	23	43	41	18	13	12	....	....	....	Sechelt.
50 " $60 " . .	" .	22	29	51	50	19	11	11	2	1	7	Squamish.
60 " $60 " . .	" .	36	43	79	79	3	21	28	15	12	...	St. Mary's.
35 " $60 " . .	" .	....	36	36	26	5	2	9	5	4	11	Yale (All Hallows).
. . . . .	. . . .	151	219	370	332	81	67	108	63	31	20	Total, British Columbia.
												Manitoba.
50 pupils, $72 p. cap. . .	Vote..	20	32	52	43	15	14	11	12	....	....	Birtle.
30 " $72 " . .	" .	24	17	41	33	28	6	6	1	....	....	Cecilia Jeffrey.
45 " $72 " . .	" .	24	21	45	45	13	2	10	11	8	1	Fort Alexander.
40 " $72 " . .	" .	22	24	46	44	33	4	7	2	....	....	Fort Frances.
40 " $72 " . .	" .	16	27	43	36	22	8	6	5	2	....	Kenora.
50 " $72 " . .	" .	33	34	67	53	17	21	15	14	....	....	Norway House.
65 " $72 " . .	" .	24	35	59	56	16	7	15	12	6	3	Pine Creek.
25 " $72 " . .	" .	10	16	26	25	12	1	5	7	...	1	Portage la Prairie.
42 " $72 " . .	" .	25	18	43	41	21	14	5	2	1	....	Sandy Bay.
. . . . .	. . . . .	198	224	422	376	177	77	80	66	17	5	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Situati	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Crowstand	On Côté's reserve, Pelly agency	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency	Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Emmanuel College	2 miles west of Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. James Taylor	Church of England
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, Qu'-Appelle agency	Miss Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touch-wood Hills agency	Norman Browett	Church of England
Isle à la Crosse	At Lake la Plonge, Carlton agency	Rev. François Ancel, O.M.I	Roman Catholic.
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, Pelly agency	Rev. J. DeCorby, O.M.I.	" "
Lac la Ronge	At Lac la Ronge, Carlton agency	Rev. James Brown	Church of England
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Rev. J. A. Magnan	Roman Catholic.
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. E. J. Cunning-ham	" "
" " (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve, Onion Lake agency	Rev. J. R. Mathe-son	Church of England
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I	Roman Catholic.
Total Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Blood (C.E.)	Off reserve, opposite Blood agency headquarters	Rev. G. E. Gale	Church of England
" (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I	Roman Catholic.
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve, Saddle Lake agency	Rev. Leon Balter	" "
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	" "
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I	" "
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan, Treaty No. 8.	Sister M. McDougall	" "
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	On northwest side of Lesser Slave lake, Treaty No. 8.	Theodore W. Streeter	Church of England
" " " (R.C.)	On northeastern side of Lesser Slave lake, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. A. Desmarais	Roman Catholic.
McDougall Orphanage	In Morleyville settlement, Stony agency	C. B. Oakley	Methodist
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot agency	Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken	Church of England

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												Saskatchewan—*Con.*
45 pupils, $72 p. cap...	Vote..	27	19	46	45	11	11	16	8	....	....	Cowessess.
50 " $72 " ..	" .	28	21	49	45	20	6	10	8	5	...	Crowstand.
100 " $100 " ..	" .	56	48	104	99	23	6	25	30	15	5	Duck Lake.
20 boys, $100 " 32 (boys and girls) $72 p. cap	" .	26	24	50	43	17	8	16	3	6	....	Emmanuel College.
25 pupils, $72 p. cap...	" .	10	7	17	17	4	5	2	3	3	....	File Hills.
40 " $72 " ..	" .	13	14	27	24	12	5	3	5	2	....	Gordon's.
20 pupils, $72 p. cap...	Vote..	2	18	20	20	11	5	2	2	...	....	Isle à la Crosse.
25 " $72 "	" .	10	15	25	25	4	7	8	6	....	....	Keeseekouse.
50 " $72 "	" .	9	18	27	23	22	5	....	....	....	...	Lac la Ronge.
40 " $72 "	" .	16	18	34	32	10	5	4	8	7	....	Muscowequan's.
50 " $72 "	" .	17	24	41	32	17	6	8	8	2	....	Onion Lake (R.C.).
20 " $72 "	" .	10	6	16	14	5	1	2	4	4	...	" " (C.E.).
40 " $72 "	" .	20	16	36	33	9	9	10	6	1	1	Round Lake.
20 " $72 "	" .	12	8	20	20	6	6	....	6	2	...	Thunderchild's.
....	.....	256	256	512	472	171	85	106	97	47	6	Total, Saskatchewan.
												Alberta.
50 pupils, $72 p. cap...	Vote..	16	19	35	35	8	9	8	5	....	5	Blood (C.E.).
40 " $72 "	" .	17	24	41	39	9	14	15	3	....	....	" (R.C.).
45 " $72 "	" .	26	16	42	37	8	10	6	9	4	5	Blue Quill's.
30 " $72 "	" .	22	13	35	33	11	8	9	4	3	....	Crowfoot.
50 " $72 "	" .	22	28	50	50	11	14	....	12	9	4	Ermineskin's.
40 " $72 "	" .	14	19	33	31	8	18	6	1	....	..	Ft. Chipewyan (H. Angels).
15 " $72 "	" .	10	15	25	11	11	3	2	2	5	2	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.).
40 " $72 "	" .	19	20	39	39	22	11	6	...	....	....	" " " (R.C).
45 " $72 "	" .	21	19	40	29	18	4	12	6	....	....	McDougall Orphanage.
50 " $72 "	" .	15	17	32	31	9	6	11	6	....	..	Old Sun's.
30 " $72 "	" .	16	12	28	26	15	8	3	2	....	....	Peigan (C.E.).

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—*Con.*			
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency.	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	Church of England.
" (R.C.)	" " " "	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic.
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve, Sarcee agency.	Percy Stocken	Church of England.
Smoky River (St, Augustine)	Near Peace River Crossing, at mouth of Smoky river, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. Mathias	Roman Catholic.
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement, Edmonton agency	Rev. Sr. L. A. Dandurand	" "
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Fort Vermilion, Treaty No. 8.	Rev. Sr. Marie Amédée	" "
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake, Treaty No. 8	Miss Esther A. Gardiner	Church of England.
" " (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. Mary Flore.	Roman Catholic.
Total Alberta			
N. W. TERRITORIES.			
Hay River (Saint Peter's Mission)	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Thos. J. Marsh	Church of England.
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. McQuillan	Roman Catholic.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence, Mackenzie River District	Rev. Sr. St. Elzéar.	" "
Total, N.W.T.			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

returns have been received) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1907.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
												Saskatchewan—*Con.*
30 pupils, $72 p. cap...	Vote..	16	12	28	26	15	8	3	2	...	....	Peigan (C.E.).
30 " $72 "	" .	17	13	30	30	11	9	6	4	...	...	" (R.C.).
30 " $72 "	" .	8	7	15	12	7	....	2	4	2	...	Sarcee.
15 " $72 "	" .	5	4	9	4	2	7	....	....	..	...	Smoky River (St. Augustine.
80 " $72 "	" .	35	35	70	67	36	20	5	8	1	...	St. Albert.
15 " $72 "	" .	1	4	5	4	3	1	1	...	....	....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
15 " $72 "	" .	4	7	11	7	4	3	3	1	...	....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
25 " $72 "	" .	10	17	27	27	8	12	7	....	....	....	" " (R.C.).
....	.....	278	289	567	502	291	157	102	77	24	16	Total, Alberta.
												N.W. Territories.
20 pupils, $72 p. cap...	Vote..	14	17	31	25	17	6	5	1	2	....	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission).
25 " $72 "	" .	9	11	20	18	7	9	4	.. .	....	.. .	Fort Resolution.
25 " $72 "	" .	18	22	40	35	16	15	9	....	....	....	Providence M'n (S. Heart).
....	.. ..	41	50	91	78	40	30	18	1	2	...	Total, N.W.T.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	100 pupils, $60 per cap
Mount Elgin Institute.	At Muncey.....	Rev. T. T. George.	Methodist	100 " $60 "
Shingwauk Home.....	At Sault Ste. Marie..	Geo. Ley King....	Church of England	100 " $60 "
Wikwemikong (Boys)..	At Wikwemikong ...	Rv.T.Couture,S.J.	Roman Catholic...	73 " $60 "
" (Girls).	"	" ..	" ...	60 " $60 "
Total, Ontario....	....	....	.....	....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkewlth agency.....	Rev. Alfred I. Hall	Church of England	35 pupils, $130 per cap
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot sound, west coast Vancouver Island ...	Rev. P. Maurus...	Roman Catholic...	50 " $130 "
Coqualeetza Home ...	At Chilliwack, Fraser River agency	Rev. R. H. Cairns.	Methodist	80 " $130 "
Kamloops	At Kamloops	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic...	50 " $130 "
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, Kootenay agency	Rev. N. Coccola ..	" ...	50 " $130 "
Kuper Island....	At Kuper Island Cowichan agency ..	Rev. P. Claessen..	" ..	50 " $130 "
Lytton.....	2½ miles from Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	Church of England	40 " $130 "
Metlakahtla.....	At Metlakahtla, West Coast agency.....	Rev. Jno. R. Scott	" ...	30 boys, $140 " / 30 girls, $100 "
Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake....	Rev. H. Boening..	Roman Catholic..	50 pupils, $130 "
Total, B. Columbia	....	.....	.....	....
MANITOBA.				
Brandon	At Brandon..	Rev. T. Ferrier. ..	Methodist	115 pupils, $120 p. cap
*Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson.	Undenominational	.....
Total, Manitoba..	....	.....	....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Battleford.....	At Battleford.....	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	100 pupils, $145 p. cap
Qu'Appelle.....	At Lebret.....	Rev. J. Hugonard.	Roman Catholic...	225 " $120 "
Regina.....	At Regina.....	R. B. Heron	Presbyterian.....	100 " $145 "
Total, Sask.....	....	.....	....	....
ALBERTA.				
*Calgary..	At Calgary....	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	Undenominational	....
Red Deer	At Red Deer.....	Rev. J. P. Rice. ..	Methodist	80 pupils, $130 p. cap
St. Joseph's....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. A. Naessens..	Roman Catholic...	100 " $130 "
Total, Alberta....	....	.....	.....	....

All expenses paid by the government.

*NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

Dominion for the fiscal Year ended March 31, 1907.

From what Fund Paid.	Number on roll. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average Attendance.	Standard. I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Industries Taught. Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.	School.
																				ONTARIO.
Vote	51	60	111	106	11	14	18	22	22	24	2									Mohawk Institute.
"	54	51	105	100	28	11	26	22	14	4										Mount Elgin Institute.
" & sch'l fund	43	27	70	63	20	14	15	7	11	3	5									Shingwauk Home.
"	79	...	79	77	16	14	37	7	5	....	4	1								Wikwemikong (Boys).
"	...	68	68	66	21	20	20	7	...	...										" (Girls).
	227	206	433	412	96	73	116	65	52	31	11	1								....Total, Ontario.
																				BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Vote	30	...	30	28	8	5	10	5	2	....	11									Alert Bay.
"	25	33	58	54	6	9	17	8	12	6	8	5						5		Clayoquot.
"	57	38	95	80	34	10	24	16	5	6	2				2					Coqualeetza Home.
"	30	33	63	62	6	12	20	6	8	11	17	7								Kamloops.
"	27	24	51	50	8	11	18	4	9	1										Kootenay.
"	37	30	67	63	4	11	18	13	15	6	5	6			7			2		Kuper Island.
"	34	..	34	29	8	6	12	...	8	....	7			4						Lytton.
"	38	33	71	46	6	9	27	11	10	8	10	1								Metlakahtla.
"	18	32	50	50	4	17	6	16	7	..	4									Williams Lake.
	296	223	519	462	84	90	152	79	76	38	64	19		4	9			7		...Total, B. Columbia.
																				MANITOBA.
Vote	55	51	106	100	25	43	17	15	6	....										Brandon.
"	59	46	105	88	29	9	22	26	10	9	7	1		3		1			1	*Elkhorn.
	114	97	211	188	54	52	39	41	16	9	7	1		3		1			1	....Total, Manitoba.
																				SASKATCHEWAN.
Vote	32	32	64	55	7	3	27	12	9	6	9									Battleford.
"	112	123	235	210	93	45	42	42	10	3	5	9		1	5				1	Qu'Appelle.
"	42	22	64	55	18	4	17	13	9	3	5				1		2			Regina.
	186	177	363	320	118	52	86	67	28	12	19	9		1	6		2		1	....Total, Sask.
																				ALBERTA.
Vote	22	...	22	17	2	12	8	....	...	....										*Calgary.
"	47	29	76	62	42	14	10	6	3	1	4									Red Deer.
"	56	22	78	66	15	14	20	11	13	5	4									St. Joseph's.
	125	51	176	145	59	40	38	17	16	6	8									....Total, Alberta.

girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Ontario	75	3	5	83	37	25	12	9	....	....	1,341	1,311	2,652	1,510
Quebec	19	....	....	19	3	12	1	3	..	.. .	418	360	778	405
Nova Scotia	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	99	73	172	78
New Brunswick	6	.. .	....	6	....	6	....	....	....	....	70	67	137	77
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	...	....	....	....	12	12	24	10
British Columbia	36	8	9	53	....	16	15	17	4	1	996	953	1,949	1,248
Manitoba	46	9	2	57	3	11	30	8	5	....	812	812	1,624	1,014
Saskatchewan	20	14	3	37	1	10	19	....	7	....	608	588	1,196	940
Alberta	8	18	3	29	1	13	8	7	....	....	506	405	911	727
Northwest Territories	....	3	...	3	....	2	1	..	....	....	41	50	91	78
Outside Treaty Limits	5	...	....	5	....	...	5	..	....	....	41	43	84	51
Total	226	55	22	303	45	106	91	44	16	1	4,944	4,674	9,618	6,138

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 21, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Industries taught.									Total	Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Tinsmith.		
56·94	1,209	545	467	248	144	39	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	Ontario.
52·06	407	158	113	72	18	10	....	....	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	....	Quebec.
45·35	72	32	33	24	2	9	....	....	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	Nova Scotia.
56·20	57	21	29	20	6	4	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	New Brunswick.
41·67	9	8	4	2	1	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Prince Edward Island.
64·03	836	388	367	186	114	58	64	19	..	4	9	..	..	7	..	103	British Columbia.
62·44	875	340	223	134	38	14	7	1	.	3	..	1	..	..	1	13	Manitoba.
78·59	491	216	222	173	75	19	19	9	..	1	6	..	2	..	1	38	Saskatchewan.
79·80	396	216	146	89	42	22	8	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Alberta.
85·71	40	30	18	1	2	....	....	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Northwest Territories.
60·71	58	15	6	2	3	....	....	....	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.....	Outside Treaty Limits.
63·82	4,450	1,969	1,628	951	445	175	109	30	..	8	15	1	2	7	2	174	Total.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during nine months ended March 31, 1907, the total amount of purchase money realized, and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	248·00	159 50	217·00	Some of these lands
Eastnor	"			2,540·00	were resumed by the
Lindsay	"			3,075·00	department, the con-
St. Edmund	"			3,806·00	ditions of sale not
Bury (T. plot)	"	1·00	1 00	88·58	having been complied
Hardwicke (T. plot)	"			1,111·00	with, so that in cer-
Oliphant (T. plot)	"			40·09	tain cases, there ap-
Southampton (T. plot)	"			21·75	pears to have been
Wiarton (T. plot)	"			12·22	more land remaining
Saugeen Fishing Islands	"	863 89	1,288 00	262·97	unsold at the close of
Keppel	Grey			130·60	the past fiscal year
White Cloud Island	"			7·00	than remained unsold
Thessalon	Algoma	298·28	298 28	1.164·26	according to the pre-
Thessalon (T. plot)	"	1·03	64 25	28·76	vious year's report.
Aweres	"	358·00	179 00	4,695·10	
Archibald	"			3,264·00	
Dennis	"	972·50	486 75	445·00	
Herrick	"			80·00	
Havilland	"			641·50	
Kars	"	1,014·00	1,627 00	8,189·00	
Apaquosh (T. plot)	"	1·16	11 60	311·58	
Laird	"	240·00	148 80	3.839·43	
Macdonald	"	319·00	159 88	1 264·85	
Meredith	"	1,078·20	539 10	3,883·45	
Duncan	"			10,700·00	
Kehoe	"	720·00	2,880 00	14,120·50	
Thompson	"	29·34	44 01	289·39	
Cobden	"			186·08	
Pennefather	"	964·00	481 00	1,681·00	
Ley	"	5,486·00	2,743 00	1,264·00	
Fisher (T. plot)	"			496·00	
Tilley	Algoma			281·00	
Tupper	"	159·50	79 75	3,193·50	
Fenwick	"	156·50	78 25	6,128·75	
Vankoughnet	"	1,071·00	535 50	5,686·50	
Billings	Manitoulin	1,597·00	319 40	3,555·00	
Bidwell	"	2,037·00	445 40	1,289·25	
Howland	"	998·00	200 00	3,225·00	
Sheguiandah	"	3,051·00	648 15	3,500·00	
Shenguiandah (T. plot)	"	2·75	27 50	312·07	
Assiginack	"	3,463·00	678 10	1.047·93	
Campbell	"	6,165·00	1,231 80	210·00	
Manitowaning (Town)	"	25·91	829 00	6·28	
Carnarvon	"	587·00	125 70	7,940·00	
Tehkummah	"	566·00	118 20	4,470·40	
Sandfield	"	2,714·00	569 30	4.362·00	
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	"	1·20	60 00	250·78	
Tolsmavillle (T. plot)	"			1,003·17	
Allan	"	4,655·00	1,047 75	4,529·00	
Burpee	"	944·00	209 30	7,854·00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold, &c., during the nine months ended March 31, 1907—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Barrie Island	Manitoulin	990 00	189 00	1,199·00	
Gordon	"	559 00	108 00	2,109·00	
Gore Bay (Town.)	"			1·50	
Mills	"	174·00	56 70	4,999·00	
Cockburn Island	"	518·00	259 00	25,340·00	
Dawson	"			9,148·00	
Robinson	"	200·00	56 00	29,989·00	
Cayuga	Haldimand			297·60	
Cayuga (T. plot)	"			108·31	
Dunn	"			1,571·50	
Caledonia	"	·50	30 00	51 29	
Onondaga	Brant	31·48	3,577 10		
Bronte	Halton	·50	50 00	·35	
Port Credit	Peel			·25	
Deseronto	Hastings			2·06	
Shannonville (T. plot)	"	1·00	39 60	1·47	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	1·30	145 00	28·26	
Islands in the Otonabee river and lakes	"	3·55	85 00	1,930·69	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Parry Sound	443·44	3,600 00		
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin	6·49	371 50	133·29	
Meldrum (T. plot)	"	1·25	79 00	78·73	
Rama reserve	Ontario	11·50	280 00		Surveyed as sold.
Whitefish reserve	Algoma	250·35	1,250 84		"
		43,980·62	28,491 01	203,850 04	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	157·50	68 25	2,311·12	
Dundee	Huntingdon	67·21	167 71	4,811·15	
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	4·54	1,118 00	54·53	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	772·14	8,637 34	12,672·28	
		1,001·39	9,991 30	19,849·08	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria	4·00	12 00	79·94	Island in Tobique river.
Red Bank	Northumberland	115·00	92·00	137·80	
Big Cove	Kent			193·76	
		119·00	104 00	411·50	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres sold, &c., during the nine months ended March 31, 1907--*Continued.*

MANITOBA.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Gambler's reserve	Marquette			640·00	
Way-way-see-cappo		18·10	144 80		Ry. Rt. of way.
Sandy Bay		28·41	369 33		"
		46 51	514 13	640·00	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	3·93	3,715 50	12·13	
Assiniboine reserve	Wolseley			320·50	
Stony reserve	Battleford			4,115·20	
Cote reserve		2,042·00	24,344 00		
Muskowekwun		158·18	1,967 16		Ry. Rt. of way.
Pasqua		16,007·68	214,671 47		
		18,211·79	244,698 13	4,447·83	

ALBERTA.

Michel's reserve	Edmonton	8,278·60	79,912 06		
Sharphead		160·00	240 00	725·20	
Alexander's reserve		8,549·00	57,858 00		
		16,987·60	138,010 06	725·20	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lower Similkameen		11·10	277 50		Ry. Rt. of way.
		11.10	277 50		

General Remarks.

The land sold during the nine months amounted to 80,358·01 acres, which realized $422,086.13. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 229,923·65 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $631,177.58, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended March 31, 1907.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Algonquins, Golden Lake	105	....	....	....	105	....	....	....	....	16	13	13	13	18	14	12	3	2	1
" Renfrew, North	198	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chippewas of the Thames	476	217	1	256	....	2	....	....	....	32	43	38	44	14	19	140	138	3	5
" Walpole Island	593	285	....	295	13	....	....	....	....	29	27	54	62	45	40	162	146	10	18
" Sarnia	293	55	....	238	....	....	....	....	....	23	19	32	25	12	13	80	71	7	11
" Kettle and Stony Point	127	46	....	78	....	....	....	3	....	16	13	8	14	3	3	33	29	3	5
" Georgina and Snake Island	112	....	....	112	....	....	....	....	....	12	5	5	5	6	4	31	27	9	8
" Rama	238	....	....	223	15	....	....	....	....	18	17	16	19	17	14	55	66	8	8
" Saugeen	392	6	....	348	38	....	....	....	....	29	28	26	28	25	25	96	107	12	16
" Nawash	389	10	....	239	140	....	....	....	....	27	21	37	31	30	13	116	105	4	5
" Beausoleil	265	....	....	189	76	....	....	....	....	20	27	26	30	21	16	54	59	6	6
Iroquois & Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	140	....	....	140	....	....	....	....	....	9	12	14	18	10	6	34	32	5	....
Moravians of the Thames	341	....	....	341	....	....	....	....	....	32	29	36	29	22	25	79	81	5	3
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	190	....	....	190	....	....	....	....	....	25	28	23	6	12	7	45	38	3	3
" Rice Lake	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	9	11	5	5	6	3	24	21	3	3
" Scugog	35	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	5	1	2	10	10	....	1
" Alnwick	249	5	....	241	3	....	....	....	....	20	17	26	19	14	12	69	64	4	4
" New Credit	267	17	....	222	....	9	....	19	....	9	21	21	15	21	11	78	75	10	6
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,327	1,277	32	....	....	....	....	18	....	88	102	116	139	85	57	331	328	45	36
Munsees of the Thames	117	53	....	64	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	12	13	7	6	33	28	4	2
Oneidas of the Thames	777	259	1	333	....	129	....	55	....	66	63	68	60	40	29	233	183	21	14
Pottawatteamies of Walpole Island	179	78	....	92	....	....	....	....	9	10	10	17	17	16	15	50	35	1	8

* Nomadic.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at :—																			
Cockburn Island	54	....	....	.....	54	....	....	....	.....	5	3	9	4	5	7	8	6	4	3
Sheshegwaning	167	1	....	....	166	....	....	....	....	12	14	15	16	17	8	37	36	4	8
West Bay	329	.....	....	.....	328	....	....	1	.....	21	28	28	34	22	13	87	92	1	3
Sucker Creek	98	83	....	.....	15	....	....	....	.....	6	7	10	7	6	2	29	28	1	2
South Bay	68	.....	....	.....	68	....	....	....	.....	3	6	9	6	2	6	16	18	2	.....
Sheguiandah	97	76	....	.....	21	....	....	....	.....	9	6	9	8	4	7	26	21	3	4
Sucker Lake	12	....	....	.....	12	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	2	1
Wikwemikong (unceded) / Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	671	....	....	....	671	....	....	....	.....	54	51	77	66	28	28	169	159	28	11
Obidgewong	8	.....	....	.....	2	....	....	....	6	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at :—																			
Fort William	280	.....	....	....	241	....	....	....	39	23	25	28	28	21	14	55	76	6	4
Red Rock or Helen Island	222	38	....	....	184	....	....	....	.....	21	24	32	18	13	12	42	54	4	2
Pays Plat	42	....	....	.....	42	....	....	....	....	4	4	8	4	2	3	5	11	.....	1
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	454	18	....	....	225	....	....	....	211	50	49	68	50	30	28	67	104	4	4
Pic River	209	....	....	....	209	....	....	....	....	20	22	23	23	15	9	43	50	....	4
Long Lake	255	10	....	....	200	....	....	....	45	23	30	29	38	10	16	45	52	6	6
Michipicoten and Big Heads	358	176	....	.....	182	....	....	....	.....	16	20	29	37	35	39	85	79	10	8
Thessalon River	133	....	....	.....	133	....	....	....	.....	5	4	6	6	15	13	34	40	5	5
Maganettawan	71	....	....	.....	71	....	....	....	.....	5	3	6	8	3	6	18	19	2	1
Spanish River No. 1	208	....	....	.....	208	....	....	....	.....	20	20	21	17	16	17	43	42	6	6
" 2	114	34	....	.....	80	....	....	....	.....	8	6	19	10	12	7	25	24	3	.....
" 3	362	....	....	.....	362	....	....	....	.....	31	18	48	34	20	22	87	97	2	3
Whitefish Lake	170	.....	....	13	157	....	....	....	.....	20	10	14	23	10	9	33	43	5	3

Mississagi River	186				186					11	11	14	17	12	14	40	61	4	2	
Point Grondin	48			7	41					2	3	5	5	2	2	10	16	1	2	
Serpent River	126				126					11	10	19	11	10	9	21	27	4	4	
French River																				
Tahgaiwinini	199				199					14	13	23	30	14	14	46	41	1	3	
Whitefish River	89	50			39					3	6	14	12	2	6	20	21	2	3	
Parry Island	100			45	42				13	5	7	9	9	11	1	19	38	1		
Shawanaga	110			75	35					8	10	11	14	2	5	24	33	2	1	
Henvey Inlet	174			42	132					17	8	17	11	8	7	47	58	1		
Lake Nipissing	239				239					38	37	22	28	7	3	43	61			
Temogaming	92				92					10	7	6	5	1	2	21	36	2	2	
Dokis	80				80					7	8	6	9	5	1	17	25	1	1	
Garden River	457	191			266					19	26	31	44	34	32	118	115	23	15	
Batchawana Bay	381	36		8	337					20	18	32	42	30	29	91	96	13	10	
Six Nations on Grand River	4,286	1,518		710		890	18	251	899	289	291	406	386	280	259	1,101	1,084	91	99	
Wyandottes of Anderson	1																			
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at:—																				
Hungry Hall No. 1	32	7							25	3	2	2	2	3	1	9	10			
" 2	18	1			1				16	1	2		2			5	8			
Manitou Rapids No. 1	80								80	7	6	2	8	7	3	23	22		2	
" 2	20								20	2		3	1	1		4	6	2	1	
Long Sault No. 1	26	7							19	1	2	2	2	1	2	7	7	1	1	
" 2	48	10							38	4	3	5	5		1	12	14	2	2	
Little Forks	47	3							44	2	2	4	6		1	12	17	1	2	
Couchiching	150	3			122				25	9	13	19	17	4	3	36	44	3	2	
Stangecoming	48	1							47	3	1	7	8	4	8	5	9	1	2	
Niacatchewenin	63								63	4	6	11	8	2	3	12	14	1	2	
Nickickousemenecanning	46	1			8				37	4	4	8	5	4		7	12		2	
Rivière la Seine	137								137	6	8	12	17	6	8	30	40	6	4	
Lac la Croix	119				3				116	11	7	17	14	6	8	18	33	3	2	
Lac des Mille Lacs	91				2				89	9	6	9	14	4	7	18	23	1		
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	26								26	1	1	6	3	1		6	8			
Wabigoon	98	7			6				85	5	11	8	13	6	8	17	26	2	2	
Frenchman's Head	141	140			1					20	15	13	12	2	6	34	34	4	1	
Lac Seul	386	349			15				22	41	46	46	47	16	23	88	70	6	3	
Wabuskang	50	19			10				21	6	4	5	8	1	2	10	8	1	5	
Grassy Narrows	128	37			62				29	18	12	15	14	3		28	30	3	5	
Eagle Lake	67	3			2				62	6	7	8	7	3	2	17	15	1	1	
The Dalles	61	28			17				16	6	7	3	6	3	2	12	19	2	1	
Islington	201	144			8				49	19	22	21	13	5	11	57	47	3	3	
Rat Portage	74	5			3				66	8	9	12	3		1	15	20	4	2	
Northwest Angle No. 37	80								80	6	8	9	8	5	7	18	17	1	1	
" " 33	54								54	7	7	6	5		2	10	14	1	2	
" " 34	13								13			1	1		1	3	6		1	
Big Island	159				4				155	20	12	25	17	4	6	33	39	2	1	
Assabasca	159				5				154	16	11	15	17	6	14	33	39	3	5	
Whitefish Bay	45	2			3				40	3	4	3	4	1	5	12	10	2	1	
Shoal Lake No. 40	77								77	8	10	12	6	2	2	16	20	1		
" 39	70								70	2	10	12	9	3	2	13	15	2	2	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Indians at Ignace	75	.....	....	.....	66	.....	....	....	9	9	12	8	6	5	1	13	17	3	1
Indians of James Bay, Treaty No. 9 at:—																			
Abitibi	*146	*	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matatchewan	79		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matagami	98		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flying Post	117		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau	144		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick House	134		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missinaibi	62		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Lake	135		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osnaburg	400		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Hope	479		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marten Falls	113	*	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English River	71		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany	686		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Factory	344		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Post	36		....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23,783	5,306	34	4,626	6,173	1,030	18	347	3,006	1,576	1,588	2,028	1,965	1,237	1,125	4,976	5,131	471	443

*No details.

NOTE—The following Indians in the James Bay Treaty, Treaty No. 9, are in Keewatin District, namely: Osnaburg, 283; Fort Hope, 419; Marten Falls, 87; Albany, 581; total, 1,370.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	330	56	...	.....	252	...	...	...	†22	19	25	40	35	21	21	78	71	8	12
" Becancour	27	..	...	...	27	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	....	11	9	....	3
Algonquins of River Desert	398	10	...	.....	388	...	...	...	.....	22	30	30	42	29	38	92	104	4	7
" Timiskaming	230	...	..	....	230	...	...	..	...	19	19	26	24	16	12	42	57	6	9
Amalecites of Viger	106	.....	...	....	106	...	...	...	.....	5	4	5	8	23	19	14	26	2	.....
Hurons of Lorette	466	1	6	...	459	...	...	...	.....	51	41	51	47	35	36	99	97	5	4
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	2,175	3	....	47	2,125	..	...	....	.....	298	254	226	170	119	116	474	423	41	54
" St. Regis	1,449	.....	..	160	1,289	...	...	....	.....	164	168	148	147	78	90	270	279	46	59
" Lake of Two Mountains	403	....	...	289	114	....	...	...	.....	43	38	42	35	19	15	109	88	4	10
Algonquins " "	66	.....	...	9	57	....	...	...	.....	4	3	4	8	.....	4	20	18	2	3
Micmacs of Maria	106	.....	....	.....	106	....	...	...	.....	13	12	14	13	5	6	19	20	2	2
" Restigouche	485	.....	..	.....	485	..	...	...	.....	50	50	45	46	27	21	106	107	16	17
Indians of Labrador Peninsula, viz :—																			
Montagnais and Naskapees at:—																			
Bersimis	502	....	....	....	502	..	....	....	.....	58	67	50	50	32	35	105	90	7	8
Escoumains	42	.....	....	.....	42	....	...	....	.....	4	3	6	8	.....	1	9	7	2	2
Natashquan	76	.....	..	.....	76	....	....	....	.....	10	9	6	12	9	4	12	12	...	2
Godbout	40	.....	....	.....	40	....	....	....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	....	...	..	.....	.....	....
Grand Romaine	176	....	....	.....	176	...	....	....	.....	*	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John	560	48	....	.....	512	....	....	....	.....	66	67	62	64	36	32	115	104	6	8
Mingan	241	.....	....	.....	241	....	....	....	.....	41	27	24	36	19	3	43	43	.....	5
St. Augustine	181	.....	....	.....	181	....	....	....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Seven Islands and Moisie	377	.....	....	....	377	....	....	....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Têtes de Boule Indians of St. Maurice, County of Champlain	203	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Pontiac, Unorganized	631	..	...	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labelle and Wright Counties	116	..	....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unorganized Territories of Three Rivers and St. Maurice	360	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ..	.....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.. .
Unorganized Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253	* ..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec County at St. Ambrose	346	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Lorette	9	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Unorganized	13	..	...	...	.....	....	...	..	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
Charlevoix County at St. Urbain	7	..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Point au Pic	6	..	....	...	.....	....	....	....	.	.....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,380	118	6	505	7,785	....	....	....	22	867	817	780	746	470	453	1,618	1,555	151	205

* No details.
† Adventists.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Micmacs of Kent County at:—																			
Big Cove	299	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24	32	31	14	6	74	64	10	12
Indian Island	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	2	5	4	9	7	.....	1
Buctouche	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	7	6	.....	2
Micmacs of Northumberland County at:—																			
Burnt Church	216	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	22	19	18	9	10	53	49	10	5
Eel Ground	146	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	14	19	10	10	42	30	4	2
Red Bank	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	3	2	4	4	14	14	2	2
Micmacs of Gloucester County at:—																			
Bathurst	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	5	.....	.....	8	7	1	2
Micmacs of Restigouche County at:—																			
Eel River	83	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	7	10	.....	3	13	20	1	2
Micmacs of Westmorland County at:—																			
Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	61	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	6	6	3	2	16	15	1	2
Amalecites of York County at:—																			
St. Mary's	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	14	16	10	9	5	25	25	3	2
Kingsclear	104	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	13	13	7	4	25	18	4	3
Amalecites of Carleton County at:—																			
Woodstock	64	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8	8	8	2	5	12	13	1	2
Amalecites of St. John County	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Amalecites of Charlotte County	35	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	4	4	3	2	7	7	1	1
Amalecites of King's County at:—																			
Apohaqui	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	1	4	4	.....	.....
Micmacs of King's County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amalecites of Sunbury County at:—																			
Oromocto	66	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	9	12	4	4	13	10	2	1

Amalecites of Queen's County at:—																				
Upper Gagetown	38				38					5	6	5	4	3	2	6	5	2		
Amalecites of Victoria County at:—																				
Tobique	199				199					15	20	16	14	8	7	57	53	6	3	
Amalecites of Madawaska County at:—																				
Edmundston	49				49					3	5	4	8	3	5	8	7	5	1	
Indians of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and northern part of New Brunswick	109				109					10	9	14	9	11	10	23	22	1		
Total	1,764				1,764					155	167	182	183	99	86	418	377	54	43	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.																				
Micmacs of Yarmouth County	80				80					5	5	6	9	6	23	21	3	2		
Micmacs of Shelburne County at:—																				
Sable River	14				14															
Shelburne River	14				14					1	3	4	6	4	2	14	7			
Clyde River	1				1															
Barrington River	12				12															
Micmacs of Richmond County at:—																				
Chapel Island (reserve)	94				94					8	10	12	10	6	2	21	21	2	2	
Micmacs of Colchester County at:—																				
Millbrook (reserve)	104				104					9	8	14	10	2	5	24	23	5	4	
Micmacs of Hants County at:—																				
Indian Brook (reserve)	101				101					9	8	11	13	3	5	22	19	5	6	
Micmacs of Antigonish County at:—																				
Summerside	20				20															
Afton (reserve)	85				85															
Pomquet (reserve)	60				60					20	16	25	19	23	19	45	40	5	3	
Micmacs of Guysborough County at:—																				
Guysborough	50				50															
Micmacs of Halifax County at:—																				
Sheet Harbour and Musquodoboit	48				48					8	5	6	6	2	4	6	9	1	1	
Elmsdale	66				66					4	6	5	3	1	2	24	17	2	2	
Enfield	39				39					4	3	3	1	4	3	12	9			
Wellington	11				11					1	1		2	1	1	1	3	1		
Fall River	19				19					3		3	2		1	6	3	1		
Dartmouth	47				47					5	3	4	5	3	2	10	11	4		
Bedford	19				19					2	2	1	3	1		5	5			
Micmacs of Annapolis County	68				68					10	6	9	7	4	2	18	8	2	2	
Micmacs of King's County at:—																				
Cambridge (reserve)	12				12															
Berwick	9				9															
Aylesford	10				10															
Blue Mountain	6				6					7	7	10	9	8	11	10	8	4	4	
Middleton	8				8															
Gaspereaux	6				6															
Kentville	15				15															
Hantsport	12				12															

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Micmacs of Cumberland County at :—																			
Franklin Manor (reserve)	53				53					3	2	5	3	8	8	10	11	2	1
Southampton	12				12					3	2		1		1	2	3		
River Hebert	11				11					2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Springhill Junction	11				11					2	1	1	1			2	2	2	
Amherst	7				7					1	1	1		1		1	1	1	
Collingwood Corner	5				5						1	1		1		1	1		
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at :—																			
Cariboo Marsh (reserve)	77				77					8	3	16	10	3	3	17	17		
North Sydney	67				67					8	5	10	10		2	13	14	3	2
Eskasoni	122				122					9	9	11	11	18	15	16	21	5	7
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at :—																			
New Germany (reserve)	60				60					5	6	7	6	4	4	12	13	1	2
Bridgewater	12				12					1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Lunenburg Town	8				8							1	1	1		2	2		1
Gold River (reserve)	8				8							1			2	2	3		
Micmacs of Queen's County at :—																			
Milton	50				50					2	2	7	8	6	5	9	7	2	2
Mill Village	10				10					1	1			2	2	2	2		
Wild Cat (reserve)	8				8					1	2		1			2	1		1
Caledonia	11				11					1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2		
Micmacs of Victoria County at Middle River (reserve)	100				100					9	9	11	9	4	6	24	24	3	1
Micmacs of Digby County	101				101					11	10	8	10	10	7	17	18	7	3
Micmacs of Inverness County at :—																			
Whycocomagh (reserve)	133				133					9	15	16	19	6	2	30	33	1	2
Malagawatch (reserve)	47				47					4	5	6	5		4	12	11		

Micmacs of Pictou County at :—																				
Fisher's Grant (reserve)	133				133					12	9	14	10	9	8	32	29	5	5	
Indian Island (reserve)	38				38					3	4	4	4		1	10	10	1	1	
Total	2,114				2,114					186	174	235	215	149	138	460	433	69	55	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince County at :—																				
Lennox Island (reserve) and vicinity	222				222					18	24	13	21	12	13	58	52	6	5	
Micmacs of King's County at :—																				
Morell (reserve)	66				66					6	6	6	5	2	3	15	18	2	3	
Total	288				288					24	30	19	26	14	16	73	70	8	8	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cowichan Agency.																				
Sooke	27				27					1	5	2	1	3	4	7	3		1	
Cheerno	43				22			21		5	5	5	5	3	2	7	10		1	
Esquimalt	17			15	2					3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	
Songhees	96			30	66					9	11	10	6	2	4	24	24	2	4	
Malakut	9				9							1	2			2	3		1	
Tsekum	19				19					1	1	2	1			7	7			
Panquechin	60				60					3	1	3	3	6	2	18	24			
Tsartlip	63				63					2	3	12	8	5	7	13	13			
Tsawout	92				92					2	5	14	16	5	6	21	23			
Kilpanlus	4				4					1	1					1	1			
Comeakin	65				65					3	2	2	6		1	22	25	2	2	
Clemclemaluts	130			22	108					7	8	22	13	2	3	33	40	1	1	
Khenipsin	48			18	30					4	2			2	5	15	16	1	3	
Koksilah	16			4	12					1	1			1		6	5	1	1	
Quamichan	280			73	207					26	21	28	26	7	7	76	82	3	4	
Somenos	103			23	80					12	12	10	7	6	8	23	23	1	1	
Hellelt	27			9	7				11	3	3	1	2	1	1	6	8	1	1	
Siccameen	41				41					4	3	4	7			13	10			
Kulleets	66				66					7	7	6	4	1	3	18	17	1	2	
Lyacksum	81				81					6	9	4	13	9	6	15	15	2	2	
Llmalche	12				12						1	4			1	3	3			
Penelakut	145				145					15	7	10	10	6	7	45	44	1		
Tsussie	52				52					4	3	7	7	4	3	12	12			
Nanaimo	163			163						23	20	14	14	13	17	28	33		1	
Snonowas	12			7					5			1		1		4	5		1	
Qualicum	13			13								1		2	2	4	3		1	
Comox	45		42		3					2	3	1	4	1	2	15	15		2	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
COWICHAN AGENCY—*Con.*																			
Galiano Island	31				31					3	2	2	4	2		10	8		
Mayne Island	24				24					2	2	4	4	1	1	5	5		
Discovery Island	26				26					2	3	6	4			5	6		
Cowichan Lake	1			1													1		
Total	1,811		42	378	1,354			21	16	151	145	177	168	84	93	460	486	16	31
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.																			
Massett	362	362								40	43	34	42	12	2	94	84	4	7
Skidegate	242			242						23	24	14	14	6	3	78	70	5	5
Kincolith	250	250								16	17	25	34	7	7	62	74	5	3
Kittex and Andegulay	74	74								4	4	7	4	2	3	24	21	2	3
Lackalsap	144	142		2						15	17	13	19	5	2	33	34	3	3
Kitwintshilth	56	56								2	3	4	5	2	3	18	17	1	1
Aiyansh	172	172								23	18	17	14	7	5	44	41	2	1
Kitlacdamax	108	108								4	2	11	9	6	4	35	31	2	4
Port Simpson	703			703						54	71	82	75	18	15	185	161	20	22
Metlakatla	194	194								25	19	21	25	10	2	46	40	1	5
Kitkatla	207	207								14	11	28	16	14	9	54	52	3	6
Hartley Bay or Kithahta	80			80						9	7	9	9	3		21	21	1	
China Hat or Kitasoo	78			78						8	6	10	9	2	1	22	20		
Port Essington	191			191						15	15	24	26	6	7	50	42	3	3
Kitlope	67								67	3	4	10	6	2		22	16	2	2
Kitimat	268			268						18	19	27	28	9	12	82	69	2	2
Bella Bella	318			318						34	31	27	22	15	14	88	78	4	5

Kinisquit	63								63	3	2		3	2	2	27	24			
Bella Coola and Palamey	216			20					196	14	14	20	12	5	2	84	58	4	3	
Oweekayno	102			102						9	4	6	9	2	3	34	33		2	
Total	3,895	1,565		2,004					326	333	331	389	381	135	96	1,103	986	64	77	
KOOTENAY AGENCY.																				
St. Mary's	220				220					29	14	26	27	8	6	48	48	4	10	
Tobacco Plains	59				59					4	2	1	6		4	18	14	3	7	
Lower Columbia Lake	82				82					6	9	9	10	3	1	18	19	3	4	
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	170				170					9	20	14	21	6	3	44	46	4	3	
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	62				62					5	6	14	5	3		9	13	5	2	
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	25				25					2		3	4	2		7	6		1	
Total	618				618					55	51	67	73	22	14	144	146	19	27	
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.																				
Adam's Lake	195				195					15	16	20	19	9	9	54	53			
Ashcroft	46	46								3	3	3	2	2	2	15	15	1		
Bonaparte	156				156					14	14	14	14	6	6	43	44		1	
Boothroyd	157	157								13	12	10	10	7	7	49	46	2	1	
Boston Bar	147	86			61					10	10	12	12	6	5	46	46			
Cook's Ferry	186	186								13	13	14	14	8	7	56	60	1		
Deadman's Creek	124				124					13	12	12	12	9	9	26	27	2	2	
Kamloops	241				241					20	20	19	19	9	9	65	65	8	7	
Kanaka Bar	55	55								3	3	4	4	4	3	16	16	1	1	
Lytton	465	465								37	37	39	40	25	26	123	122	8	8	
Nicomen	49	49								4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14			
Nicola (Lower)	363	328			35					25	25	30	28	19	19	100	99	9	9	
" (Upper)	192				192					16	16	15	15	11	11	48	48	6	6	
Neskainlith	152				152					14	12	11	10	6	6	48	43	2		
North Thompson	131				131					12	11	10	11	10	10	33	31	2	1	
Okanagan	231				231					12	12	13	13	11	10	75	76	6	3	
Oregon Jack Creek	19	19								2	2	2	2			5	5	1		
Osoyoos	65				65					5	5	5	5	3	2	19	19	1	1	
Penticton	159				159					20	20	18	16	9	9	33	33	1		
Little Lake Shuswap	88				88					10	10	8	9	3	3	21	20	2	2	
Similkameen (Upper)	47				47					4	3	2	3	3	2	14	13	2	1	
" (Lower)	134				134					10	10	11	11	8	8	36	36	2	2	
Siska Flat	30	30								1	1	2	2	1	1	12	10			
Skuppa	17	17								1	1	1	1		1	6	6			
Spallumcheen	158				158					17	16	15	16	10	10	34	34	3	3	
Spuzzum	161	71			90					12	12	13	13	9	8	43	46	3	2	
Cold Water	109				109					10	10	11	10	6	5	24	24	4	5	
Total	3,877	1,509			2,368					316	310	318	316	196	190	1,058	1,051	67	55	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years, upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.																			
Kasimo	67								67	1	1			1		27	25	5	7
Klawitsis	104								104	5	4	4	7	3	2	44	33	1	1
Kwatsino	20								20	1	2	1	2			7	7		
Kwawshela	49								49	2	2	7		1		17	19		1
Kwawkewlth	101	101								9	6	13	8	5	2	32	23		3
Mamalilikulla	106	6							100	5	6	4	3	2		43	38	2	3
Newakta	99								99	9	8	9	6	2	1	33	28		3
Nimkish	139	139								9	6	17	6	2	5	47	44	1	2
Nuwitti	71								71	3	3	7	3	1	1	25	26	1	1
Tanakteuk	102								102	7	3	12	11	3	2	33	26	3	2
Tsawantiano	223	223								10	12	20	17	9	3	74	68	4	6
Wawalitsum	34								34	2	1	3	1	2	1	13	11		
Wiwaiaikum	72			72						4	5	5	4	3	2	26	21	1	1
Wiwaiaikai	118			118						5	10	8	9	8	4	34	31	3	6
Total	1,305	469		190					646	72	69	110	77	42	23	465	400	21	36
WEST COAST AGENCY.																			
Ahousaht	244		65		10				169	13	13	25	28	13	7	69	73	2	1
Clayoquot	224			100	100				24	13	9	16	17	4	8	64	68	10	15
Checklesit	62				50				12		5	9	11		2	19	11	2	3
Ehatisaht	92				20				72	2	5	12	13		1	26	28	1	4
Ucluelet	130		100						30	10	8	14	14	6	5	35	33	3	2
Hesquiaht	144				144					18	8	17	13	8	6	31	35	3	5
Uchucklesit	37		3		7				27	4	2	4	7			7	11	1	1

Kelsemaht	73			10	10				53	2	2	11	3	1	2	21	19	4	8
Kyuquot	255				150				105	8	7	13	18	6	5	90	95	8	5
Matchitlacht	62				25				37	2	1	8	5	1	1	15	24	3	2
Nootka	152				100				52	6	5	10	13	6	4	42	56	5	5
Nitinaht	199			160				22	17	19	9	16	20	8	13	41	54	10	9
Nuchatlitz	52				25				27	3	2	2	2	1	2	14	17	5	4
Oiaht	152		100					6	46	7	13	17	14	6	3	36	44	6	6
Opitchesaht	49		40						9	2	5	8	4	3	2	9	13	1	2
Toquaht	26		6						20	3	2	2		1	1	7	7	2	1
Pacheenaht	57								57	2	3	7	4	4		13	21	1	2
Tsesaht	123		75						48	7	6	8	14	8	5	27	29	12	7
Total	2,133		389	279	641			28	805	121	105	199	200	76	67	566	638	79	82
Williams Lake Agency.																			
Alexandria	54				54					6	5	4	3	3	4	17	8	1	3
Alkali Lake	172				172					23	25	7	9	12	13	35	36	6	6
Anaham	219				219					24	22	11	11	15	16	40	42	22	16
Anderson Lake	65				65					7	6	3	3	7	5	17	15	1	1
Bridge River	105				105					10	9	5	4	9	8	28	24	5	3
Canoe Creek	163				163					20	17	6	7	18	13	35	36	6	5
Cayoosh Creek No. 1	33				33					2	6	2	2	5	4	4	4	2	2
" " " 2	11	11								1	1	2		2	2	1	1		1
Clinton	48				48					6	3	4	3	4	4	6	9	4	5
Dog Creek	20				20					5	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Fountain	212				212					25	21	8	9	20	18	46	49	8	8
High Bar	53				53					7	8	4	2	4	6	8	8	4	2
Canim Lake	79				79					9	6	5	5	3	4	20	21	2	4
Lillooet No. 1	56				56					4	3	5	3	4	3	14	15	3	2
" 2	9	9								2	1	2	1	1		1	1		
Pavilion	67				67					5	3	4	4	7	7	15	13	4	5
Quesnel	59				59					7	7	3	3	2	4	6	14	7	6
Seton Lake, Mission No. 1	74				74					10	10	6	3	6	5	19	9	3	3
" Enias " 2	1				1													1	
" Schloss " 5	33				33					4	3	1	2	3	4	6	6	2	2
" Nicait " 6	49				49					5	5	3	3	5	4	12	8	2	2
Soda Creek	78				78					9	10	4	5	4	4	19	21	1	1
Stones	96				96					12	13	1	2	7	9	22	25	2	3
Toosey	63				63					12	8	3	3	5	7	12	10	2	1
Williams Lake	156				156					16	15	8	9	10	7	38	37	8	8
Total	1,975	20			1,955					231	212	102	97	158	153	422	413	97	90
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.																			
Kitwangar	155	147							8	6	6	12	13	8	9	46	47	4	4
Kitwancool	68	58							10	3	4	6	7	6	6	16	16	2	2
Kitsegukla (Old and New Village)	95			68				22	5	6	6	10	10	5	6	22	23	4	3
Getanmax (Hazelton)	248	238							10	6	7	21	22	16	17	75	76	4	4

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.—*Con.*																			
Glen Vowell	86	...	....	.....	.....	...	...	86	.....	4	4	14	18	2	3	19	20	1	1
Kispiax	215	...	....	198	.....	....	....	....	17	6	7	26	27	8	7	64	64	3	3
Kisgegas	238	188	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	50	6	6	22	22	12	11	73	73	6	7
Kuldoe	38	.....	....	13	.....	....	....	....	25	2	3	4	4	2	2	8	9	2	2
Hagwilget Village	160	.. .	. ..	.	160	...	....	....	.....	6	6	13	13	11	10	47	47	4	3
Moricetown (Lachalsap)	156	.....	...	.....	156	....	...	...	.....	6	6	12	12	9	9	48	48	3	3
Fort Babine	152	....	....	.....	152	....	....	....	.....	6	6	12	12	11	10	45	45	3	2
Old Fort Babine	133	.....	....	.....	133	...	...	...	....	5	6	11	11	8	9	40	41	1	1
Yucutce (Portage between Babine and Stuart lakes)	15	.....	....	...	15	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	2	3	3	.....	1
Thatce	64	....	...	.....	64	....	....	..	.....	3	3	7	7	5	6	14	15	2	2
Pintce	46	...	....	.....	46	...	...	...	.....	3	3	3	4	4	4	12	12	1	.....
Grand Rapids	25	.....	....	.....	25	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	3	2	5	5	1	1
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	21	.....	....	.....	21	....	....	...	.....	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	4	1	1
Stuart's Lake Village	196	.....	..	.....	196	....	....	....	.....	7	7	17	18	12	13	57	57	4	4
Stella	60	.....	....	.....	60	....	....	....	....	4	5	6	6	5	5	13	14	1	1
Fraser's Lake Village	64	.....	....	.....	64	.	...	....	.....	3	3	7	8	6	5	15	15	1	1
Stony Creek Village	109	.....	....	.. ..	109	....	....	....	.....	4	5	11	11	9	9	28	28	2	2
Fort George Village	122	....	...	....	122	....	....	....	.....	6	6	12	12	6	6	35	35	2	2
Tsistlatho (Black Water)	68	.. ..	...	.....	68	....	....	....	.....	2	2	6	6	5	5	20	20	1	1
McLeod's Lake	99	.....	....	.....	99	....	....	....	.....	5	5	12	12	9	10	22	22	1	1
Fort Grahame (nomadic)	89	.....	....	.....	89	....	....	..	.....	5	5	9	10	5	5	24	24	1	1
Connolly Lake	118	.....	....	.....	118	....	....	....	.....	5	5	10	10	9	9	33	33	2	2
Na-anees (two bands north of Connolly lake semi-nomadic)	153	.....	....	.....	153	....	....	....	....	6	7	15	14	9	9	43	44	3	3

Chislatta Lake	75				75					3	4	4	4	4	3	25	26	1	1
Francis Lake	32				32					1	2	3	3	1	1	10	10		1
Total	3,100	631		279	1,957			108	125	122	131	292	303	194	195	866	876	61	60
CASSIAR DISTRICT AGENCY.																			
Tahltans	220	40			25				155	17	13	21	16	7	7	58	51	15	15
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.																			
Aitchelitz	4			4												1	2		1
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	34				34					3	2	4	4	1	1	9	9		1
Cheam	100			1	99					11	13	9	10	8	9	17	19	2	2
Chehalis	118	5			113					17	16	5	3	9	6	24	29	4	5
Coquitlam	27				27					4	4	3	2	1	1	6	6		
Douglas	72				72					6	5	6	5	4	3	16	21	2	4
Ewa-woos	20				20					2	2	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	3
False Creek	49				49					3	4	2		4	2	15	15	2	2
Homalko	92				92					7	8	14	15	7	6	16	17	1	1
Hope	84	2		1	81					6	5	8	7	7	5	19	24	1	2
Katsey	78				78					6	10	5	5	5	5	17	20	2	3
Klahoose	71				71					7	6	7	6	6	5	13	15	2	4
Kapilano	42				24				18	3	3	2	2	2	2	11	14	1	2
Kwawkwawapilt	19				19					2	2	2		1	1	5	4		2
Langley	41				41					2	3	4	3	2	2	9	11	2	3
Mission, Burrard Inlet	218				218					30	23	22	15	16	17	39	43	5	8
Musqueam	97			10	84				3	8	7	9	8	10	9	17	20	5	4
Matsqui	44				44					4	4	3	4	5	4	8	9	1	2
New Westminster	58				58					7	8	4	4	6	3	10	14		2
Nicomen	14				14					2	2	1	1			3	4		1
Ohamil	55	9		3	43					4	5	5	7	5	5	11	10	1	2
Pemberton Meadows	262				262					24	36	27	21	20	15	54	56	5	4
Popkum	12	12								2		3		2	1	2	2		
Semiahmoo	36				36					3	3	4	3	1	2	8	10	1	1
Sechelt	235				235					26	24	25	22	15	13	51	49	4	6
Sumass	51			27	24					4	5	3	3	3	2	13	14	1	3
Scowlitz	45				45					4	6	7	5	4	2	5	7	1	4
Squiahla	16			2	14					1	3	1	3			3	4		1
Skweahm	28				28					3	4	2	4	1		5	7	1	1
Sliammon	107				107					14	11	17	13	5	7	16	15	5	4
Squawtits	45	13		12	20					4	5	3	3	4	3	7	8	3	5
Skwamish, Howe Sound	29				9				20	3	2	1	2			6	8	4	3
Skwah	106			4	102					9	7	11	14	7	6	21	22	3	6
Skookum Chuck	102				102					11	10	9	10	7	6	20	18	4	7
Samahquam	68				68					7	8	6	8	4	5	9	14	3	4
Skulkayu	32			28	4					2	3	3	2	1	2	8	8	1	2
Skawahlook	18				18					2	3	1	3	1		3	4		1
Seymour Creek	19			3	16					1	2	2		2	2	4	4	1	1
Skway	26	3			23					2	2	3	1	1	1	7	8	1	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—*Con.*																			
Texas Lake	32	2	....	....	30	....	....	....	.....	3	4	3	4	1	3	5	6	1	2
Tsawwassen	49	....	....	....	49	....	..	....	..	7	5	4	4	3	4	7	8	3	4
Soowahlie	48	....	....	39	9	....	....	....	.....	4	5	4	5	5	3	9	10	1	2
Tyeachten	42	6	....	18	18	....	....	....	.....	4	4	3	5	2	3	9	10	1	1
Wharnock	27	.....	....	....	27	....	....	....	.....	2	3	3	1	2	1	7	7	....	1
Yahweakwioose	26	.....	....	4	22	..	....	....	.....	2	3	1	2	1	2	5	6	1	3
Yale	80	18	....	.....	62	....	....	....	....	5	6	5	8	6	5	14	20	5	6
Total	2,878	70	....	156	2,611	....	....	....	41	283	296	267	249	198	175	567	635	82	126
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.																			
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1 at:—																			
Roseau River, including Rapids	183	.....	.. .	.. .	67	....	....	....	116	12	14	19	17	10	9	47	42	6	7
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens	93	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	93	6	7	4	10	2	7	23	25	3	6
Long Plain	135	. ..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	135	14	16	15	17	3	.....	28	32	4	6
St. Peter's	1,077	788	....	.....	123	73	....	53	40	108	98	105	107	59	67	251	238	19	25
Brokenhead River	149	115	....	....	15	....	....	....	19	8	11	11	10	8	9	48	39	3	2
Fort Alexander	475	203	....	.. ..	236	....	....	....	36	51	52	34	35	34	25	113	112	10	9
Sandy Bay	290	9	....	.....	272	....	....	....	9	25	24	39	30	21	33	61	46	6	5
Total Treaty No. 1	2,402	1,115	....	.....	713	73	....	53	448	224	222	227	226	137	150	571	534	51	60

Sioux at Portage la Prairie	121	....	100	.....	.....	....	...	....	21	8	11	8	12	7	4	31	23	7	10
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2 at :—																			
Lake Manitoba	116	22	...	.....	87	....	....	1	6	12	7	13	11	8	6	30	23	3	3
Ebb and Flow Lake	58	11	....	.....	47	....	...	....	.....	7	4	6	9	2	2	13	12	2	1
Fairford	190	148	....	.....	34	....	..	8	.....	15	18	28	22	8	12	38	38	6	5
Little Saskatchewan	120	96	...	....	24	....	....	....	.....	12	12	8	15	11	8	28	23	1	2
Lake St. Martin	154	107	....	....	.....	....	...	20	27	11	18	24	12	12	10	33	27	5	2
Crane River	41	6	....	....	6	....	...	....	29	4	.....	8	.....	3	2	8	14	2	....
Waterhen River	48	..	....	.....	48	....	...	..	.....	6	2	3	5	1	3	13	13	1	1
Total Treaty No. 2	727	390	....	....	246	...	....	29	62	67	61	90	74	45	43	163	150	20	14
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 3 at Buffalo Bay	29	....	....	.....	1	...	...	....	28	3	2	3	1	1	4	8	4	1	2
Treaty No. 4.																			
BIRTLE AGENCY.																			
Keeseekoowenin	131	...	97	.....	32	....	....	....	2	7	8	19	17	5	4	24	43	3	1
Waywayeecappo	180	.....	71	.....	40	...	....	....	69	20	12	24	19	3	8	36	44	7	7
Gambler	13	.....	....	....	13	....	....	....	...	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Rolling River	98	.	22	.....	8	..	....	....	68	5	9	11	6	2	1	25	33	4	2
Birdtail (Sioux)	74	.....	63	1	..	...	....	....	10	4	4	8	10	...	3	17	19	3	6
Total	496		253	1	93				149	38	35	64	54	10	16	104	142	17	16
OAK RIVER (SIOUX) AGENCY.																			
Oak River	273	60	1	13	4	...	....	....	195	26	16	27	26	11	10	71	65	7	14
Oak Lake	68	....	28	.....	.	...	....	...	....	40	8	2	6	12	2	2	17	12	4	3
Turtle Mountain	10	.....	..	. ...	..	..	....	...	...	10	.....	....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	1	1
Total	351	60	29	13	4				245	34	18	34	39	15	12	90	79	12	18
Pine Creek	212	2	..	.. .	210	....	....	....	.....	24	21	20	36	15	8	35	47	3	3
Shoal River (including Steep Point Rock, Swan Lake, Dog Island, Dawson Bay, ½ mile west of Shoal River)	165	130	..	.....	13	....	....	....	22	17	17	18	18	8	6	31	37	4	9
Total, Treaty No. 4	1,224	192	282	14	320				416	113	91	136	147	48	42	260	305	36	46
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at :—																			
Black River	63	63	....	....	.....	...	....	....	.....	5	11	6	4	5	3	10	13	5	1
Hollowwater River	97	55	....	....	22	. .	..	....	20	10	12	8	8	5	6	17	17	6	8
Bloodvein River	54	...	...	10	.....	....	....	....	44	8	5	5	4	4	2	7	11	1	7
Grand Rapids (no details)	127	127	....	..	.....	....	....	....	.....	..	..	.....	...	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher River	411	...	...	411	.....	....	....	....	.....	33	33	47	45	23	26	91	99	7	7
Jackhead River	67	37	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	30	5	7	9	4	6	4	12	15	3	2
Berens River	295	.....	....	271	24	....	....	....	.....	31	19	46	35	26	18	53	56	6	5

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at:—																			
Poplar River	147			147						19	10	20	18	10	5	28	33	2	2
Norway House	520			520						34	25	69	69	36	35	103	141	4	4
Cross Lake	359			269	90					33	32	45	40	28	22	65	86	3	5
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	143			43					100	11	14	23	16	12	7	25	29	2	4
Pekangekum	128								128	14	19	13	19	8	8	19	25	1	2
Peter Ballendine	441	101			340					45	38	54	47	38	32	86	92	4	5
Chemawawin (Crees)	164	164								22	23	17	11	5	7	37	39	1	2
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	131	130							1	15	14	12	10	7	8	28	34	1	2
The Pas	427	407			9			11		37	42	32	44	31	32	86	95	12	16
Shoal Lake (Crees)	76	76								10	7	10	8	3	5	16	16		1
Red Earth "	127	96							31	14	16	18	14	8	4	22	19	5	7
Cumberland "	165	150			15					10	22	19	24	7	6	31	40	3	3
Total, Treaty No. 5	3,942	1,406		1,671	500			11	354	356	349	453	420	262	230	736	860	66	83
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN																			
Treaty No. 4.																			
PELLY AGENCY.																			
Coté	242		154		23				65	26	16	37	36	9	3	48	58	4	5
Key's	82	37			5				40	8	9	10	15	3	2	15	17	3	
Keeseekoose	131	10	14		58				49	14	13	12	19	4	2	26	37	4	
Valley River	73		25		30				18	10	9	7	9	4	3	13	14	2	2
Total	528	47	193		116				172	58	47	66	79	20	10	102	126	13	7

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY																			
White Bear	187	3	50	....	14	....	....	....	120	20	19	12	14	8	6	46	48	4	10
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.																			
Ochapowace	101	....	23	.....	22	....	....	....	56	8	12	10	7	5	3	25	28	1	2
Kahkewistahaw	90	.....	22	.....	15	....	....	....	53	8	13	8	9	3	3	20	23	1	2
Cowessess	197	.....	21	....	165	....	....	....	11	21	22	18	20	13	11	32	50	5	5
Sakimay Little Bone	159	....	13	.....	13	....	....	....	133	13	16	18	10	9	7	36	39	2	9
Total	547	....	79	....	215	...	....	....	253	50	63	54	46	30	24	113	140	9	18
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.																			
Piapot	166	.....	30	.. .	91	....	....	....	45	11	15	14	15	9	7	36	41	9	9
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	220	....	....	.....	100	....	....	....	120	16	26	27	26	10	10	42	41	10	12
Pasquah	132	.....	27	.....	89	....	....	....	16	16	11	9	9	5	8	32	33	2	7
Muscowpetung	86	.....	24	....	13	....	....	....	49	8	13	6	6	5	5	14	17	6	6
Peepeekeesis	106	5	22	.....	48	....	....	....	31	12	13	4	8	5	5	29	24	3	3
Okanase	58	....	18	....	26	....	....	...	14	5	8	5	6	3	3	10	15	1	2
Star Blanket	39	.....	5	.....	10	....	....	....	24	2	6	5	4	1	1	6	11	2	1
Little Black Bear	60	....	11	.....	29	....	....	....	20	5	6	3	7	2	2	13	15	5	2
Total	867	5	137	.. ..	406	....	....	....	319	75	98	73	81	40	41	182	197	38	42
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.																			
Carry-the-Kettle	207	....	122	.....	33	....	...	....	52	16	18	12	10	19	21	41	50	8	12
Sioux at Moosejaw (non-treaty), No details	112	.....	....	.....	...	...	....	....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total	319	.....	122	...	33	....	....	....	52	16	18	12	10	19	21	41	50	8	12
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.																			
Muscowequan	143	1	....	....	80	....	....	....	62	18	15	16	10	6	9	30	35	1	3
George Gordon	197	143	....	.....	19	....	...	....	35	22	19	16	14	8	7	53	48	4	6
Day Star	74	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	74	10	8	8	8	2	2	16	15	2	3
Poor Man	112	15	....	..	10	....	....	....	87	11	17	7	17	1	1	22	30	4	2
Fishing Lake	95	.....	....	.....	2	....	....	...	93	16	9	6	9	4	1	23	22	1	4
Total	621	159	.. .	.....	111	....	....	...	351	77	68	53	58	21	20	144	150	12	18

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Treaty No. 6.																			
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.																			
Nut Lake (Yellow Quill)	220				2				218	20	28	35	19	14	12	42	44	3	3
One Arrow	98				78				20	8	9	21	4	9	4	17	20	2	4
Okemassis	27	5			19				3	5	3	1	4			5	9		
Beardy	136		17		100				19	8	19	19	17	2	8	24	32	4	3
John Smith	146	146								11	19	16	17	9	4	32	34	3	1
James Smith	238	225			2				11	28	26	24	25	13	9	48	53	6	6
Kinistino	79								79	10	11	11	10	4	6	13	13		1
Total	944	376	17		201				350	90	115	127	96	51	43	181	205	18	18
CARLTON AGENCY.																			
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	150	30	2		7				111	21	12	20	8	9	6	30	39	2	3
Petequakey	105		5		100					10	9	10	15	6	4	25	24	1	1
Mistawasis	129	6	86		37					13	14	13	10	3	4	33	36	1	2
Ahtahkakoop	213	194	1		14				4	19	28	23	26	8	12	41	49	3	4
Kenemotayoo	122	64			23				35	12	13	13	11	8	6	25	30	1	3
Pelican Lake Indians	63	9			4				50	8	3	6	5	5	9	8	15	2	2
Wahspaton (Sioux, non-treaty)	103		27						76	2	4	14	13	3	3	25	30	5	4
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge)	523	514			9					46	66	79	88	25	24	80	102	6	7
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	197	195			2					19	9	27	28	12	9	39	48	3	3
Total	1,605	1,012	121		196				276	150	158	205	204	79	77	306	373	24	29

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.																			
Mosquito	54																		
Bear's Head (Stony)	22	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	65	4	7	6	4	4	4	19	24	3	2
Lean Man	1																		
Red Pheasant	158	107	....	.....	43	....	....	....	8	10	16	16	13	10	9	37	38	6	3
Sweet Grass	87	35	....	.....	40	....	....	....	12	6	8	6	6	3	3	23	28	1	3
Poundmaker	108	8	....	.....	98	....	....	....	2	8	11	12	11	5	7	27	19	4	4
Little Pine and Lucky Man	122	49	....	...	46	....	....	....	27	8	8	10	6	9	8	28	36	5	4
Moosomin	133	38	...	.....	60	....	....	....	35	12	9	8	10	10	8	34	36	3	3
Thunderchild	117	40	....	.....	56	....	....	....	21	6	8	9	8	5	9	32	32	5	3
Kopwayawakenum	84	....	....	.....	71	....	....	....	13	13	8	9	5	4	4	13	23	2	3
Total	886	283	....	.....	420	....	....	....	183	67	75	76	63	50	52	213	236	29	25
ONION LAKE AGENCY.																			
Seekaskootch	300	62	....	.....	135	....	....	....	103	32	38	32	27	11	15	63	62	6	14
Sweet Grass (attached)	24	24	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	5	2	.....	1	.....	5	9	1	....
Weemisticooseahwasis	93	24	....	.....	66	....	....	....	3	9	10	7	10	5	3	19	23	2	5
Ooneepowhayo	106	37	....	.....	51	....	....	....	18	11	13	9	5	1	5	28	24	2	8
Puskeeahkeewein	28	6	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	4	.....	2	4	7	1	3
Keeheewin	143	4	....	....	139	....	..	....	....	17	20	17	13	5	4	30	27	3	7
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	273	....	....	.....	273	...	...	..	.....	24	33	36	27	8	11	58	64	3	9
Total	967	157	...	..	686	...	....	...	124	96	122	105	86	31	40	207	216	18	46

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Treaty No. 6.																			
EDMONTON AGENCY.																			
Enoch	111	.....	....	15	96	....	....	....	....	8	11	8	10	3	4	34	25	1	7
Michel	94	....	....	....	94	....	....	....	.....	9	6	11	10	3	9	15	24	3	4
Alexander	177	.....	....	....	177	....	....	....	.....	22	18	14	12	8	8	41	48	3	3
Joseph	147	.....	...	..	147	....	...	...	.....	15	20	16	17	8	7	28	27	3	6
Paul (White Whale Lake)	164	....	..	164	....	....	....	....	....	21	20	14	11	12	10	30	33	4	9
Orphans at St. Albert	1	...	....	.....	1	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Total	694	.....	....	179	515	....	....	...	.....	75	75	63	60	35	38	148	157	14	29
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.																			
Saddle Lake	146	.....	....	103	43	....	....	....	.....	11	16	15	12	14	10	32	32	2	2
Blue Quill	115	....	....	9	106	....	....	....	....	8	13	10	9	12	11	24	26	1	1
James Seenum	331	.....	....	251	80	....	....	....	.....	37	35	25	24	24	32	70	78	3	3

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—*Con.*																			
Lac la Biche	12	...	...	...	12	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Chipewyan	81	.....	....	....	81	....	....	....	.....	7	7	10	6	8	4	15	20	2	2
Beaver Lake	105	.....	....	.....	105	....	....	...	...	12	14	11	5	7	6	25	23	.....	2
Total	790	.....	...	363	427	....	....	...	.....	77	86	73	57	67	63	168	181	8	10
HOBBEMA AGENCY.																			
Samson	406	.....	....	256	134	...	....	....	16	52	35	52	45	17	13	89	86	3	14
Ermineskin	184	...	....	....	184	....	....	....	.....	21	16	17	18	6	9	44	45	3	5
Louis Bull	82	...	....	65	17	....	....	....	....	11	12	12	5	3	1	17	19	.....	2
Montana (Little Bear)	78	.....	....	16	1	....	....	....	61	11	6	13	6	3	3	11	19	4	2
Total	750	.....	....	337	336	....	....	...	77	95	69	94	74	29	26	161	169	10	23
Treaty No. 7.																			
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.																			
Running Rabbit	387	.....	....	.....	260	....	....	....	....	127	35	35	31	18	28	19	92	105	8	16
Yellow Horse	437	237	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	200	34	28	40	40	52	33	98	96	5	11
Total	824	237	...	...	260	....	....	....	....	327	69	63	71	58	80	52	190	201	13	27

SARCEE AGENCY.																				
Bull Head	205	52	....	....	18	...	....	...	135	13	14	14	11	6	8	59	62	7	11	
STONY AGENCY.																				
Stony Reserve	648	.....	....	648	.....	....	....	....	.....	67	76	70	68	20	17	143	163	7	17	
PEIGAN AGENCY.																				
Peigans	482	68	....	.....	145	....	....	....	269	61	53	42	43	20	14	111	106	11	21	
BLOOD AGENCY.																				
Bloods	1,168	150	....	.....	150	...	....	....	868	115	96	118	100	52	54	269	310	12	42	

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 8.																				
Crees and Chipewyans at Ft. McMurray	149	.....	....	.. ..	.....	....	..	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Chipewyans at Fond du Lac	403	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....		.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Beavers at Dunvegan	96	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Crees at Little Red River	76	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chipewyans at Fort Chipewyan	341	....	....	...	.....	....	....	....	. ...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Crees at Fort Chipewyan	218	.....	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Chipewyans at Smith Landing	210	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	... ..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
Crees at Wabiscow	199	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Crees at Peace River Landing	64	.....	....	...	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Beavers at Vermilion, Peace River	112	.. .	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Crees at Vermilion, Peace River	110	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Crees at Lesser Slave Lake	292	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Crees at Sturgeon Lake	154	.....	....	.. .	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
Beavers at Fort St. John	100	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...	
Crees at Whitefish Lake	84	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Slaves of Upper Hay River, Vermilion	266	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Slaves of Lower Hay River	124	.....	....	.	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution	116	...	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	
Yellowknives at Fort Resolution	231	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dogribs at Fort Resolution	195	.....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stragglers	28	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total, Treaty No. 8	3,568	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 Years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Indians of Treaty No. 10 at—																			
English River, Athabaska District	153																		
Clear Lake..., Athabaska District	159																		
Canoe Lake.., Athabaska District	82																		
Total Treaty No. 10	394	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athabaska District	845	.....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackenzie District	4,149	.....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keewatin District	4,464	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ungava District	5,000	.....	....	.....	.....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin District (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)	2,500	..	....	..	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-treaty Indians where no agents	165	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory	3,302	....	...	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

West Coast Agency	2,133	... .	389	270	641	....	....	28	805	121	105	199	200	76	67	566	638	79	82
Fraser River Agency	2,878	70	....	156	2,611	. .	....	....	41	283	296	267	249	198	175	567	635	82	126
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	3,100	631	....	279	1,957	....	....	108	125	122	131	292	303	194	195	866	876	61	60
Williams Lake Agency	1,975	20	....	.....	1,955	....	....	....	.....	231	212	102	97	158	153	422	413	97	90
Northwest Coast Agency	3,895	1,565	....	2,004	....	...	....	....	326	333	331	389	381	135	96	1,103	986	64	77

Kootenay Agency	618	....	....	.....	618	...	...	....	...	55	51	67	73	22	14	144	146	19	27
Cowichan Agency	1,811	.....	42	378	1,354	....	...	21	16	151	145	177	168	84	93	460	486	16	31
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,877	1,509	....	.....	2,368	...	...	....	....	316	310	318	316	196	190	1,058	1,051	67	55
Kwawkewlth Agency	1,305	469	....	190	.....	....	....	....	646	72	69	110	77	42	23	455	400	21	36
Cassiar District Agency	220	40	....	.....	25	....	....	....	155	17	13	21	16	7	7	58	51	15	15
Nomadic Indians, about	*3,280	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	25,092	4,304	431	3,277	11,529			157	2,114	1,701	1,663	1,942	1,880	1,112	1,013	5,699	5,682	521	599

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1	2,402	1,115	....	.....	713	73	....	53	448	224	222	227	226	137	150	571	534	51	60
" 2	727	390	....	.....	246	...	....	29	62	67	61	90	74	45	43	163	150	20	14
" 3	29	..	....	....	1	....	....	...	28	3	2	3	1	1	4	8	4	1	2
" 4	1,224	192	282	14	320	....	..	...	416	113	91	136	147	48	42	260	305	36	46
" 5	3,942	1,406	....	1,671	500	....	....	11	354	356	349	453	420	262	230	736	860	66	83
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	121	.....	100	...	.....	....	....	....	21	8	11	8	12	7	4	31	23	7	10
Grand Total	8,445	3,103	382	1,685	1,780	73		93	1,329	771	736	917	880	500	473	1,769	1,876	181	215

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Pelly Agency	528	47	193	....	116	...	...	....	172	58	47	66	79	20	10	102	126	13	7
Moose Mountain Agency	187	3	50	....	14	....	....	....	120	20	19	12	14	8	6	46	48	4	10
Crooked Lake Agency †Treaty	547	.....	79	...	215	....	....	....	253	50	63	54	46	30	24	113	140	9	18
Qu'Appelle Agency No 4.	867	5	137	....	406	....	....	....	319	75	98	73	81	40	41	182	197	38	42
Assiniboine Agency	319	....	122	....	33	....	....	....	52	16	18	12	10	19	21	41	50	8	12
Touchwood Hills Agency	621	159	.. ..	....	111	....	....	....	351	77	68	53	58	21	20	144	150	12	18
Duck Lake Agency	944	376	17	....	201	....	....	....	350	90	115	127	96	51	43	181	205	18	18
Carlton Agency Treaty	1,605	1,012	121	....	196	....	....	....	276	150	158	205	204	79	77	306	373	24	29
Battleford Agency No. 6.	886	283	... .	....	420	....	....	....	183	67	75	76	63	50	52	213	236	29	25
Onion Lake Agency	967	157	.....	....	686	....	....	....	124	96	122	105	86	31	40	207	216	18	46
Grand Total	7,471	2,042	719		2,398				2,200	699	783	783	737	349	334	1,535	1,741	173	225

†Details of 107 (Sioux) not given.
*No details. ....

CENSUS RETURN of resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Indians.		Census Return.	Religion.								Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Edmonton Agency	Treaty No. 6.	694	.....	...	179	515	....	...	....	.....	75	75	63	60	35	38	148	157	14	29
Saddle Lake "		790	.....	....	363	427	....	....	....	.....	77	86	73	57	67	63	168	181	8	10
Hobbema "		750	....	....	337	336	....	....	....	77	95	69	94	74	29	26	161	169	10	23
Blackfoot "	Treaty No. 7.	824	237	....	.....	260	...	....	....	327	69	63	71	58	80	52	190	201	13	27
Sarcee "		205	52	....	...	18	....	...	...	135	13	14	14	11	6	8	59	62	7	11
Stony "		648	...	....	648	....	....	....	....	.....	67	76	70	68	20	17	143	163	7	17
Peigan "		482	68	....	...	145	....	....	....	269	61	53	42	43	20	14	111	106	11	21
Blood "		1,168	150	....	...	150	....	....	....	868	115	96	118	100	52	54	269	310	12	42
Grand Total..		5,561	507	....	1,527	1,851	....	....	....	1,676	572	532	545	471	309	272	1,249	1,349	82	180

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 8		3,568	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10		394	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Non-treaty Indians where no agents		165	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Athabaska District		845	.. ...	....	.. ..	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
Mackenzie "		4,149	. ....	..	.....	.. ..	....	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.. ...	....	.....
Keewatin "		4,464	...	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Ungava "		5,060	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	..
Franklin District (formerly Artic Coast, Esquimaux)		2,500	.... ..	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	... .	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Total Northwest Territories		21,145	.....	..	.....	...	....		....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory		3,302	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	...	.... .	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	...	.....	.....	.....

GRAND RECAPITULATION.

CENSUS RETURN of resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination; as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the year ended March 31, 1907.

Indians.	Census Return.	Religion.									Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years, inclusive.		From 16 to 20 yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 yrs., inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario	23,783	5,306	34	4,626	6,173	1,030	18	347	3,006		1,576	1,588	2,028	1,965	1,237	1,125	4,976	5,131	471	443
Quebec	11,380	118	6	505	7,785	.....	...	....	22		867	817	780	746	470	453	1,618	1,555	151	205
Nova Scotia	2,114	.....	.....	.....	2,114	.....	....	....	.....		186	174	235	215	149	138	460	433	69	55
New Brunswick	1,764	....	.....	.. .	1,764	....	....	....	.....		155	167	182	183	99	86	418	377	54	43
Prince Edward Island	288	...	.....	.....	288	.....	....	....	.....		24	30	19	26	14	16	73	70	8	8
British Columbia	25,092	4,304	431	3,277	11,529	.....	....	157	2,114		1,701	1,663	1,942	1,880	1,112	1,013	5,699	5,682	521	599
Manitoba	8,445	3,103	382	1,685	1,780	73	...	93	1,329		771	736	917	880	500	473	1,769	1,876	181	215
Saskatchewan	7,471	2,042	719	.....	2,398	.....	....	....	2,200		699	783	783	737	349	334	1,535	1,741	173	225
Alberta	5,561	507	....	1,527	1,851	.....	....	...	1,676		572	532	545	471	309	272	1,249	1,349	82	180
Northwest Territories	*21,145	.....	...	.....	.....	...	....	....	....		...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory	*3,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....		...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	110,345	15,380	1,572	11,620	35,682	1,103	18	597	10,347		6,551	6,490	7,431	7,103	4,239	3,910	17,797	18,214	1,710	1,973

NOTE—Religion of 76,319 Indians known; religion of 34,026 Indians (nomadic) unknown. * No details.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their support.						Public Buildngs, Property of the Band.									
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
Ontario.	Acres.	Acres.														$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	23,801	10,895	410	.....	.....	410	....	....	1	....	1	10	2	2	....	20,000 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	1,317	31	108	.....	.....	....	....	....	6	1	5	1	7	....	5,500 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1,968	3,707	42	2	29	.....	....	....	5	2	1	1	2	3	....	8,250 00
Walpole Island Agency	33,425	1,005	55	35	.....	35	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	2	3	2,100 00
Sarnia "	1,530	3,259	102	30	43	58	....	....	....	4	2	3	3	2	....	7,075 00
Caradoc "	4,459	10,512	62	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	6	1	3	....	4,725 00
Moravian "	1,195	970	72	20	12	60	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1,700 00
Manitowaning "	5,990	2,715	105	66	124	.....	....	....	1	7	3	9	1	1	....	19,300 00
Gore Bay "	3,765	1,786	248	15	295	.....	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	1	....	6,700 00
Thessalon "	350	358	.....	2	136	.....	....	....	....	3	1	5	....	....	....	4,650 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	7,748	1,570	.....	160	235	....	....	....	....	6	1	4	....	1	....	10,500 00
Port Arthur "	240	276	....	275	48	.....	....	....	....	..	3	4	....	....	....	1,950 00
Sturgeon Falls "	.....	375	34	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	4,700 00
Golden Lake "	200	50	6	3	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1,040 00
Tyendinaga "	9,600	6,300	262	1	228	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	4	1	....	19,800 00
Lake Simcoe "	539	232	11	10	10	8	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	2,500 00
Cape Croker "	3,500	1,500	150	20	100	150	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	..	11,050 00
Saugeen "	4,010	1,170	75	....	100	.....	....	....	....	4	1	3	4	10	....	18,200 00
Alnwick "	100	2,498¾	9	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	....	6,250 00
Mud Lake "	302	250	9	60	.....	.....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	6	....	11,000 00
Rice Lake "	855	575	14	9	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	4,000 00
Rama "	403	760	17	8	31	.....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	...	3,500 00
Christian Island "	.....	.....	40	40	25	40	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	...	....	6,000 00
Scugog "	120	620	4	7	8	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	5,000 00
Kenora Agency	1,038	132	.....	128	76	.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	600 00
Fort Frances Agency	210	134	.....	487	142	17	...	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	3,750 00
Savanne	1,868	120	.....	164	49	.....	...	...	...	1	....	5	....	....	...	550 00
Total	107,216	53,086¾	1,758	1,650	1,691	779	4	1	8	55	29	84	30	49	3	190,390 00

QUEBEC.																	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	355	2,088	25				2			1		1	2			1,490 00
Caughnawaga "	3,796	4,451	125		835					1	1	2		5		14,375 00
St. Regis "	2,682	3,018	600	30	800					2	1	4		11		10,000 00
Viger "																
St. Francis "	178½	412	10	12						3	1	1		2	2	22,500 00
Maria "	46	136	10	10	15	10				1	1	1				2,400 00
Restigouche "		682	50	5	60	15					1	1				1,000 00
River Desert "	90	772	145	110	143							3				2,000 00
Jeune Lorette "	26¾									1		1				19,000 00
Becancour "	9	71	2									1		2		600 00
Timiskaming "	95	170	24	12	10	15						1		1		700 00
Bersimis "	365	57								2						
* Mingan "																
Lake St. John "	452	828		69	250					2		1		2		5,825 00
Total	8,095¼	12,685	991	248	2,113	40	2			13	5	17	2	23	2	79,890 00

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
ONTARIO.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency —Six Nations	43,676	3	30	310	423	18	216	372	89	186	179	62	44	118	64	436,960 00	556,815 00	993,775 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	1,317	...	....	23	90	9	43	36	.....	32	3	7	....	....	....	13,170 00	13,900 00	27,070 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	5,950	.....	3	47	18	3	30	20	13	12	8	5	5	5	1	6,793 00	29,101 00	35,894 00
Walpole Island Agency	1,005	.....	.....	91	87	....	4	58	2	..	23	52	2	7	46	13,000 00	24,900 00	37,900 00
Sarnia "	6,892	.....	3	110	11	1	23	44	14	14	20	24	3	4	9	9,450 00	39,550 00	49,000 00
Caradoc "	14,500	2	9	206	110	14	50	120	31	68	36	49	15	19	51	28,700 00	93,260 00	121,960 00
Moravian "	2,250	.....	1	31	61	3	11	50	3	24	30	15	16	10	30	23,700 00	11,000 00	34,700 00
Manitowaning "	2,985	.....	.....	24	277	39	74	175	6	48	159	40	118	....	16	6,750 00	42,800 00	49,550 00
Gore Bay "	1,453	.....	.....	10	108	17	50	79	19	35	81	62	26	15	....	6,455 00	17,407 00	23,862 00
Thessalon "	333	.....	.....	32	67	22	17	21	.....	19	14	2	14	2	....	4,205 00	10,505 00	14,710 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,734	.....	.....	49	110	29	55	54	2	39	24	18	17	11	....	2,100 00	19,300 00	21,400 00
Port Arthur "	51	.....	.....	41	79	35	..	6	.....	6	.....	....	...	2	....	661 00	47,145 00	47,806 00
Sturgeon Falls "	252	.....	...	7	34	37	17	24	.....	.....	4	22	....	....	....	450 00	8,450 00	8,900 00
Golden Lake "	100	.....	.....	1	19	..	4	6	2	6	4	2	2	6	...	200 00	2,400 00	2,600 00
Tyendinaga "	14,000	1	3	219	14	4	98	148	43	163	89	6	11	22	20	9,600 00	169,390 00	178,990 00
Lake Simcoe "	570	..	...	14	19	1	8	18	2	12	9	4	4	6	....	750 00	6,900 00	7,650 00
Cape Croker "	1,500	3	.....	40	50	3	50	56	1	32	12	1	4	10	....	30,000 00	44,250 00	74,250 00
Saugeen "	1,170	...	1	71	40	.....	27	75	14	23	30	1	10	....	....	1,200 00	8,830 00	10,030 00
Alnwick "	2,440	.....	.....	47	8	2	17	20	2	4	2	.....	1	1	....	4,880 00	17,450 00	22,330 00
Mud Lake "	610	.....	2	23	12	1	12	11	2	11	4	.....	2	2	....	3,500 00	18,550 00	22,050 00
Rice Lake "	780	.....	..	11	14	.....	10	11	....	8	7	.....	5	1	...	3,900 00	14,675 00	18,575 00
Rama "	960	.....	...	49	30	1	31	30	5	3	9	30	10	3	....	3,000 00	12,000 00	15,000 00
Christian Island "	900	.....	.....	5	46	3	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20	7,000 00	7,000 00	14,000 00
Scugog "	300	.....	.....	6	1	2	5	7	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	...	134 00	2,000 00	2,134 00
Kenora "	119	.....	.....	....	165	.....	.....	18	.....	13	.....	4	....	..	....	370 00	6,285 00	6,655 00
Fort Frances "	1,522	.....	.....	.....	127	30	.....	41	.....	18	.....	.....	...	....	....	1,710 00	10,200 00	11,910 00

Savanne "	11	.....	.....	....	114	.. .	....	2	.....	6	.....	5	....	....	....	16 50	3,220 00	3,236 50
Total	107,380	9	52	1,467	2,134	274	864	1,537	258	810	774	417	329	254	257	618,654 50	1,237,283 00	1,855,937 50
QUEBEC.																		
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	684	2	.....	74	10	1	29	61	22	17	25	15	8	24	9	2,923 00	29,483 00	32,406 00
Caughnawaga Agency .. .	2,638	59	2	388	48	6	119	317	.....	.....	113	12	2	10	14	13,374 66	188,890 00	202,264 66
St. Regis " . ..	450	.....	.....	163	36	.....	114	63	....	58	46	5	2	....	60	1,000 00	62,000 00	63,000 00
Viger "	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	2,075 00	2,075 00
St. Francis "	412	.....	2	72	.....	.....	13	5	3	19	4	30	....	2	....	1,000 00	44,980 00	45,980 00
Maria "	140	.....	....	18	3	...	16	8	8	17	19	6	5	6	...	200 00	1,200 00	1,400 00
Restigouche "	682	.....	... .	70	21	4	62	25	.....	64	44	8	....	13	....	12,000 00	10,000 00	22,000 00
River Desert "	360	. . .	.....	1	27	30	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	....	2,520 00	8,220 00	10 ,740 00
Jeune Lorette "	15	1	1	79	....	.....	8	8	....	8	11	.....	....	....	....	150 00	26,000 00	26,150 00
Becancour "	60	.....	....	6	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	...	100 00	900 00	1,000 00
Timiskaming "	130	.....	.....	6	22	5	4	10	.. ..	7	1	10	3	....	...	425 00	6,050 00	6,475 00
Bersimis "	16	.....	....	37	45	5	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	....	....	12,606 00	500 00	13,106 00
*Mingan "	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.. ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John "	1,061	....	.....	35	17	2	28	.....	3	.....	12	1	8	16	....	3,075 00	15,634 00	18,709 00
Total	6,648	62	5	949	250	54	412	519	39	207	281	90	37	78	83	49,373 66	395,932 00	445,305 66

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	375	300	70	138	90	163	112	150	194	5	45
Parry Sound Superintendency	29	25	.....	.....	....	3	1	.....	5	....	.....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	39	26	8	22	11	15	9	15	14	1	3
Walpole Island Agency	62	55	3	73	3	36	3	30	30	1	2
Sarnia "	55	51	16	31	.. ...	29	21	25	33	1	19
Caradoc "	137	117	44	116	22	66	34	40	48	1	52
Moravian "	65	60	10	62	4	15	6	17	10	... .	4
Manitowaning "	173	105	.....	6	.....	27	8	22	9	3	51
Gore Bay "	57	47	.....	.....	1	12	1	14	7	1	44
Thessalon "	12	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	65	51	.....	10	3	6	.....	13	17	1	6
Port Arthur "	17	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	...	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	11	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10
Golden Lake "	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Tyendinaga "	133	105	45	75	34	79	46	65	51	1	52
Lake Simcoe "	13	12	3	2	1	3	3	4	3	.....	7
Cape Croker "	40	35	2	5	3	12	1	20	20	.....	2
Saugeen "	50	41	.....	.....	1	12	1	12	7	.....	55
Alnwick "	22	15	5	7	4	4	4	6	7	.....	2
Mud Lake "	17	12	3	4	4	1	2	2	4	1	1
Rice Lake "	14	14	3	3	1	2	3	3	5	.. ...	1
Rama "	20	18	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	.....	4
Christian Island "	75	50	6	6	8	3	1	6	4	1	6
Scugog "	7	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	2
Kenora "	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	26	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Savanne "	3	4	.. ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .
Total	1,532	1,200	219	462	191	491	258	450	480	17	368

QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		46	56	6	21	3	13	7	24	7	5	8
Caughnawaga	"	400	202	17	50	10	150	50	150	20	14	35
St. Regis	"	120	99	8	95	5	59	16	60	8	6	60
Viger	"	.....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis	"	5	3	. . .	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Maria	"	5	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Restigouche	"	36	32	.....	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	8
River Desert	"	26	25	1	.....	3	5	1	5	9	1	.....
Jeune Lorette	"	4	5	.....	1	1	.....	.. ...	1	...	....	.....
Becancour	"	2	3	. .	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Timiskaming	"	9	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	3	250
Bersimis	"	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Mingan	"	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Lake St. John	"	22	30	.....	1	3	4	1	7	9	10	1
Total		676	471	32	178	29	240	77	269	56	42	365

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
ONTARIO.								$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	3,502	296	69	200	146	121	235	189,945 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	400	12	1	16	12	1	1	2,165 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	195	26	6	24	15	12	38	8,097 00
Walpole Island Agency	600	53	5	49	8	38	57	8,300 00
Sarnia "	424	49	.....	41	9	10	53	9,400 00
Caradoc "	1,981	103	21	75	44	49	166	24,906 00
Moravian "	500	40	.....	28	5	7	45	8,200 00
Manitowaning "	1,540	110	9	122	119	11	18	11,500 00
Gore Bay "	2,223	36	2	46	70	12	33	12,090 25
Thessalon "	689	1	.....	6	32	.....	.....	1,063 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	1,484	26	8	91	13	6	7	4,270 00
Port Arthur "	161	8	.....	9	.....	.....	1	1,510 00
Sturgeon Falls "	.....	4	3	20	6	.....	.....	1,005 00
Golden Lake "	.....	3	1	4	3	2	1	250 00
Tyendinaga "	1,214	97	12	81	67	57	121	33,017 00
Lake Simcoe "	110	7	.....	8	6	2	4	1,200 00
Cape Croker "	500	35	2	25	15	15	16	8,220 00
Saugeen "	1,460	31	.....	44	34	28	37	4,580 00
Alnwick "	426	15	3	16	12	11	12	3,921 20
Mud Lake "	160	9	1	10	6	4	5	1,900 00
Rice Lake "	76	6	1	5	4	.....	6	1,850 00
Rama "	140	5	.....	71	8	1	10	1,350 00
Christian Island "	175	25	2	30	6	4	6	3,800 00
Scugog "	40	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	400 00
Kenora "	2,561	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820 25
Fort Frances "	580	3	.....	7	7	.....	.....	1,505 00
Savanne "	1,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564 10
Total	23,103	1,002	146	1,030	647	393	874	345,828 80

QUEBEC.									
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		354	17	46	47	31	12	47	10,265 80
Caughnawaga Agency		600	175	190	204	59	.....	90	17,685 00
St. Regis	"	300	72	28	60	22	6	76	10,000 00
Viger	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis	"	280	8	.....	8	3	2	9	1,350 00
Maria	"	120	5	7	.....	6	7	.....	1,150 00
Restigouche	"	197	10	11	38	5	3	12	4,800 00
River Desert	"	625	10	12	26	12	6	19	5,144 00
Jeune Lorette	"	155	4	5	9	6	1	3	600 00
Becancour	"	50	2	1	3	2	2	1	650 00
Timiskaming	"	.....	3	1	9	1	2	1	1,363 00
Bersimis	"	.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	2	91 00
*Mingan	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John	"	.....	18	25	28	28	20	8	4,497 00
Total		2,681	326	330	434	175	61	268	57,595 80

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	
ONTARIO.												
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	11	807	155	36	.....	158	695	809	149	144	42	8
Parry Sound Superintendency	35	30	.....	8	10	26	80	102	.....	30	.....	8
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	.....	79	1	4	.....	15	93	81	.....	.....	.....	1
Walpole Island "	78	147	.....	14	6	20	160	127	.....	15	13	.....
Sarnia "	.....	94	12	2	.....	.....	64	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc "	1	337	3	8	.....	58	209	316	6	9	2	.....
Moravian "	.....	150	30	5	.....	30	67	100	.....	.....	6	.....
Manitowaning "	10	196	.....	4	.....	64	59	104	.....	35	12	.....
Gore Bay "	14	92	15	4	6	22	66	29	2	21	12	.....
Thessalon "	20	45	12	2	.....	.....	31	45	.....	.....	10	.....
Sault Ste. Marie "	9	114	.....	19	27	60	112	135	.....	.....	9	.....
Port Arthur "	.....	27	.....	1	4	.....	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	18	29	7	6	.....	7	70	62	.....	.....	.....	6
Golden Lake "	.....	2	.....	2	.....	14	11	7	.....	2	2	.....
Tyendinaga "	5	278	23	27	.....	15	703	439	.....	.....	9	.....
Lake Simcoe "	.....	25	1	1	.....	11	16	25	.....	7	.....	.....
Cape Croker "	.....	100	25	2	.....	40	50	80	40	40	2	.....
Saugeen "	.....	96	10	.....	.....	.....	49	52	.....	.....	2	.....
Alnwick "	.....	21	2	1	.....	5	33	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake "	2	28	8	2	.....	10	45	40	.....	.....	1	.....
Rice Lake "	.....	25	7	1	.....	10	27	20	6	10	.....	.....
Rama "	.....	9	2	.....	.....	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island "	10	125	15	1	4	50	70	100	15	35	25	.....
Scugog "	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenora "	69	2	.....	3	27	1	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....

Fort Frances	"	31	53	. . .	3	6	7	26	32	.....	.....	.....
Savanne	"	.....	16	.....	6	2	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....
Total		313	2,935	328	162	92	628	2,798	2,833	218	348	162
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		5	87	14	14	.....	1	146	76	2	12	8
Caughnawaga	"	1	350	100	50	.....	25	400	200	25	50	25
St. Regis	"	6	200	50	20	.....	38	304	.....	.....	.....	29
Viger	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis	"	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	8	.....	.....	1
Maria	"	.....	3	1	.....	12	11	13	5	.....	.....	1
Restigouche	"	8	30	7	4	.....	10	41	92	10	15	6
River Desert	"	.....	29	3	5	.....	5	45	10	.....	20	3
Jeune Lorette	"	.....	5	.....	1	1	1	21	4	.....	.....	.....
Becancour	"	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	18	4	.....	3	1
Timiskaming	"	.....	16	1	.....	.....	1	15	11	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis	"	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	2
*Mingan	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John	"	15	23	5	7	4	26	66	40	.....	12	3
Total		38	760	182	102	17	118	1,110	452	37	112	79

No Return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Continued.*							General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con.*		Poultry.				Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
	Sows.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.				
							$ cts.			
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	607	1,698	610	151	713	15,041	205,198 25		4	3
Parry Sound Superintendency	38					605	9,900 00	21	18	36
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	16	41	32	14	15	763	10,635 50			
Walpole Island Agency	40	100	115	50	125	1,500	13,320 00	*	41	30
Sarnia "	28	4	16		18	1,261	7,556 00	2	28	4
Caradoc "	42	221	95	35	56	2,815	31,670 00		1	3
Moravian "	85	300	100	60	75	600	17,900 00		5	
Manitowaning "	80	458		5		1,690	14,050 00	78	25	31
Gore Bay "	56	240	6	5	6	472	13,130 75	27	19	
Thessalon "	31	72				728	6,872 00	44	42	63
Sault Ste. Marie "	49	139	108	294	130	1,344	13,560 00	40	33	110
Port Arthur "						510	4,695 00	45	47	284
Sturgeon Falls "	7						5,936 00	12	37	98
Golden Lake "	7	25			12		500 00	12	10	11
Tyendinaga "	97	209	187	117	227	3,611	59,086 85		20	1
Lake Simcoe "	5	12	15	16		260	3,100 00	4	18	3
Cape Croker "	45	250	25	10	30	400	20,940 00	12	25	4
Saugeen "	48	105	48	15	20	250	7,620 00	2	4	
Alnwick "	9	63	6	2	8	516	4,394 00		1	12
Mud Lake "	5	35	50	30	42	350	5,500 00		1	52
Rice Lake "	6	33	42	31	8	160	3,160 00			17
Rama "	5	45	10	30	75	150	1,700 00		5	70
Christian Island "	80	250	50	60		900	6,500 00	30	50	40
Scugog "	3		1			74	899 00		1	10
Kenora "							3,600 00		11	355

Fort Frances	"						14	4,845 00		26	273
Savanne	"							1,090 00	4		365
	Total.	1,389	4,300	1,516	925	1,560	34,014	477,358 35	333	472	1,875
	QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		54	51	16		3	567	12,720 00	4	22	8
Caughnawaga Agency		30	100	80	50	25	600	35,260 00		37	
St. Regis	"	73	125	200	68	95	900	29,000 00		65	
Viger	"										9
St. Francis	"	1	16				93	1,513 50		16	11
Maria	"	1	6				90	1,250 00			8
Restigouche	"	10	54				102	7,600 00		4	45
River Desert	"	12	20	12			250	3,516 00		3	47
Jeune Lorette	"		8	3			200	150 00			6
Becancour	"	3					31	975 00	1	1	1
Timiskaming	"	3					112	2,789 00			20
Bersimis	"						12	345 00	1		104
† Mingan	"										
Lake St. John	"	30	34				200	6,072 00			150
	Total.	217	414	311	118	123	3,157	101,190 50	6	148	409

* Three gasoline launches. † No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
Ontario.						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	15	130	...	280	3	910 00	37,000 00	1,883,788 25
Parry Sound Superintendency	57	50	121	330	.....	2,850 00	14,950 00	120,555 00
New Credit (Mississagas) Agency	6	12	1	222	.....	165 00	7,340 00	293,751 50
Walpole Island Agency	15	55	18	1,200	1	1,775 00	14,000 00	397,495 00
Sarnia "	21	35	6	205	1	1,376 00	14,400 00	477,282 00
Caradoc "	45	54	12	574	7	505 00	54,605 00	607,907 00
Moravian "	20	13	15	50	....	290 00	32,800 00	185,590 00
Manitowaning "	38	123	326	622	76	7,640 00	26,950 00	268,390 00
Gore Bay "	19	63	127	259	5	3,303 05	14,790 00	113,271 05
Thessalon "	9	86	236	822	72	3,667 00	7,384 00	107,782 00
Sault Ste. Marie "	73	167	148	1,030	104	5,860 00	17,600 00	126,056 00
Port Arthur "	131	231	650	650	216	14,039 00	6,190 00	166,207 00
Sturgeon Falls "	56	94	172	1,030	100	6,066 00	11,700 00	257,197 00
Golden Lake "	10	11	12	200	12	675 00	.....	9,744 00
Tyendinaga "	22	62	6	530	2	1,416 00	64,635 00	948,444 85
Lake Simcoe "	9	10	8	120	16	850 00	2,806 00	50,500 00
Cape Croker "	20	25	200	30	6	4,177 00	32,000 00	240,481 00
Saugeen "	40	81	23	110	22	1,075 00	5,300 00	121,905 00
Alnwick "	8	17	.....	537	13	1,036 00	6,720 00	103,147 20
Mud Lake "	10	27	....	2,100	16	1,500 00	10,000 00	71,650 00
Rice Lake "	6	11	....	850	.....	1,200 00	5,100 00	46,120 00
Rama "	20	16	.....	370	22	855 00	4,000 00	82,405 00
Christian Island "	60	30	60	500	40	1,700 00	6,000 00	280,000 00
Scugog "	2	7	1	300	6	290 00	1,048 00	50,971 00
Kenora "	59	221	319	5,481	184	12,320 60	13,437 00	167,181 85
Fort Frances "	48	135	338	2,559	63	5,998 00	5,060 00	252,363 00
Savanne "	51	249	417	4,210	241	12,853 00	16,350 25	135,940 85
Total	870	2,015	3,216	25,171	1,228	94,391 65	432,159 25	7,566,125 55

QUEBEC.								
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	7	28	9	197	4	602 00	3,717 00	108,008 80
Caughnawaga Agency	12	20	2	150	3	977 50	56,490 00	638,792 16
St. Regis "	16	22	22	500	.....	650 00	13,500 00	311,800 00
Viger "	.....	22	.....	326	.....	470 00	1,195 00	1,665 00
St. Francis "	3	33	.....	615	21	1,075 00	12,000 00	146,939 00
Maria "	2	15	.....	120	2	600 00	2,000 00	23,300 00
Restigouche "	23	7	.....	90	3	1,600 00	13,500 00	94,500 00
River Desert "	33	96	15	725	35	3,052 00	4,035 00	154,658 00
Jeune Lorette "	7	36	.....	250	8	300 00	9,000 00	77,200 00
Becancour "	4	2	.....	15	.....	80 00	150 00	5,630 00
Timiskaming "	20	11	35	395	22	1,125 00	3,670 00	34,538 75
Bersimis "	23	140	29	1,289	76	4,495 00	5,312 00	45,186 00
*Mingan "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John "	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,000 00	139,113 00
Total	325	672	262	11,872	374	36,096 50	132,569 00	1,781,330 71

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	1,160	17,010	2,374	98,464	312	7,688	376	8,698	630	7,930
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....	150	.....	400	.....	500
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	140	2,562	367	13,820	65	1,410	21	595	87	1,296
Walpole Island Agency	74	1,440	150	3,835	5	100	155	6,830	1	5
Sarnia "	220	2,215	367	9,924	46	985	41	2,802	17	348
Caradoc "	210	3,942	882	27,750	72	1,797	336	18,510	9	650
Moravian "	75	600	300	9,000	35	1,200	100	6,400	5	100
Manitowaning "	68	1,356	397	9,679	12	375	29¾	1,009	418	6,728
Gore Bay "	3¼	94	122	2,675	7	130	22	829	109	2,753
Thessalon "	.....	.....	49	1,002	.....	.....	32	846	20	443
Sault Ste. Marie "	2	28	104	1,880	7	80	10	130	17	285
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	18	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	.....	.....	20	340	.....	.....	7	150	5	200
Golden Lake "	2	25	11	230	.....	.....	2	40	5	75
Tyendinaga "	132	1,696	1,433	32,075	357	5,596	156	3,233	119	2,093
Lake Simcoe "	22	240	75	1,900	5	80	3	65	.....	.....
Cape Croker "	100	2,000	200	7,000	5	150	35	1,750	100	3,500
Saugeen "	18	180	120	1,040	.....	.....	25	875	30	200
Alnwick "	62	875	84	2,676	5	70	.....	13	61	1,077
Mud Lake "	30	480	140	2,800	.....	.....	5	68	25	340
Rice Lake "	95	1,900	53	1,560	.....	.....	5	82	100	1,900
Rama "	10	240	250	7,000	4	80	15	360	40	1,100
Christian Island "	40	650	150	3,500	.....	.....	80	1,200	60	1,000
Scugog "	8	100	40	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenora "	.....	.....	1½	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savanne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total	2,471¼	37,633	7,707½	240,495	937	19,891	1,455¾	54,885	1,858	32,523
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	30	304	257	3,475	20	213	56	671	.....	.....
Caughnawaga Agency	10	180	775	20,000	25	800	200	2,800	15	300
St. Regis "	129	1,900	550	10,560	25	500	275	7,900	52	800
Viger "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis "	.....	.....	53	447	.....	.....	5	104	.....	.....
Maria "	4	27	25	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche "	4	65	185	4,500	5	130	.....	.....	2	70
River Desert "	3	50	120	2,000	.....	.....	2	75	15	300
Jeune Lorette "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Becancour "	2	15	22	300	1	15	1	20	2	15
Timiskaming "	¾	10	10	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	54
Bersimis "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Mingan "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John "	60	500	350	4,600	34	260	.....	.....	42	390
Total	242¾	3,051	2,347	46,652	110	1,918	539	11,570	132	1,929

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.										
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	118	1,901	37	408	37	461	199	9,674	6	654
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	4,700	.....	115
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	20	270	.....	.....	1½	58	8	955	1½	129
Walpole Island Agency	.....	.....	20	400	18	364	85	3,200	.....	150
Sarnia "	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	148	28	2,191	.....	70
Caradoc "	.....	.....	22	295	44	1,092	137	14,280	7	740
Moravian "	10	200	30	360	40	600	30	1,800	.....	.....
Manitowaning "	.....	.....	.....	.....	7¼	350	368	21,252	1¾	136
Gore Bay "	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	184	93¼	6,510	1¾	101
Thessalon "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	7,385	1¾	100
Sault Ste. Marie "	.....	.....	1½	25	1	18	184	7,550	3½	170
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	15,200	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	10	1,450	1	40
Golden Lake "	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	10	7	200	.....	.....
Tyendinaga "	37	270	27	478	27	334	267	5,114	6	346
Lake Simcoe "	.....	.....	14	154	1¾	30	8	100	.....	.....
Cape Croker "	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100	50	5,000	3	150
Saugeen "	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	75	30	1,500	.....	.....
Alnwick "	21	360	15	120	.....	4	15¾	1,584	.....	13
Mud Lake "	.....	.....	6	110	.....	.....	50	3,240	3	360
Rice Lake "	.....	.....	10	160	2	28	30	1,800	2	330
Rama "	.....	.....	2	40	2	25	50	5,600	3	150
Christian Island "	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	75	140	5,000	.....	.....
Scugog "	3	25	8	70	¾	13	2¼	188	.....	.....
Kenora "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36½	4,219	¾	91
Fort Frances "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3,470	.....	.....
Savanne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	5,310	1½	77

Total	209	3,026	192½	2,620	211¼	4,159	2,049¾	138,472	42¼	3,922
QUEBEC.										
Lake of Two Mountains Agency			45	459	13	229	51	4,500		
Caughnawaga Agency			90	2,700	35	490	400	31,000		
St. Regis "	10	150	42	850	14	400	350	10,000	8	350
Viger "										
St. Francis "			12½	44	3	13½	18	1,120	¼	3
Maria "							5	450		
Restigouche "			15	150			48	5,000		
River Desert "			12	375	1½	50	30	2,600	1	75
Jeune Lorette "					½	6			¼	12
Becancour "			1	10	½	1½	4	290		
Timiskaming "							6	1,100		
Bersimis "									10	400
*Mingan "										
Lake St. John "			60	1,100	2	30	300	6,000	½	30
Total	10	150	277½	5,688	69½	1,220	1,212	62,060	20	870

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
Ontario.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	5	835	14	2,171	7,691	.....	3,041	.....	.....	173	.....
Parry Sound Superintendency	.....	430	.....	180	295	155	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1	83	2	161	529	.....	404	5	9	7	.....
Walpole Island Agency	.....	300	.....	.....	235	575	460	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia "	.....	48	¼	42	393	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc "	2¼	330	8	1,280	1,525	.....	847	5	.....	.....	4
Moravian "	.....	.....	5	1,250	600	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning "	12	4,873	2	130	1,885	122	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay "	1¼	105	4¾	416	307½	14½	152⅕	27	13	23	17
Thessalon "	3	700	.....	.....	76	47	19½	10	.....	10	10
Sault Ste. Marie "	7	618	5	125	398	310	20	3	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur "	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	47	.....	154	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls "	5	300	2	60	56	140	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake "	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga "	1½	158	27	457	2,660	565	742	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Simcoe "	3	900	1	55	72	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Croker "	5	1,500	.....	.....	400	50	100	5	10	15	.....
Saugeen "	5	1,000	5	700	175	4	70	35	.....	12	1
Alnwick "	5	1,440	.....	25	86	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mud Lake "	8	1,760	6	500	65	.....	.....	5	1	1	5
Rice Lake "	7	1,250	4	460	65	.....	25	.....	1	2	14
Rama "	2	400	1	60	200	11	25	3	2	2	4
Christian Island "	15	1,000	.....	.....	300	100	.....	50	.....	50	50
Scugog "	½	100	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenora "	3¾	381	4¾	238	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances "	.....	.....	5	395	68	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Savanne	"	3¼	271	4¾	250	.....	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		95½	18,782	101½	8,955	18,160½	2,756½	6,882	370	36	295	105
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency		3	112	.....	.....	143	23	168	3	5	.....	.....
Caughnawaga Agency		.....	.....	.....	.....	3,250	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	"	10	850	9	1,000	1,500	450	700	25	25	25	50
Viger	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis	"	.....	.....	¼	12	64½	.....	.....	37	1	1	.....
Maria	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....
Restigouche	"	2	120	.....	.....	275	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Desert	"	8	2,500	5	400	100	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jeune Lorette	"	.....	.....	1½	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Becancour	"	½	25	¾	15	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timiskaming	"	¼	34	¼	8	28	29	8	.....	.....	4	.....
Bersimis	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Mingan	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John	"	4	75	.....	.....	140	.....	80	3	3	3	3
Total		27¾	3,716	16¾	1,495	5,561½	827	1,421	69	34	33	53

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
ONTARIO.											
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations			5	2		9	3	2	4		1
Parry Sound Superintendency											
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency						1	1				
Walpole Island Agency			1				1				
Sarnia "			2								
Caradoc "	1		40			1	6		2		
Moravian "			1	1							1
Manitowaning "											
Gore Bay "			1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1
Thessalon "											
Sault Ste. Marie "			3	4	4	2					
Port Arthur "			41	15							
Sturgeon Falls "			1	2							
Golden Lake "											1
Tyendinaga "	1					1	1				
Lake Simcoe "											
Cape Croker "			2			1					
Saugeen "			8			2	2	1			
Alnwick "											
Mud Lake "		1									
Rice Lake "											
Rama "											
Christian Island "											
Scugog "											
Kenora "				11							
Fort Frances "											
Savanne "				5							1
Total	2	1	105	42	5	18	15	3	7	1	5

QUEBEC.													
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.				2									1
Caughnawaga	"			18	1			6					
St. Regis	"			3			2	3		3			
Viger	"												
St. Francis	"			1									
Maria	"												
Restigouche	"												
River Desert	"				2				1				
Jeune Lorette	"			4									
Bécancour	"												
Timiskaming	"			1									
Bersimis	"												
*Mingan	"												
Lake St. John	"												
Total.				29	3		2	9	1	3			1

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Ontario.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	1	2	1	865 00	9,700 00	10,565 00
Parry Sound Superintendency				370 00		370 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency				35 00	180 00	215 00
Walpole Island Agency					400 00	400 00
Sarnia "				305 00	160 00	465 00
Caradoc "	2	1		325 00	21,350 00	21,675 00
Moravian "			2		400 00	400 00
Manitowaning "						
Gore Bay "	1	2		235 00	386 00	621 00
Thessalon "				100 00	400 00	500 00
Sault Ste. Marie "				35 00	650 00	685 00
Port Arthur "				3,680 00	22,455 00	26,135 00
Sturgeon Falls "				130 00	400 00	530 00
Golden Lake "					25 00	25 00
Tyendinaga "					1,600 00	1,600 00
Lake Simcoe "						
Cape Croker "				575 00	700 00	1,275 00
Saugeen "				600 00	2,000 00	2,600 00
Alnwick "						
Mud Lake "				30 00	3,500 00	3,530 00
Rice Lake "				16 00		16 00
Rama "				50 00		50 00
Christian Island "				1,000 00		1,000 00
Scugog "						
Kenora "					520 00	520 00
Fort Frances "						
Savanne "					400 00	400 00
Total	4	5	3	8,351 00	65,226 00	73,577 00

QUEBEC.						
Lake of Two Mountains Agency				70 00	650 00	720 00
Caughnawaga Agency					4,825 00	4,825 00
St. Regis	"			500 00	4,000 00	4,500 00
Viger	"					
St. Francis	"			240 00	300 00	540 00
Maria	"			10 00	60 00	70 00
Restigouche	"					
River Desert	"				640 00	640 00
Jeune Lorette	"				2,400 00	2,400 00
Becancour	"					
Timiskaming	"			60 00	325 00	385 00
Bersimis	"					
*Mingan	"					
Lake St. John	"			120 00		120 00
Total				1,000 00	13,200 00	14,200 00

* No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, also of that used for Food.	Wages earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
Ontario.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—Six Nations	151,859 15		119,268 00	3,274 25				274,401 40
Parry Sound Superintendency	6,950 00		13,300 00		3,300 00	3,150 00	3,950 00	30,450 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	15,035 52	850 00	7,310 00	1,821 50	15 00	195 00	2,000 00	27,227 02
Walpole Island "	9,250 00	3,000 00	19,000 00		1,300 00	1,300 00	12,000 00	45,859 00
Sarnia "	11,978 52		12,723 00	2,028 00	2,248 00	240 00	1,860 28	31,077 80
Caradoc "	39,870 00	2,550 00	37,100 00	2,950 60	380 00	410 00	92,400 00	175,660 60
Moravian "	8,550 00	800 00	3,175 00	25 00	200 00	375 00	1,800 00	14,925 00
Manitowaning "	38,230 00		5,500 00	4,331 00	4,415 00	5,250 00	22,300 00	80,026 00
Gore Bay "	13,653 25	4,695 75	42,865 75		354 00	833 00	10,825 00	73,226 75
Thessalon "	6,886 50	175 00	33,426 00		1,668 00	503 00	1,571 00	44,229 50
Sault Ste. Marie "	10,880 00		26,000 00		1,480 00	5,920 00	4,200 00	48,480 00
Port Arthur "	8,810 00		15,290 00		9,020 00	17,800 00	200 00	51,120 00
Sturgeon Falls "	1,750 00		11,300 00			3,000 00	3,700 00	19,750 00
Golden Lake "	350 00		3,500 00		150 00	350 00	400 00	4,750 00
Tyendinaga "	42,926 90	12,000 00	61,089 00	4,903 00	400 00	300 00	14,250 00	135,868 90
Lake Simcoe "	1,964 40	175 00	1,700 00	211 00	775 00	140 00	1,985 00	6,950 40
Cape Croker "	16,337 50	1,500 00	3,500 00		4,000 00	200 00	10,000 00	35,537 50
Saugeen "	4,134 00	520 00	18,000 00	8,000 00	500 00	125 00	10,000 00	41,279 00
Alnwick "	5,516 25	60 00	9,117 00	1,451 01	360 00	150 60	1,525 00	18,179 26
Mud Lake "	4,000 00	600 00	2,000 00	50 00	800 00	2,000 00	500 00	9,950 00
Rice Lake "	3,000 00	500 00	900 00	126 00	250 00	1,600 00	300 00	6,576 00
Rama "	7,000 00	350 00	5,000 00		400 00	400 00	3,500 00	16,650 00
Christian Island "	11,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00		3,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	30,000 00
Scugog "	595 00	75 00	200 00	156 25	20 00	114 00	750 00	1,910 25
Kenora "	2,743 35	5,322 00	19,435 00		10,017 00	20,504 00	10,168 00	68,189 35
Fort Frances "	3,695 00	240 00	23,700 00		15,500 00	16,600 00	4,550 00	64,285 00
Savanne "	2,985 50	13,585 00	16,893 75		10,902 20	21,235 05	4,439 70	70,041 20
Total	429,750 84	47,997 75	518,292 50	29,327 61	71,454 20	103,694 05	226,173 98	1,426,690 93

QUEBEC.								
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	6,300 25	1,764 00	14,205 00	1,129 00	170 00	582 00	3,482 00	27,632 25
Caughnawaga "	47,646 00	.....	276,185 75	3,437 50	250 50	.....	11,150 00	338,669 25
St. Regis "	83,000 00	40,000 00	145,000 00	133 95	1,000 00	800 00	16,000 00	285,933 95
Viger "	.....	.....	2,815 00	125 12	48 00	1,440 00	2,725 00	7,153 12
St. Francis "	1,552 75	.....	3,412 00	.....	.....	600 00	20,475 00	26,039 75
Maria "	1,600 00	200 00	2,800 00	.....	350 00	750 00	1,550 00	7,250 00
Restigouche "	11,750 00	1,000 00	22,000 00	.....	310 00	80 00	8,500 00	43,640 00
River Desert "	5,280 00	912 00	15,360 00	533 55	60 00	6,700 00	7,000 00	35,845 55
Jeune Lorette "	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....	24 00	1,200 00	25,000 00	38,224 00
Becancour "	600 00	30 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	370 00	2,200 00
Timiskaming "	1,546 00	.....	8,371 00	50 00	245 00	1,300 00	39 00	11,551 00
Bersimis "	375 00	.....	1,550 00	.....	1,020 00	51,500 00	450 00	54,895 00
*Mingan "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lake St. John "	7,000 00	250 00	3,500 00	.....	300 00	25,000 00	700 00	36,750 00
Total	166,650 00	44,156 00	508,398 75	5,409 12	3,777 00	89,952 00	97,441 00	915,783 87

*No return received.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						Public Buildings, Property of the Band.										
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
New Brunswick.	Acres.	Acres.															
Richibucto Superintendency	1,370	980	173	142	253	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	2	....	4	....	7,750 00
Fredericton "	188	489	26	54	91	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	4	....	7,200 00
Total	1,558	1,469	199	196	344	....	....	....	....	....	7	4	5	....	8	....	14,950 00
Prince Edward Island.																	
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	210	383	31	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	2	....	5,800 00
Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County	222	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shelburne "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Digby "	200	48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	800 00
Yarmouth "	3	¼	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
King's "	8	1	....	25	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queen's "	200	200	20	30	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halifax "	14	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hants "	300	98	9	30	11	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2,000 00
Colchester "	20	15	....	40	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	285 00
Cumberland "	225	25	14	25	20	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	150 00
Pictou "	65	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4,500 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	185	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond County	135	180	80	50	....	20	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....
Inverness "	415	665	16	20	36	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1,000 00
Victoria "	200	60	....	5	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	850 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	16	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2,400 00

Lunenburg County	300	450	30	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) Ceunty	700	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	
Total	3,223	2,702¼	169	241	188	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	10	2	4	1	13,185 00	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Cowichan Agency	5,400	3,202	24	104	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	10,245 00	
West Coast "	336	56	.....	2,133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kwawkewlth "	302½	13¼	.....	730	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2,650 00	
Lower Fraser "	3,498	3,713	527	656	587	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	5	1	.....	.....	.....	38,100 00	
Williams Lake "	59,550½	1,852	665	329	229	134	1	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,200 00	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	241,643	17,046	893	537	53	816	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,630 00	
Kootenay Agency	38,436	1,560	134	152	60	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	
Northwest Coast Agency	534½	196	.....	1,103	986	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	5	12	.....	15	.....	53,550 00	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	20,492	592	.....	1,742	317	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6,200 00	
Cassiar Agency	325	.....	.....	70	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	370,517½	28,230¼	2,243	7,556	2,827	1,506	3	.....	1	.....	120	13	25	.....	17	.....	197,575 00	
MANITOBA.																		
Clandeboye Agency	12,540	463	227	236	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	9	.....	.....	2	38,500 00	
Portage la Prairie Agency	21,862	981	37	125	95	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	7	.....	2,800 00	
Manitowapah "	39,709	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	11	.....	10	1	7,725 00	
Norway House "	13,132	2,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	23,250 00	
The Pas "	6,912	44	.....	433	41	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	2,725 00	
Birtle "	38,705	2,260	39	66	26	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	1	.....	2,420 66	
Oak River Sioux "	8,876½	3,147½	66	49	28	26	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2,870 00	
Total	141,736½	10,074½	369	909	410	135	.....	1	.....	6	29	2	42	3	25	3	80,290 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.												Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.			
													$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick.															
Richibucto Superintendency	930	183	.....	35	50	59	....	52	20	.....	49	1	2,075 00	21,325 00	23,400 00
Fredericton "	369	118	33	29	18	30	7	19	30	.....	10	9	1,850 00	20,850 00	22,700 00
Total..	1,299	301	33	64	68	89	7	71	50	..	59	10	3,925 00	42,175 00	46,100 00
Prince Edward Island.															
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	283	50	....	....	26	23	....	23	12	4	41	6	1,640 00	6,000 00	7,640 00
Nova Scotia.															
Annapolis County	35	14	.....	4	2	.....	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	65 00	1,000 00	1,065 00
Shelburne "	9	7	1	1	2	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	450 00	1,100 00	1,550 00
Digby "	.....	27	.....	5	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450 00	1,450 00
Yarmouth "	.....	...	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 00	65 00
King's "	60	12	.....	3	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	1,000 00	1,100 00
Queen's "	200	16	.....	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	3	....	.....	75 00	1,200 00	1,275 00
Halifax "	.....	17	.....	28	.....	2	1	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Hants "	80	15	1	2	7	1	....	7	3	.....	.. ...	.....	500 00	6,000 00	6,500 00
Colchester "	15	21	....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	10 00	1,050 00	1,060 00
Cumberland "	12	22	.....	7	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	25 00	800 00	825 00
Pictou "	50	30	....	6	11	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	2,000 00	2,050 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	42	.. .	8	15	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	3,600 00	3,700 00
Richmond County	165	17	.....	5	8	8	....	8	.....	...	.....	1	1,750 00	1,850 00	3,600 00
Inverness "	667	21	1	13	11	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	700 00	3,660 00	4,360 00
Victoria "	180	16	....	4	8	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	3,200 00	3,700 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	2¾	13	.....	9	1	1	1	...	...	.....	....	...	25 00	850 00	875 00
Lunenburg County	490	15	.....	...	10	.....	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	200 00	4,106 60	4,306 00

Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County.	500	17	4	6	13								500 00	12,000 00	12,500 00
Total..	2,665¾	322	8	103	104	20	2	20	17		1	4	5,050 00	46,131 00	51,181 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
Cowichan Agency	5,439	577	10	22	213	4		68					105,350 00	84,500 00	189,850 00
West Coast "	55	396		294	1	2			10				1,600 00	93,150 00	94,750 00
Kwawkewlth "	19	87	1	171					1	1			190 00	28,815 00	29,005 00
Lower Fraser "	4,823	762	62	301	299	274	1	269	92	8	51	1	15,007 00	150,596 00	165,603 00
Williams Lake Agency	25,376	6	474			187			33		20		6,850 00	48,950 00	55,800 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	95,695	143	836	12	24	599	2	105	81	91	298	4	191,390 00	256,650 00	448,040 00
Kootenay Agency	1,560	31	139	86	27	21		21			22		9,300 00	12,135 00	21,435 00
Northwest Coast Agency	47	793	71	5	22	2	5	2		29	168			232,800 00	232,800 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	868	330	407	240		63		58		5	117		11,170 00	108,300 00	119,470 00
Cassiar Agency			26											10,000 00	10,000 00
Total..	133,882	3,125	2,026	1,131	586	1,152	8	523	217	144	676	5	340,857 00	1,025,896 00	1,366,753 00
MANITOBA.															
Clandeboye Agency	292	3	356			27		201		66	10	8	3,604 00	62,650 00	66,254 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	3,385		59	21		38		34		12	12	3	3,250 00	4,300 00	7,550 00
Manitowapah "	256		282	32		136		205		110	8	47	353 00	17,650 00	18,003 00
Norway House "	356		402			4		148		23			1,403 00	28,425 00	29,828 00
The Pas "	87	2	190			9		36		7			485 00	17,900 00	18,385 00
Birtle "	9,705	9	62	29		82	1	74	4	44	3	4	1,130 00	15,760 00	16,890 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	3,675	29	25	29		43	15	29	2	41	23		1,060 00	11,325 00	12,385 00
Total..	17,756	43	1,376	111		339	16	727	6	303	56	62	11,285 00	158,010 00	169,295 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Treshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency	24	22	.....	7	3	7	.....	5	.	.....	19
Fredericton	33	35	.....	18	8	1	.....	9	5	. . .	.....
Total	57	57	.....	25	11	8	.....	14	5	. ...	19
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	11	.....	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	6
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	2	2	...	.....	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
King's "	2	1	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queen's "	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax "	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Hants "	4	4	.....	5	..	3	...	3	.....	.....	10
Colchester "	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	3	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	4
Richmond County	5	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Inverness "	10	5	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Victoria "	3	3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	...	....	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg County	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....

Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	10	10	.....	....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Total	48	38	.....	9	2	12	.....	5	.....	1	41
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	158	104	.....	3	3	44	17	29	7	15	.....
West Coast "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth "	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Fraser "	108	89	1	4	....	25	3	6	....	3	.....
Williams Lake Agency	180	71	.....	3	83	46	5	28	17	1	.....
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	502	370	3	9	279	121	20	100	26	4	....
Kootenay Agency	104	27	.....	.....	.....	34	4	24	2	1	.....
Northwest Coast Agency	5	4	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	....	18
Cassiar Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,063	669	4	19	365	272	49	188	52	24	199
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	75	47	... ..	.....	1	62	5	43	2	....	12
Portage la Prairie Agency	45	20	6	.....	.....	22	4	19	3	.. ..	4
Manitowapah Agency	23	18	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	33	.....	.....	8
Norway House "	49	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas Agency	14	20	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Birtle "	78	50	19	4	1	45	19	38	6	....	.....
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	88	60	27	8	.....	30	37	24	4	2	3
Total	372	243	52	12	2	204	65	161	15	2	29

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.							
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
New Brunswick.								
Richibucto Superintendency	1,950	15	.....	67	17	28	19	4,025 00
Fredericton "	202	33	.....	29	33	2	9	3,552 00
Total	2,152	48	.....	96	50	30	28	7,577 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	112	4	3	9	2	.....	.....	840 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	75 00
Shelburne "	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00
Digby "	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60 00
Queen's "	8	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	160 00
Halifax "	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	255 00
Hants "	50	2	.....	6	6	.....	3	1,900 00
Colchester "	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
Cumberland "	40	2	.....	2	1	1	1	200 00
Pictou "	2	7	2	7	.....	.....	.....	400 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	3	3	4	2	.....	.....	150 00
Richmond County	180	4	4	11	4	.....	.....	500 00
Inverness "	150	4	9	9	3	.....	.....	450 00
Victoria "	125	2	3	4	2	1	2	600 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	80 00
Lunenburg County	15	5	2	1	2	.....	.....	278 00

Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	....	10	12	5	....	.....	.....	1,855 00
Total	650	49	40	55	22	2	6	7,021 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Cowichan Agency	4,064	181	2	13	8	37	155	35,115 00
West Coast "	1,130	3	....	....	....	1	13	1,810 00
Kwawkewlth "	525	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,085 00
Lower Fraser "	2,110	104	6	9	4	.....	6	16,223 00
Williams Lake Agency	658	110	.....	153	11	34	18	25,438 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,899	218	3	320	72	57	83	56,991 50
Kootenay Agency	244	55	.....	61	6	12	9	13,740 00
Northwest Coast Agency	3,730	5	.....	17	....	.....	.....	9,510 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	9,750	2	.....	16	....	.....	.....	4,650 00
Cassiar Agency	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	24,110	678	11	589	101	141	284	165,563 25
MANITOBA.								
Clandeboye Agency	17	75	4	91	13	15	17	16,000 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	250	42	10	32	33	.....	55	5,150 00
Manitowapah Agency	735	67	3	82	75	3	94	7,500 00
Norway House "	1,164	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1,857 00
The Pas "	355	3	2	2	2	....	.....	1,150 00
Birtle "	1,525	77	3	68	56	21	47	13,006 00
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	495	68	3	51	35	49	47	15,680 00
Total	4,541	332	25	326	214	88	260	60,343 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch	Young Stock	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	
New Brunswick.												
Richibucto Superintendency	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	70	34	....	.....	.....	.....	
Fredericton	5	25	3	.....	.....	8	17	33	.....	.....	.....	
Total	5	55	3	.....	.....	78	51	33	.....	.....	.....	
Prince Edward Island.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	11	.....	1	.....	2	10	12	.....	.....	.....	
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	..	.....	
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Digby "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
King's "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
Queen's "	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	4	5	5	12	.....	
Halifax "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	
Hants "	.....	6	.....	.....	2	2	7	10	.....	.....	.....	
Colchester "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Cumberland "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	
Pictou "	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	3	.....	.....	4	4	6	4	.....	.....	.....	
Richmond County	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	
Inverness "	.....	11	1	2	.....	4	20	15	.....	.....	.....	
Victoria "	.....	6	.....	2	.....	4	14	15	2	6	.....	
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lunenburg "	.....	3	1	1	6	8	14	10	20	25	.....	

Cape Breton (Eskasoni) "	..	12	.....	10	....	20	30	28	25	50	....
Total	4	53	2	15	19	46	110	105	52	93	. . .
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency	127	207	83	6	16	44	364	281	380	1,205	.....
West Coast "	.....	15	4	16	.....	.....	61	50	....	8	.....
Kwawkewlth Agency	.. ...	1	.....	1	....	.....	4	4	....	.....	.....
Lower Fraser "	82	548	53	45	72	92	697	463	370	242	48
Williams Lake "	39	896	345	23	.....	235	352	193	.....	2	8
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	164	5,964	1,853	72	.....	344	1,453	2,239	30	37	51
Kootenay "	53	1,480	170	32	.....	51	740	735	..	.. .	.....
Northwest Coast "	32	42	..	18	.....	46	71	53	10	10	.. ..
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	90	534	39	28	....	38	325	136	.....	. ..	....
Cassiar Agency	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	. ..	.....
Total	587	9,695	2,547	241	88	850	4,067	4,154	790	1,504	107
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency	6	202	26	10	115	175	250	215	.	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency	....	153	.....	5	22	16	51	67	.....	. .	1
Manitowapah "	....	388	....	16	37	67	653	1,115	.....	57	.... .
Norway House "	1	29	....	18	23	59	146	141	.. . .	..	.....
The Pas "	5	39	.....	5	19	14	69	107	....	.....	. ....
Birtle "	2	293	.....	8	17	116	208	280	.....	...	.....
Oak River (Sioux) "	1	345	19	3	....	42	69	81	....	.....	. ..
Total	15	1,449	45	65	233	489	1,446	2,006	.....	57	1

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry—*Continued.*						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
							$ cts.			
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency		28					3,355 00	45	42	20
Fredericton "	7	67		35		670	3,725 00	2	5	127
Total	7	95		35		676	7,080 00	47	47	147
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency		6				127	1,552 00	11	34	
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County		2	4			10	140 00			5
Shelburne "							40 00	1	2	
Digby "						10	42 00			10
Yarmouth "										
King's "		4				100	300 25			2
Queen's "		6					370 00		4	6
Halifax "						100	350 00	4	4	
Hants "	2	1				100	870 00	2	3	3
Colchester "							35 00			
Cumberland "		2		3		40	150 00		2	1
Pictou "						68	508 00	6	9	
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties						60	400 00	2	3	1
Richmond County						16	460 00	4	7	
Inverness "		4				60	1,030 00		15	
Victoria "						85	850 00		8	
Cape Breton (Sydney) County						50	100 00			
Lunenburg County		7	12	16	14	25	850 00		4	6

Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County						100	2,675 75	5	8	
Total	2	26	16	19	14	824	9,171 00	24	69	34
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency	5	20	10	630	690	5,470	43,250 00	164	1	449
West Coast "				6	8	570	4,755 00	117	7	1,300
Kwawkewlth "				14	14	702	682 00	56	35	347
Lower Fraser Agency	252	1,947		20	949	3,017	62,809 00	113	158	486
Williams Lake "	29	101			6	2,500	57,221 00		21	93
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	384	1,096		36	15	2,988	332,551 50	4	48	145
Kootenay "						580	90,749 00			55
Northwest Coast "					20	2,450	13,600 00	328	212	1,239
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency							55,960 00		1	393
Cassiar Agency							800 00		3	2
Total	670	3,164	10	706	1,702	18,277	662,377 50	781	486	4,509
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency	10	60				715	34,190 00	10	230	25
Portage la Prairie Agency	2	25					7,300 00		10	5
Manitowapah "	12	51				150	43,550 00	38	125	152
Norway House "							14,130 00	13	359	276
The Pas "							5,950 00		14	374
Birtle "	1	10				301	36,600 00		2	
Oak River (Sioux) "	5	11	4	14	23	465	21,280 00			10
Total	30	157	4	14	23	1,631	163,000 00	61	740	842

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	Value of	
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
New Brunswick.								
Richibucto Superintendency	12	182	260	71	6	5,075 00	16,000 00	104,980 00
Fredericton "	72	57	2	490	45	3,830 00	8,125 00	84,721 00
Total	84	239	262	561	51	8,905 00	24,125 00	189,701 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	16	35	16	.....	620 00	2,950 00	6,370 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	4	9	5	14	2	100 00	150 00	2,130 00
Shelburne "	1	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,075 00
Digby "	9	6	.....	20	3	300 00	300 00	4,487 00
Yarmouth "	.....	1	.....	12	.....	15 00	25 00	105 00
King's "	5	30	.....	100	.....	295 00	500 00	2,385 25
Queen's "	6	5	10	12	6	275 00	140 00	3,820 00
Halifax "	16	14	8	8	.....	585 00	.....	2,390 00
Hants "	10	9	.....	100	.....	700 00	2,000 00	27,780 00
Colchester "	4	12	.....	15	.....	65 00	225 00	2,623 00
Cumberland "	12	20	.....	30	.....	150 00	450 00	3,575 00
Pictou "	4	22	8	16	.....	420 00	760 00	10,605 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	30	2	6	.....	150 00	1,500 00	9,910 00
Richmond County	.....	12	.....	38	.....	340 00	280 00	8,380 00
Inverness "	3	16	8	80	.....	260 00	850 00	13,595 00
Victoria "	.....	18	.....	150	.....	450 00	500 00	16,040 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	55 00	350 00	6,620 00
Lunenburg County	6	5	.....	18	4	250 00	125 00	10,459 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	.....	10	10	75	.....	.....	440 00	24,970 00

Total	80	234	53	769	17	4,560 00	8,895 00	151,949 25
British Columbia.								
Cowichan Agency	349	321	55	24	169	26,640 00	33,150 00	1,066,885 00
West Coast "	129	419	44	810	351	41,215 00	31,260 00	198,458 00
Kwawkewlth "	268	188	160	2,596	81	20,120 00	51,200 00	154,708 50
Lower Fraser "	428	454	177	1,183	408	45,415 00	62,470 00	1,211,895 00
Williams Lake Agency	414	130	156	1,235	241	12,731 00	14,064 00	497,269 25
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,050 00	2,971,082 92
Kootenay Agency	185	27	.....	131	146	4,947 00	4,050 00	294,057 00
Northwest Coast Agency	1,095	349	357	11,980	132	124,930 00	114,200 00	729,353 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	711	407	97	6,500	66	52,300 00	23,800 00	334,796 00
Cassiar Agency	120	30	2	1,600	20	4,690 00	1,300 00	17,215 00
Total	4,377	2,597	1,518	27,580	2,634	353,989 00	381,544 00	7,475,719 67
Manitoba.								
Clandeboye Agency	33	94	320	1,001	240	13,145 00	17,318 00	660,257 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	29	57	32	1,075	92	1,400 00	2,000 00	208,683 00
Manitowapah "	83	299	664	5,145	274	10,925 00	8,700 00	231,058 00
Norway House "	41	371	1,702	3,252	361	24,755 00	19,175 00	233,275 00
The Pas "	80	325	375	372	221	15,895 00	7,415 00	96,430 00
Birtle "	35	60	2	1,175	100	1,992 00	4,320 00	448,821 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	40	57	.....	1,470	72	3,056 00	4,950 00	223,520 00
Total	341	1,263	3,095	13,490	1,360	71,168 00	63,878 00	2,102,044 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	11	105	177	1,795						
Fredericton "	5	108	31½	745			1	30	5	100
Total	16	213	208½	2,540			1	30	5	100
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	6	62	34	564			¼	8	¼	3
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County										
Shelburne "										
Digby "										
Yarmouth "										
King's "			4	100						
Queen's "			1½	40	½	17				
Halifax "			4	75						
Hants "			15	150						
Colchester "			3	40						
Cumberland "			1	15						
Pictou "	1½	5	8	102						
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			4	80						
Richmond County			5	220						
Inverness "			4	50			1	20		

Victoria "	.....	.....	2½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg County	1	25	5	100	½	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	.....	.....	15	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2½	30	72	1,197	1	37	1	20	.....	.....
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency	17	620	295	14,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	260
West Coast "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Fraser "	81	3,220	448	28,320	.....	.....	21¼	1,260	180	6,670
Williams Lake "	122	1,717	109	2,395	2	30	.....	.....	13	190
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	2,823	44,497	3,773	56,200	15	270	35	483	152	3,110
Kootenay Agency	70	1,050	1,090	19,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Coast Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cassiar Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,113	51,104	5,715	120,620	17	300	56¼	1,743	354	10,230
Manitoba.										
Clandeboye Agency	105	1,190	140	5,400	10	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie Agency	654	11,541	199	5,932	19	327	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowapah "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birtle "	955	15,564	693	25,423	14	207	9¾	215	.....	.....
Oak River (Sioux) "	2,377	32,517	418	10,564	9	308	18	454	.....	.....
Total	4,091	60,812	1,450	47,319	52	954	27¾	669	.....	.....

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
New Brunswick.										
Richibucto Superintendency	.....	.....	4	55	.....	.....	180	6,700	.....	.....
Fredericton "	.....	.....	29	800	4½	90	25¼	1,590	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	33	855	4½	90	205¼	8,290	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.										
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	950	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.										
Annapolis County	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	2	2	200	.....	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	25	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	.....	.....	1	20	1	40	5	600	.....	.....
Queen's "	.....	.....	½	12	.....	.....	2	150	.....	.....
Halifax "	.....	.....	.....	.....	5¼	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	100	.....	.....
Colchester "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	150	.....	.....
Cumberland "	.....	.....	½	10	.....	.....	4	400	.....	.....
Pictou "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	95	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	110	.....	.....
Richmond County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	700	.....	.....
Inverness "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,100	.....	.....
Victoria "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	560	.....	.....

Cape Breton (Sydney) County							½	10		
Lunenburg County	1	20	1	25	½	12	5	600		
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County							60	3,000		
Total	1	20	3	67	7	54	165½	7,800		
British Columbia.										
Cowichan Agency							80	4,480		
West Coast Agency							2¼	305		30
Kwawkewlth Agency							9	970	¾	380
Lower Fraser Agency					22¼	646	267	45,797	15½	2,103
Williams Lake Agency					4½	95	109	5,330	13½	680
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency					125	2,163	335	37,525	52½	5,625
Kootenay Agency							70	10,200		
Northwest Coast Agency							115	14,700		
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency							398	77,000		
Cassiar Agency										
Total					151¾	2,904	1,385¼	196,307	85¼	8,818
Manitobia.										
Clandeboye Agency					2	28	27	2,660	4½	50
Portage la Prairie Agency							8½	810		
Manitowapah "							29	3,992		
Norway House "							111	6,365	1	10
The Pas "							44	3,410		
Birtle "							32½	2,160		
Oak River (Sioux) "							25	2,526		
Total					2	28	277	21,923	5½	60

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Concluded.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
New Brunswick.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Richibucto Superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	8	50	11	.....	.....	.....
Fredericton "	1½	200	4½	140	85	9	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1½	200	4½	140	172	17	73	11	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintency	1½	280	.....	.....	25	24	.....	3	6	6	6
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelburne "	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby "	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Queen's "	½	100	1	20	18	10	2	1	½	1	2½
Halifax "	2	.....	2	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants "	¼	50	.....	.....	70	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester "	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland "	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou "	1	75	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Richmond County	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	.....	5	5	5	5
Inverness "	3	56	.....	.....	135	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Victoria "	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	120	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg County	1	200	1½	25	55	20	12	3	2½	2	4½
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	8	100	.....	.....	150	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15¾	581	4½	45	650	226	25	10	11	10	12
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Cowichan Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
West Coast "	.....	.....	.....	.....	13½	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth "	.....	.....	½	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Fraser "	34½	5,582	.....	.....	662	428	400	11	11	11	8
Williams Lake Agency	9½	683	8¼	400	343	950	205	.....	7	7	500
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	51½	6,700	2	250	4,188	704	1,140	13	38	38	2,000
Kootenay Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	355	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Coast Agency	1½	300	.....	.....	20	210	.....	20	22	22	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	71	24,600	.....	.....	132	285	64	33	53	53	54
Cassiar Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	168	37,865	10¾	730	6,513½	2,943	1,929	77	131	131	2,694
MANITOBA.											
Clandeboye Agency	2¾	70	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	3	25
Portage la Prairie Agency	.....	.....	2	100	.....	860	5	.....	148	148	659
Manitowapah Agency	¼	20	2¼	70	.....	4,455	.....	.....	35	30	53
Norway House Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pas Agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Birtle Agency	.....	.....	11½	155	6½	1,433	1,032	.....	57	133¾	.....
Oak River (Sioux) Agency	.....	.....	4½	480	5	1,086	1,000	.....	90	486	120
Total	3	90	20¼	805	11½	13,638	2,037	1	330	800¾	864

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.
New Brunswick.											
Richibucto Superintendency			4								
Fredericton "			5	3							
Total			9	3							
Prince Edward Island.											
Prince Edward Island Superintendency			1								
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County											
Shelburne "			3		1	1					
Digby "											
Yarmouth "											
King's "											
Queen's "					2					2	
Halifax "											
Hants "				1	1						
Colchester "			1								
Cumberland "					2						
Pictou "			1								
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties											
Richmond County					4	1					
Inverness "											
Victoria "			1								
Cape Breton (Sydney) County			1		3						
Lunenburg County				1		1					

Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County			3				1				
Total			10	2	13	3	1				
British Columbia.											
Cowichan Agency			24								
West Coast "			21								
Kwawkewlth "			4								
Lower Fraser Agency			9	3		2					
Williams Lake "			1	2			4				
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency			6								
Kootenay Agency			1			2			3		
Northwest Coast Agency			15								
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency			10	22							
Cassiar Agency				1							
Total			91	28		4	4		3		
Manitoba.											
Clandeboye Agency			2	12			1		2		
Portage la Prairie Agency				6			3				
Manitowapah Agency				23			10		3		6
Norway House "				16							
The Pas "			1	6			1		1		
Birtle "			3	2	1		19		5		5
Oak River (Sioux) Agency			2				2	3		1	7
Total			8	65	1		36	3	11	1	18

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
New Brunswick.				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency				90 00	500 00	590 00
Fredericton "					220 00	220 00
Total				90 00	720 00	810 00
Prince Edward Island.						
Prince Edward Island Superintendency				50 00	60 00	110 00
Nova Scotia.						
Annapolis County						
Shelburne "	1				350 00	350 00
Digby "						
Yarmouth "						
King's "				20 00		20 00
Queen's "				75 00	40 00	115 00
Halifax "					100 00	100 00
Hants "					50 00	50 00
Colchester "					20 00	20 00
Cumberland "					200 00	200 00
Pictou "				10 00		10 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties				150 00	70 00	220 00
Richmond County						
Inverness "					200 00	200 00
Victoria "					140 00	140 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County						

Lunenburg County				175 00	70 00	245 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County					250 00	250 00
Total	1			430 00	1,490 00	1,920 00
British Columbia.						
Cowichan Agency				820 00	3,600 00	4,420 00
West Coast "					3,500 00	3,500 00
Kwawkewlth Agency					900 00	900 00
Lower Fraser "	1			525 00	2,945 00	3,470 00
Williams Lake "				275 00	615 00	890 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency				4,334 00	1,700 00	6,034 00
Kootenay "					400 00	400 00
Northwest Coast "				2,100 00	8,600 00	10,700 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	4			6,925 00	8,400 00	15,325 00
Cassiar County					500 00	500 00
Total	5			14,979 00	31,160 00	46,139 00
Manitoba.						
Clandeboye Agency				400 00	690 00	1,090 00
Portage la Prairie Agency				725 00	525 00	1,250 00
Manitowapah "				170 00	1,175 00	1,345 00
Norway House "					1,400 00	1,400 00
The Pas "				85 00	800 00	885 00
Birtle "	2			476 00	1,410 00	1,886 00
Oak River (Sioux) "	4			1,600 00	1,210 00	2,810 00
Total	6			3,456 00	7,210 00	10,666 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold, also of that Used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by Other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
New Brunswick.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	4,075 00	200 00	26,950 00	.....	10,125 00	300 00	9,850 00	51,500 00
Fredericton "	3,252 00	4,650 00	29,200 00	20 00	290 00	6,750 00	14,150 00	58,312 00
Total	7,327 00	4,850 00	56,150 00	20 00	10,415 00	7,050 00	24,000 00	109,812 00
Prince Edward Island.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	939 00	50 00	150 00	.....	1,145 00	55 00	13,035 00	15,374 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	149 00	.....	600 00	.....	120 00	100 00	450 00	1,419 00
Shelburne "	100 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	250 00	600 00	250 00	2,700 00
Digby "	92 00	.....	750 00	.....	25 00	500 00	600 00	1,967 00
*Yarmouth "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's "	610 00	.....	700 00	.....	100 00	300 00	500 00	2,210 00
Queeen's "	375 00	200 00	1,750 00	.....	600 00	500 00	25 00	3,450 00
Halifax "	1,050 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050 00
Hants "	855 00	.....	500 00	.....	50 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,405 00
Colchester "	101 00	70 00	2,460 00	.....	25 00	325 00	1,200 00	4,121 00
Cumberland "	1,200 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	25 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	5,725 00
Pictou "	410 00	.....	1,250 00	.....	900 00	40 00	600 00	3,200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	410 45	.....	1,500 00	6 00	500 00	.....	6,500 00	8,916 45
Richmond County	750 00	.....	1,800 00	.....	420 00	35 00	600 00	3,605 00
Inverness "	1,950 00	125 00	3,400 00	20 00	500 00	75 00	1,300 00	7,370 00
Victoria "	2,400 00	150 00	750 00	.....	450 00	375 00	3,800 00	7,925 00
*Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg County	1,260 00	500 00	2,750 00	.....	750 00	600 00	450 00	6,310 00

Cape Breton (Eskasone) County	1,980 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	.....	2,000 00	250 00	4,000 00	12,230 00
Total	13,692 45	2,045 00	24,650 00	26 00	6,715 00	5,700 00	23,775 00	76,603 45
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Cowichan Agency	24,550 00	4,425 00	30,450 00	.....	30,625 00	2,800 00	1,200 00	94,050 00
West Coast "	499 00	230 00	10,250 00	.....	27,900 00	4,800 00	44,850 00	88,529 00
Kwawkewlth "	710 00	.....	4,210 00	.....	56,950 00	6,300 00	25,100 00	93,270 00
Lower Fraser "	47,872 00	4,856 00	64,220 00	517 90	64,391 00	42,799 00	48,235 00	272,890 90
Williams Lake Agency	22,294 25	3,925 00	32,825 00	.....	16,120 00	23,447 00	6,931 75	105,543 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	135,637 65	9,645 00	145,000 00	233 33	34,600 00	21,400 00	28,950 00	375,465 98
Kootenay Agency	29,043 00	4,125 00	8,250 00	.....	1,440 00	7,800 00	1,370 00	52,028 00
Northwest Coast Agency	12,850 00	.....	46,250 00	50 00	114,230 00	23,700 00	24,000 00	221,080 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	35,300 00	2,500 00	30,000 00	.....	23,950 00	51,600 00	34,800 00	178,150 00
Cassiar Agency	250 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	200 00	20,450 00
Total	309,005 90	29,706 00	379,455 00	801 23	370,206 00	196,646 00	215,636 75	1,501,456 88
MANITOBA.								
Clandeboye Agency	27,200 00	5,400 00	45,000 00	.....	7,100 00	5,400 00	3,250 00	93,350 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	10,360 00	550 00	5,000 00	.....	325 00	4,000 00	3,500 00	23,735 00
Manitowapah "	8,275 00	2,950 00	11,650 00	.....	8,600 00	12,350 00	5,850 00	49,675 00
Norway House "	13,370 00	.....	5,950 00	.....	10,600 00	22,950 00	2,350 00	55,220 00
The Pas "	3,630 00	455 00	11,500 00	.....	16,385 00	16,900 00	1,325 00	50,195 00
Birtle "	24,275 38	1,450 00	5,320 00	.....	406 00	4,203 00	3,015 00	38,669 38
Oak River (Sioux) "	30,524 75	1,112 00	1,450 00	.....	425 00	4,100 00	510 00	38,121 75
Total	117,635 13	11,917 00	85,870 00	.....	43,841 00	69,903 00	19,800 00	348,966 13

* Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											Value of Public Properties, &c.
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	
SASKATCHEWAN.	Acres.	Acres.																
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	46,263	878	43	40	..	96	....	....	3	1	21	3	...	3	2	11	....	11,160 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4.	17,109	825	24	8	6	19	....	....	1	1	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,950 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	10,160	628	24	20	10	30	....	....	1	1	6	....	....	1	1	3	....	3,000 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	145,284	5,970	113	.....	459	133	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3,880 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	107,019	1,472	47	.....	.....	66	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4	87,551	851	63	133	188	91	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	6,675 00
Battleford " " 6	160,680	1,406	124	19	193	199	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	7	....	....	..	5,800 00
Carlton " " 6	135,190	1,068	420	1,327	876	503	1	1	2	2	1	2	..	7	....	4	....	8,825 00
Duck Lake " " 6	88,979	1,644	60	137	16	128	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	1	6,050 00
Onion Lake " " 6	143,357	179	45	154	22	138	...	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	941,592	14,921	963	1,838	1,770	1,403	1	2	16	10	99	8	...	24	3	17	1	51,740 00
ALBERTA.																		
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	34,135¼	1,280	20	73	40	76	2	.	2	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	9,725 00
Hobbema " " 6	69,957	323	144	137	57	123	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	10,500 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	72,093½	1,166½	107	132	....	107	1	....	....	1	....	....	..	4	....	....	....	2,625 00
Stony " " 7	45,530	190	50	100	100	60	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1,100 00
Sarcee " " 7	58,120	218	19	7	5	21	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	1	....	9,500 00
Blackfoot " " 7	299,950	250	24	... ..	.. ..	152	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Blood " " 7	349,255½	71	.....	.....	10	316	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	22,200 00
Peigan " " 7	114,973	323	14	.....	150	145	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	....	14,300 00
Total	1,044,014¼	3,821½	378	449	362	1,000	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	15	2	5		69,950 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fence.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barnes.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	865	....	....	1	57	49	....	44	....	91	....	19	....	7	6	2,787 00	12,100 00	14,887 00
Assiniboine " " 4	6,550	....	....	....	40	....	....	8	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	815 00	1,715 00	2,530 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	1,480	....	....	....	6	51	....	23	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	10 00	3,510 00	3,520 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	33,374½	....	....	1	181	....	....	107	....	140	2	2	....	1	63	9,422 50	20,420 00	29,842 50
Crooked Lakes " " 4	3,150	....	....	....	25	74	....	53	....	84	14	19	4	3	....	6,300 00	11,960 00	18,260 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4	15,483	....	....	....	96	14	....	57	3	103	4	21	....	2	....	2,718 00	11,195 00	13,913 00
Battleford " " 6	27,670	....	....	....	193	....	....	40	....	154	18	13	40	....	....	20,140 00	16,446 00	36,586 09
Carlton " " 6	2,324	....	....	....	87	176	3	67	....	128	5	46	7	7	....	14,795 00	17,119 00	31,914 00
Duck Lake " " 6	4,040	....	....	....	125	4	....	23	....	150	5	36	....	5	....	21,550 00	19,065 00	40,615 00
Onion Lake " " 6	235	....	....	....	104	....	....	....	....	62	....	6	....	....	....	730 00	6,565 00	7,295 00
Total	95,171½	....	....	2	914	368	3	422	3	938	48	162	51	25	69	79,267 50	120,095 00	199,362 50
ALBERTA.																		
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	2,388	....	....	2	30	72	....	25	10	67	6	33	4	5	8	1,390 00	8,200 00	9,590 00
Hobbema " " 6	890	....	....	....	112	8	....	53	....	40	....	15	52	....	....	682 00	17,610 00	18,292 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	2,350	....	....	....	172	....	....	11	..	158	....	18	2	..	....	6,270 00	12,115 00	18,385 00
Stony " " 7	11,000	..	....	....	130	....	....	44	....	25	....	....	20	....	....	7,000 00	14,000 00	21,000 00
Sarcee " " 7	69,120	....	..	1	51	....	..	26	1	17	....	2	1	2	....	7,000 00	4,000 00	11,000 00
Blackfoot " " 7	13,220	....	....	12	120	....	....	67	3	80	....	....	7	....	..	1,100 00	13,800 00	14,900 00
Blood " " 7	1,900	....	....	4	210	....	....	70	....	100	....	..	18	..	....	2,710 00	7,595 42	10,305 42
Peigan " " 7	400	....	....	21	92	....	....	36	....	25	....	....	20	1	....	9,000 00	24,035 00	33,035 00
Total	101,268	....	....	40	917	80	....	332	14	512	6	68	124	8	8	35,152 00	101,355 42	136,507 42

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.										
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Saskatchewan.											
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	51	34	2	.....	.....	32	2	34	1	3	5
Assiniboine " " 4	31	12	3	1	.....	16	1	7	1	1	.....
Moose Mountain " " 4	23	5	3	.....	.....	16	3	10	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	126	71	24	2	.....	76	30	74	7	.....	4
Crooked Lakes " " 4	60	37	15	9	.....	43	14	45	6	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills " " 4	53	23	7	8	.....	47	9	39	3	1	3
Battleford " " 6	120	58	.....	.....	.....	82	14	66	.....	.....	.....
Carlton " " 6	81	52	4	.....	.....	52	11	46	4	.....	5
Duck Lake " " 6	90	62	13	11	3	48	14	50	2	.....	14
Onion Lake " " 6	27	15	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	38	.....	.....	1
Total	662	369	71	31	3	455	98	409	24	5	32
Alberta.											
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	47	27	7	.....	.....	35	9	31	2	.....	2
Hobbema " " 6	98	45	3	2	2	44	4	33	.....	.....	3
Saddle Lake " " 6	34	28	.....	.....	.....	32	4	28	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	22	6	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	6	.....	.....	1
Blackfoot " " 7	55	19	1	3	2	73	1	64	1	1	1
Blood " " 7	15	2	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	89	.....	.....	7
Peigan " " 7	23	8	1	.....	.....	45	1	48	1	.....	.....
Total	296	135	12	5	4	361	19	325	4	1	14

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.							
	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
								$ cts.
Saskatchewan.								
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	627	57	33	53	26	8	31	9,025 00
Assiniboine " " 4	48	30	7	22	14	3	12	8,350 00
Moose Mountain " " 4	200	34	2	25	10	6	14	4,370 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	1,303	160	41	126	74	23	61	27,156 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4	450	86	7	72	65	11	29	19,391 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4	592	80	22	58	56	4	18	10,677 50
Battleford " " 6	1,414	148	42	125	135	25	29	24,008 00
Carlton " " 6	1,374	86	14	87	71	14	27	15,237 00
Duck Lake " " 6	1,780	76	55	72	62	12	44	25,960 00
Onion Lake " " 6	650	69	10	81	.....	.....	29	8,234 00
Total	8,438	826	233	721	513	106	294	152,408 50
Alberta.								
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	314	52	.....	51	20	2	8	9,165 00
Hobbema " " 6	505	105	38	91	54	1	13	12,245 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	794	65	7	44	41	5	7	19,125 00
Stony " " 7	45	67	.....	55	.....	2	.....	8,000 00
Sarcee " " 7	250	30	.....	17	.....	1	6	4,500 00
Blackfoot " " 7	240	161	.....	26	55	17	45	20,320 00
Blood " " 7	2,000	292	.....	.....	.....	49	50	47,525 00
Peigan " " 7	315	100	.....	.....	.....	20	20	6,600 00
Total	4,463	872	45	284	170	97	149	127,480 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.											
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.
Saskatchewan.												
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	....	165	....	17	53	2	264	456	....	27	....
Assiniboine " " 4	....	107	60	....	24	5	45	85	....	....	....
Moose Mountain " " 4	....	100	....	1	23	13	90	147	....	....	....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	20	668	....	14	34	166	384	839	....	....	....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	3	312	41	6	49	41	225	342	....	8	....
Touchwood Hills " " 4	12	264	44	13	32	129	453	533	....	....	....
Battleford " " 6	16	555	....	24	112	32	290	995	....	103	....
Carlton " " 6	2	334	3	12	112	227	427	477	....	....	....
Duck Lake " " 6	1	273	67	3	27	96	250	633	....	23	....
Onion Lake " " 6	9	313	30	4	147	99	318	631	....	....	....
Total	63	3,091	245	94	613	810	2,746	5,138	....	161	....
Alberta.												
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	1	352	19	....	4	30	198	323	....	5	1
Hobbema " " 6	....	423	....	....	11	97	294	363	....	....	....
Saddle Lake " " 6	3	244	34	1	58	113	217	491	....	43	....
Stony " " 7	....	950	....	....	....	73	484	365	....	....	....
Sarcee " " 7	....	300	....	....	....	5	166	186	....	....	....
Blackfoot " " 7	44	2,500	125	38	....	588	944	1,179	....	....	....
Blood " " 6	20	3,034	....	140	....	831	3,687	2,963	....	....	....
Peigan " " 7	....	750	250	....	....	151	1,020	1,409	....	....	....
Total	68	8,553	428	179	73	1,888	7,010	7,279	....	48	1

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	General Effects.		
	Other Stock—*Con.*		Poultry.							
	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.		Sail Boats	Row Boats.	Canoes.
							$ cts.			
SASKATCHEWAN.										
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	29,712 00	.....	1	.....
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	12,435 00	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12,260 00	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	92,440 00	.....	7	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	80	38,576 00	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	63,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	390	68,128 00	.....	8	9
Carlton " " 6	.....	1	3	1	.....	216	57,473 40	.....	8	229
Duck Lake " " 6	10	.....	60	.....	15	500	48,216 25	.....	19	28
Onion Lake " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,500 00	.....	2	58
Total	10	132	63	1	15	1,662	473,240 25	.....	45	324
ALBERTA.										
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	.....	12	8	.....	.....	125	29,400 00	.....	.....	24
Hobbema " " 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,650 00	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	12	40	5	8	.....	250	32,903 00	.....	24	69
Stony " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,180 00	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,375 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	.....	.....	3	.....	6	40	118,838 00	.....	11	.....
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,095 00	.....	1	.....
Peigan " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	74,060 00	.....	8	.....
Total	19	52	16	8	6	515	580,501 00		44	93

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—*Concluded.*

Agency.	General Effects.						Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Saskatchewan.								
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	25	90	.....	775	83	2,025 00	5,750 00	641,935 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	14	44	.....	168	40	1,116 00	800 00	290,537 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	10	33	4	110	52	1,132 00	750 00	230,022 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4	83	134	22	270	226	3,350 00	10,800 00	1,932,294 50
Crooked Lakes " " 4	16	42	12	97	98	1,612 00	2,960 00	686,670 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4	27	79	.....	1,549	106	2,369 00	4,200 00	933,748 50
Battleford " " 6	86	157	70	695	200	5,626 00	10,800 00	923,276 00
Carlton " " 6	158	237	273	3,195	239	8,801 50	5,042 00	615,586 90
Duck Lake " " 6	52	185	69	3,617	179	8,842 00	13,300 00	736,551 25
Onion Lake " " 6	50	98	104	1,385	188	5,255 00	3,625 00	731,011 00
Total	521	1,099	554	11,861	1,411	40,128 50	58,027 00	7,721,632 15
Alberta.								
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	66	106	68	2,300	123	3,570 00	2,600 00	538,111 00
Hobbema " " 6	20	95	110	300	127	1,465 00	1,825 00	790,509 00
Saddle Lake " " 6	28	123	118	1,082	104	4,196 00	3,880 00	278,957 00
Stony " " 7	130	20	2	210	136	3,000 00	9,000 00	245,910 00
Sarcee " " 7	5	8	.....	40	70	500 00	1,500 00	984,317 00
Blackfoot " " 7	47	41	.....	24	125	4,005 00	12,800 00	205,360 00
Blood " " 7	40	10	.....	40	185	.....	6,000 00	1,392,176 42
Peigan " " 7	20	35	.....	.....	100	1,359 00	4,000 00	719,449 00
Total	356	438	298	3,996	970	18,095 00	41,605 00	5,154,789 42

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.									
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Saskatchewan.										
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	291¼	8,619	481	14,115	8	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	442	4,930	173	3,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No 4	255	4,372	68	1,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	2,484	60,461	1,102¾	32,186	6	248	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes " " 4	829	14,908	277	8,379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills " " 4	56	1,553	575	23,502	16¼	766	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battleford " " 6	579	5,838	559	11,329	7	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton " " 6	346	6,794	492	15,680	88	1,877	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake " " 6	295½	7,945	326¾	16,755	34	417	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake " " 6	15	249	144	2,790	10	281	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,592¾	115,669	4,198½	130,230	169¼	3,964	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.										
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	76	1,682	410	14,035	68	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	123	2,453	180	7,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	67½	4,911	349	13,676	45½	896	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	.....	.....	146	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	10	240	168	3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot " " 7	4	35	50	1,476	14	685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	30	595	70	1,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	310½	9,916	1,373	41,857	127½	2,981	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Used for fodder.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*									
	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4							8	1,575	1¼	110
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4							8	1,600	1½	108
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4							2	225	½	100
Qu'Appelle " " 4							28	2,930	1	48
Crooked Lakes " " 4							10¾	1,484	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills " " 4							10½	1,500	2¾	73
Battleford " " 6							.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton " " 6							16¾	1,370	1¾	127
Duck Lake " " 6							10¼	1,277	¾	215
Onion Lake " " 6							6½	707	4	34
Total							100¾	12,668	13½	815
ALBERTA.										
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6							23½	2,300	10½	190
Hobbema " " 6							11	1,335	3	540
Saddle Lake " " 6							21½	1,400	.....	147
Stony " " 7							3	75	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7							8	600	1	200
Blackfoot " " 7							17¼	920	3¼	115
Blood " " 7							.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7							10	1,200	.....	.....
Total							94¼	7,830	17¾	1,192

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1906—*Continued.*

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*							New Land Improvements.			
	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
SASKATCHEWAN.					Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	1½	210	1½	110	.....	2,805	2,450	...	53	214	.....
Assiniboine " " 4	2½	420	.....	.....	.....	850	200	.....	36	126	43
Moose Mountain " " 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	500	.....	53	116½	.....
Qu'Appelle " " 4	9½	960	3¾	310	.	2,880	5,800	.....	.....	.....	100
Crooked Lakes " " 4	.....	.....	2¼	307	.....	2,095	1,360	...	84	144	.....
Touchwood Hills " " 4	4½	349	2	177	....	2,369	1,400	.....	188¼	.....	104
Battleford " " 6	.....	.....	39	*	53	4,544	1,177	....	80	80	33
Carlton " " 6	1½	163	1	51½	....	1,991	405	132	205	134	112
Duck Lake " " 6	1½	410	1¼	322	....	3,916	769	.....	198	170	370
Onion Lake " " 6	.....	97	.....	28	.....	2,446	220	.....	27	26	21
Total	21	2,609	50¾	1,305½	53	24,496	14,281	132	924¼	1,010½	783
ALBERTA.											
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	5½	275	.....	.....	.....	2,048	530	...	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema " " 6	6	950	.....	.....	.....	2,802	610	.....	179	.....	.....
Saddle Lake " " 6	27	1,420	7	88	.....	3,542	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony " " 7	1½	50	½	...	.....	1,166	366	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee " " 7	1	200	8	100	39	900	160	....	.....	.....	70
Blackfoot " " 7	4	250	.....	....	.....	2,000	90	.....	.....	12	350
Blood " " 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan " " 7	4	375	.....	.....	60	600	.....	.....	73	73	470
Total	49	3,520	15½	188	99	16,140	1,931	.....	252	85	890

* Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.										
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
Saskatchewan.											
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4			1	2							
Assiniboine " " 4				3			2				
Moose Mountain " " 4				3	9			4			
Qu'Appelle " " 4			1	18			7	1	8		
Crooked Lakes " " 4							3		7		
Touchwood Hills " " 4				10	2		7		3		11
Battleford " " 6				4			3		3	3	1
Carlton " " 6				13	19		2		9		1
Duck Lake " " 6				10			7		15		
Onion Lake " " 6				10					3		6
Total			2	73	30		38	5	48	3	19
Alberta.											
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6				1	1		2				
Hobbema " " 6				6							
Saddle Lake " " 6				8			5		5		6
Stony " " 7											
Sarcee " " 7				3			4				
Blackfoot " " 7			2				4		3		
Blood " " 7			1								
Peigan " " 7				4							
Total			3	22	1		15		8		6

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1906-7.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.			Increase in Value.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Saskatchewan.						
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4				750 00	1,100 00	1,850 00
Assiniboine " " 4				2,699 00	1,200 00	3,899 00
Moose Mountain " " 4				265 00	1,490 00	1,755 00
Qu'Appelle " " 4			11	100 00	3,780 00	3,880 00
Crooked Lakes " " 4				684 00	300 00	984 00
Touchwood Hills " " 4				1,150 00	2,000 00	3,150 00
Battleford " " 6	3			362 00	1,690 00	2,052 00
Carlton " " 6				888 50	1,875 00	2,763 50
Duck Lake " " 6				2,054 00	2,400 00	4,454 00
Onion Lake " " 6				217 00	840 00	1,057 00
Total	3		11	9,169 50	16,675 00	25,844 50
Alberta.						
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6					375 00	375 00
Hobbema " " 6				2,148 00	600 00	2,748 00
Saddle Lake " " 6					807 00	807 00
Stony " " 7						
Sarcee " " 7				50 00	2,000 00	2,050 00
Blackfoot " " 7				7,000 00	2,700 00	9,700 00
Blood " " 7					905 42	905 42
Peigan " " 7				492 00	800 00	1,292 00
Total				9,690 00	8,187 42	17,877 42

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold, also of that Used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
Saskatchewan.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	19,453 00	3,840 78	3,400 00	... .	180 00	6,400 00	4,850 00	38,123 78
Assiniboine " " 4	7,133 50	1,014 40	1,465 25	.....	1,650 00	460 25	2,386 00	14,109 40
Moose Mountain " " 4	4,593 10	1,000 00	650 00	....	600 00	700 00	3,500 00	11,043 10
Qu'Appelle " " 4	69,026 90	7,573 00	10,610 00	....	2,300 00	3,850 00	9,102 40	102,462 30
Crooked Lakes " " 4	16,587 70	3,145 00	2,135 00	.....	380 00	2,900 00	6,362 00	31,509 70
Touchwood Hills " " 4	22,393 20	5,746 10	1,902 75	3,090 00	400 00	19,538 00	5,323 30	58,393 35
Battleford " " 6	23,602 00	14,764 00	4,110 00	155 00	1,352 00	5,330 00	8,390 00	57,703 00
Carlton " " 6	12,804 50	3,827 39	6,419 10	... .	13,893 90	26,289 55	8,323 60	71,558 04
Duck Lake " " 6	30,222 35	13,096 34	12,185 92	.....	8,100 00	50,117 00	6,781 15	120,502 76
Onion Lake " " 6	12,970 00	7,104 00	4,638 00	.....	2,314 00	13,914 00	2,188 00	43,128 00
Total	218,786 25	61,111 01	47,516 02	3,245 00	31,169 90	129,498 80	57,206 45	548,533 43
Alberta.								
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	14,500 00	1,415 00	5,280 00	.....	400 00	14,075 00	2,550 00	38,220 00
Hobbema " " 6	12,653 05	3,125 00	1,000 00	.....	2,440 00	2,000 00	2,135 00	23,353 05
Saddle Lake " " 6	21,894 90	2,050 00	2,534 31	.....	2,650 00	7,720 00	889 00	37,738 21
Stony " " 7	2,200 00	2,342 63	2,145 00	.....	.....	3,700 00	9,247 50	19,635 13
Sarcee " " 7	4,600 00	700 00	2,200 00	.....	75 00	90 00	350 00	8,015 00
Blackfoot " " 7	5,500 00	7,375 16	7,500 00	....	200 00	550 00	11,000 00	32,125 16
Blood " " 7	10,517 00	9,289 62	12,258 36	.....	.....	.....	4,308 40	37,373 38
Peigan " " 7	2,360 00	.....	5,000 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	6,580 00	15,380 00
Total	74,164 95	26,297 41	38,917 67	1,500 00	5,765 00	28,135 00	37,059 90	211,839 93

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE ($50) UNDER SECTIONS 14-5 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

Commutations 1906-7.

Norway House Agency.

Catherine McKay, née Goosehead, No. 293—Berens River Band.

Portage la Prairie Agency.

Mrs. Bella McDonald, No. 66½—Sandy Bay Band.

Mrs. Albert Moar, No. 90—Fairford Band.

Rat Portage Agency.

Osawwahquaneetunawook, No. 61—Big Island Band.

Hobbema Agency.

Mrs. Jacob Ward, No. 111--Ermineskin Band.

Treaty 8.

Mrs. McDonald—of Fond du Lac.

RETURN A (1) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. Frank Oliver	Superintendent General	$	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley	Deputy Superintendent General	4,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897
John D. McLean	Chief Clerk and Secretary	2,700	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	" Assistant-Secretary	2,150	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Duncan C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant	2,500	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
Fred'k H. Paget	"	2,000	" 1, 1904	June 1, 1882
Samuel Bray, D.L.S	" Chief Surveyor	1,950	" 1, 1905	" 14, 1884
William A. Orr	Chief Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,950	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
John McGirr	First Class Clerk	1,900	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Alfred E. Kemp	"	1,650	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Hiram McKay	"	1,550	July 1, 1905	July 9, 1880
James J. Campbell	"	1,500	May 10, 1906	Dec. 30, 1886
Henry C. Ross	"	1,500	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Martin Benson	Second Class Clerk	1,500	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	"	1,400	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
John W. Shore	"	1,400	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884
Geo. M. Matheson	"	1,400	Jan. 30, 1903	June 21, 1888
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	1,400	" 30, 1903	Feb. 7, 1891
Joseph deLisle	"	1,300	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Peter Joseph O'Connor	"	1,250	July 1, 1905	Feb. 15, 1898
Robert M. Ogilvie	" Architect	1,250	Aug. 25, 1905	Aug. 25, 1905
James Guthrie	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	July 21, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Thos. P. Moffatt	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Fannie Yeilding	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	" "	1,100	" 1, 1900	Nov. 24, 1883
Helen G. Ogilvy	" "	1,100	" 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle	" "	1,100	" 1, 1900	Jan. 31, 1891
Frederick R. Byshe	" "	1,100	" 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Herbert N. Awrey	" "	1,000	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Alex. F. MacKenzie	" "	1,000	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	" "	1,000	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Emma S. Martin	" "	950	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke	" "	950	" 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady	" "	950	" 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
Wm. Edwin Allan	" "	950	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	" "	950	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Sidney Wm. Hobart	" "	950	April 1, 1907	Jan. 2, 1900
Helen M. O'Donahoe	" "	900	July 1, 1904	" 2, 1901
David Morin	" "	900	" 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
John Ackland	" "	850	June 23, 1905	" 28, 1899
Margaret H. Brennan	" "	850	July 1, 1905	Nov. 19, 1896
Robert Pringle	" "	800	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Gertrude A. Gorrell	" "	800	May 10, 1906	May 26, 1899
Effie K. McLatchie	" "	800	Aug. 1, 1906	July 1, 1901
Henry Hooper	" "	800	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	Writer	550	July 31, 1905	July 31, 1905
Ellen J. Findlay	"	550	Feb. 1, 1906	Feb. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	"	550	Mar. 26, 1906	Mar. 26, 1906
Gertrude C. Neelin	"	550	" 26, 1906	" 26, 1906
Helen G. Russell	"	500	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Lillie M. Whitten	"	500	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1907
Beatrice Phelan	"	500	Jan. 1, 1907	" 1, 1907
Eva A. Lord	"	500	Mar. 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907
Benjamin Hayter	Packer	700	July 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
William Seale	Messenger	700	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
Fred. Munro	"	600	Aug. 20, 1904	Aug. 20, 1904
McLeod S. McAllister	"	550	Oct. 10, 1905	Oct. 10, 1905

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

RETURN A (1) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		$		
Jas. Ansdell Macrae	Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves..	1,800	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty.....	Inspector of Timber	1,500	Juue 21, 1893	" 21, 1893
P. H. Bryce, M.D.....	Medical Inspector.....	1,000	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1904
Sydney Swinford	Attached to Accountant's Branch.	1,700	Mar. 1, 1905	May — 1886
Henry Fabien	Draughtsman	1,200	Aug. 11, 1905	Aug. 11, 1905

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907,

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Aylsworth, W. R.	Indian Agent.	700 00	Belleville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Cockburn, G. P.	"	300 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French R. and Temagaming, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Ferguson, W. J. C.	Indian Land Agent.	—Commission of 5 per cent on collections.	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Gibson, J. A.	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O. V.	"	150 00	Gananoque.	"
Hagan, Samuel.	Indian Agent.	500 00—$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River and Thessalon Tp.
Hill, H. M.	Clerk, Indian Office.	600 00	Brantford	
Hill, E. P.	"	300 00	"	
Jamieson, A.	Inspector of Works.	400 00	Manitowaning	
Macdonald, D. F.	Indian Supt.	900 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections; $60 office rent.	Parry Sound.	Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Shawanaga and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J. B.	"	500 00	Walpole Island.	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McDougall, Neil	"	800 00	Port Arthur.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles.	"	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John.	"	500 00	McIver	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
McPhee, Duncan J.	"	400 00	Orillia	" Rama.
Mullin, Martin.	"	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R. W.	Clerk, Indian Office.	720 00	Manitowaning.	
Nichols, W. L.	Indian Agent.	825 00—With $154.50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie.	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Nisbet, William	"	500 00	Sarnia.	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
Scoffield, John	"	600 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C. L. D.	"	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganettawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Smith, G. J.	Indian Supt.	1,400 00—$140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent.	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.

Smith, W.	Clerk, Indian Office	500 00	Brantford	
Sutherland, S.	Indian Agent	600 00	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R	"	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Van Loon, W. C	"	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00	Port Perry	" Scugog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Virginia	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00—Paid by Bands and appro.		Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.	"	300 00		Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	"	600 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by Band.		" Walpole Island.
Hayden, E. W., M.D.	"	275 00 "		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Holmes, C. U., M.D.	"	2,850 00 "	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H. A., M.D.	"	500 00 "		Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D.	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament.	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J., M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by Band.		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	"	500 00 "		Garden River.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	350 00		Mississaguas of the Credit.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament.		Oneidas of the Thames.
McGrady, J., M.D.	"	125 00—Paid by Band and Vote.		Fort William.
McLean, John, M.D.	"	250 00 " and appro.		Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	"	300 00 "		Moravians of the Thames.
McEwen, J. A., M.D.	"	260 00—Band, $200; $60 voted by Parliament.		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
McWilliams, V. H., M.D.	"	150 00—Paid by Band.		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Merrill, J. W., M.D.	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament.	Chapleau	Indians between Chapleau and Poganissing.
Pringle, H. H., M.D.	"	150 00—Paid by Band.		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Proctor, E. L., M. D.	"	70 00 "		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Reeves, James, M.D.	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament.	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Walker, C. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00—Paid by Band and Vote.		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Williams, R. W., M.D.	"	300 00 "		Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creegan, Rev. A.H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00—Paid by Band.	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H. S.	Constable	168 00 "		Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette: Quarante Arpents and Rocmont reserves.
Beaulieu, E.	"	150 00—Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00—$60 for office rent.	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	"	200 00	N. Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming.
Comiré, A. O., M.D	"	300 00	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Dubé, J. R.	"	100 00	Becancour	" Becancour.
Gagnon, Adolphe	"	400 00	Bersimis	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	"	50 00—Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
McCaffrey, Wm. J	Indian Agent	600 00	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve,
Marcoux, A	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Morin, Rev. J. D	"	100 00	Grand Casapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Scott, W. D. B	"	400 00	Mingan	Indians of Lower St. Lawrence.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	200 00	Pointe la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
McCartney, F. W., M.D	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament		Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D	"	200 00—Paid by Band		River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E. A., M.D	"	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J. A., M.D	"	50 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix county.
Pinault, L. G., M.D	"	200 00	Restigouche	
Ouimet, W., M.D	"	100 00	Oka	
Arnaud, Rev. C	Missionary	500 00	Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence
Bourget, Rev. P	" (R.C.)	125 00—Also $25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos	"	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Forbes, Rev. G	"	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J. C	"	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D	Indian Agent	500 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Farrell, James	"	600 00—Allowed $50 for office rent	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska Co.; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Benson, J. S., M.D	Medical Officer	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Desmond, J. F., M.D	"	200 00	Newcastle	" Red Bank and Eel Ground
Duncan, G. M., M.D	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve. [reserves.

Ferguson, A. G., M.D	Medical Officer	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
Landry, D. V., M.D	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A., M.D	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R. W. L., M.D	"	300 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McAllister, D. H., M.D	"	200 00	Sussex	King's Co.
McGrath, R. H., M.D	"	150 00	Fredericton	
McWilliams, L. J., M.D	"	175 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M.D	"	125 00	Oromocto	
Ross, J. D., M.D	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M.D	"	100 00	Woodstock	
Weaver, W. J., M.D	"	100 00	Fredericton	
Bannon, Rev. E. J	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
D'Amour, Rev. L. C	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Morrisey, Rev. W	"	100 00	Bartibog Bridge	
Ryan, Rev. F. C	"	100 00	Tobique	
Barnaby, Peter	Constable	12 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground reserve.
Clare, A	"	20 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ellis, Joseph	"	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Swasson, Joseph	"	24 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Ward, John	"	12 00	Newcastle	" Eel Ground reserve.
Tenas, James	"	12 00	Burnt Church	" Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus	"	75 00	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton Co., Eskasoni reserve.
Chisholm, Daniel	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00	St. Peter's	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Hipson, John	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Lacy, John	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County, Maitland and Milford reserve.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D	"	100 00	Sydney, C.B	Cape Breton County: Cariboo Marsh, Sydney reserve, and North Sydney.
Macdonald, Arch. J	"	100 00	Baddeck	Micmacs of Victoria County.
McDonald, John R	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McLeod, Rev. John D	"	100 00	New Glasgow	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J. H	"	50 00	Bear River	" Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D	Indian Agent	50 00	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
" "	Medical Officer	200 00	"	" " "

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Smith, R. H	Indian Agent	50 00	Truro	Micmacs of Colchester County ; Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County ; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W. H	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D	Medical Officer	175 00	St. Peters	Richmond County ; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Morse, G. R., M.D	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J. A., M.D	"	75 00		Inverness County, Malagawatch reserve.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D	"	100 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh "
McDonald, D. M., M.D	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D	"	350 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W. H., M.D	"	200 00	Antigonish	Antigonish "
McLean, E. D., M.D	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County ; Indian Brook reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D	"	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D	"	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S. N., M.D	"	50 00		Annapolis County.
Withers, Russell, M.D	"	50 00	Annapolis	" "
Yorston, F. S., M.D	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.
Black, B., M.D	"	75 00		Hants County.
Smith, J. W., M.D	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queen's "
Lovitt, L. J., M.D	"	250 00	Bear River	Digby "
Elderkin, E. J., M.D	"	100 00	Weymouth	" "

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O	Indian Superintend't	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay ; Morell reserve, King's County.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vowell, Arthur W	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria	
MacLaughlin, W.	Senior Clerk	1,900 00	"	

Stevens, W. A.	Clerk	1,200 00	Victoria	
Dalby, H. G.	"	840 00	"	
Cameron, A. L.	"	500 00	"	
McLachlan, D	Messenger	720 00	"	
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Callbreath, J. F	"	600 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar "
Galbraith, Robert L. T	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Halliday, W. M	"	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth "
Irwin, Archibald	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Loring, Richard E	"	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine "
McDonald, R. C.	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
Morrow, G. W.	"	1,800 00	Metlakatla	Northwest Coast "
Neill, Alan, W.	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Robertson, W. R.	"	1,200 00	Duncan's Station	Cowichan "
Sanson, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops "
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	"	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan "
Drysdale, W. F., M.D	"	500 00	Nanaimo	" "
Elliott, R., M.D	"	200 00	Windermere	Kootenay "
Millard, H. P., M.D	"	240 00	Comox	Cowichan "
Large, R. W., M.D.	"	600 00	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast "
Kergin, W. T., M.D	"	1,080 00	Port Simpson	" "
Jones, O. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally "
Wilson, T. A., M.D	"	600 00	Port Essington	" "
McLean, Charles, M.D.	"	780 00	Ucluelet	West Coast Agency.
Morgan, A. D., M.D	"	420 00	Alberni	" "
Watt, Hugh, M.D	"	480 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Wrinch, H. C., M.D	"	660 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Mostyn-Hoops, S. E., M.D.	"	700 00	150 Mile House	Williams Lake "
Keller, H. L. A., M.D	"	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops "
Williams, G., M.D.	"	300 00	Vernon	" "
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview	" "
Wade, M. S., M.D.	"	780 00	Kamloops	" "
Offerhans, E. J., M.D.	"	210 00	Spallumcheen	" "
Tutill, G. W., M.D.	"	480 00	Nicola	" "
Bryden-Jack, W. D., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser "
Elliott, C. A., M.D.	"	750 00	Harrison	" "
Drs. Drew & Hall	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	" "
Henderson, J. C., M.D	"	400 00		" "
Whillans, H. A., M.D	"	180 00	Hedley City	Kamloops "
Rogers, H. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan "
Spencer, J. C., M.D	"	300 00	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast Agency.
Inglis, F., M.D	"	300 00	Telegraph Creek	
Greer, R. F., M.D	"	500 00	Stevenston	Fraser Agency.
King, A. A., M.D	"	300 00	Ladner	" "
Stuart, A. J., M.D	"	500 00	Mission City	" "
Tremayne, H. E., M.D	"	720 00	Metlakatla	Northwest Coast Agency.
McDonald, D. J., M.D	"	720 00	Kincolith	" "
Foot, E. C., M.D.	"	300 00	Quesnel	Williams Lake Agency.
Green, T. B., M.D.	"	480 00	Lillooet	" "

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907. ii

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Green, A. E	Inspector of Indian Schools	1,100 00	Vancouver	
McDonald, N	Clerk	600 00	New Westminster	Fraser Agency.
O'Connell, Thomas	Constable	1,000 00	Quamichan	

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.			
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	
McKenna, J. A. J	Asst. Indian Comm'r and Chief Inspect.	2,600 00	" "	
Jean, E	Secy. to Commiss'r	1,300 00	" "	
Reid, J. Lestock, Sr	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,800 00	Ottawa	
McLean, J. K	Asst. Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A	Clerk	1,300 00	Winnipeg, Man	
Richardson, H	"	1,100 00	" "	
Robson, E	Stenographer and Typewriter	720 00	" "	
Gordon, M	Typewriter	660 00	" "	
Ivey, W	Clerk	480 00	" "	
Fewtrell, E. L	Caretaker	144 00	" "	
	TREATY No. 8.			
Conroy, H. A	Inspector	2,200 00	Ottawa	

	LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.			
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Stonewall, Man	Clandeboye, Berens River, Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
	LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.			
Marlatt, Samuel R	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, the Pas and Birtle agencies.
Campbell, M	Farmer	400 00	Swan Lake, Man	
Ginn, J. C	"	300 00	Dominion City, Man	
Telfer, J. S	Caretaker	40 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	
	TREATY No. 2.			
Logan, Robt	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Manitowapah agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo	Issuer	40 00	Indian Ford, Man	
	TREATY No. 3.			
Wright, J. P	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances Agency; Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickcousemennecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
McKenzie, R. S	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont	Kenora and Savanne agencies.
	TREATY No. 5.			
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask	The Pas agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland
Calverley, C. C	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Norway House, Keewatin District	Norway House Agency
Crate, W. H. G	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House	
Lewis, J. O	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Selkirk, Man	Clandeboye Agency: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander.
	SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
	TREATY No. 4.			
Graham, W. M	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Balcarres, Sask	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood agencies.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.			
	TREATY NO. 7 AND PART TREATY NO. 6.			
Markle, J. A.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Gleichen, Alta	Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies
	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
	TREATY NO. 6.			
Chisholm, Wm. J	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake Saddle,
Sinclair, C	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"	Lake agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Grant, W. S	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Sintaluta Sask	Assiniboine reserve.
Hassen, Jas	Farmer	600 00	"	
	Battleford Agency.			
Day, J. P. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Battleford, Sask	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's, reserves.
Johnson, C. J	Clerk	720 00	"	
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Forest, J. O	"	480 00	"	
Coture, H	"	480 00	"	

Suffern, A.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	
Jefferson, R	"	600 00	"	
Venne, W.	T'mster & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Tompkins, A.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Langlois, E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Morin, P. C.	Overseer	240 00	"	Meadow Lake.
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Birtle, Man.	Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo. Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Miller, F. C.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Cornes, T. J	Teamster	360 00	"	
Hollies, J. H.	Sub-agent	900 00	Griswold, Man.	Sioux Reserves.
Indian	Constable	60 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Laycock, J. L.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Jones, A. E.	"	540 00	"	
Mayfield, W.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
Donnelly, J. P.	A'sst Farmer	120 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood Indians.
Jowett, J. W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Clark, C. H.	Stockman & Farmer	600 00	"	
Winder, G. D.	" "	600 00	"	
Hillier, E. G.	" "	600 00	"	
Gamoose, D.	Mail Carrier	180 00	"	
Webb, J. A.	Issuer	600 00	"	
Mills, D.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" Brannigan	" Nurse	120 00	"	
" Girard	" "	120 00	"	
	Carlton Agency.			
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Jackson, T. E	Clerk	780 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Miller	720 00	"	
Sanderson, J. G	Farmer	480 00	"	
Pratt, Rupert	Interpreter	480 00	"	Keneemotayo's reserve.
Dreaver, J., sr.	Farmer	480 00	"	Big River reserve.
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Montreal Lake.
Dreaver, John	Labourer	300 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Mistawasis.
Isbester, G. B.	Farmer	480 00	"	Ahtakakakoop's reserve.
Beverley, J.	"	300 00	Prince Albert	Wahspaton Sioux reserve.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Crooked Lake Agency.	$ cts.		
Millar, M.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves.
Sutherland, J. A.	Miller & Blacksmith	660 00	"	
Smith, I.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Hourie, Peter	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Cameron, Henry.	Teamster	480 00	"	
Nichol, H.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Geo. A. Sutherland	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Clerk and Farmer	720 00	"	
Marion, Louis	Farmer	480 00	"	
Campbell, P	"	480 00	"	John Smith's.
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	360 00	"	
McKay, A. J.	Farmer	480 00	"	Jas. Smith's.
Hamilton, P. J.	"	800 00	Melford, Sask.	Kinistino's reserve.
	Edmonton Agency.			
Gibbons, James.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Black, W.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Bard, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	500 00	"	
Pattison, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Whitecap Sioux.			
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer	240 00	Saskatoon, Sask.	

	Hobbema Agency.			
Mann, G. G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B. M.	Clerk	660 00	"	
Perry, A. W	Farmer	600 00	"	
Lucas, T. W	"	600 00	"	
Blanc, H	Teamster & Int'rpr't'r	420 00	"	
Indian	Miller & Teamster	120 00	"	
"	Mail Carrier	120 00	"	
Ferguson, Geo.	Blacksmith	480 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos	Indian Agent	900 00	Carlyle, Sask.	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Stewart, J. A	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, W	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Slater, T. J.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	480 00	"	
Turner, L. E.	Clerk	660 00	"	
Vivier, W.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H.	Indian Agent	900 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Race, G. H.	Clerk and Issuer	720 00	"	
Macdonald, R. C	Stockman	600 00	"	
English, J	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Indian	Mail Carrier	120 00		
Aldersmith, R. A.	Farmer	480 00		
	Pelly Agency.			
Blewett, W. G	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Côté, Key's and Keeseekoose reserves.
Crawford, A. A.	Clerk	600 00	"	" "
Brigham, A. F.	Farmer	480 00	"	" "
Singoosh, John	Labourer	360 00	"	" "
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Gordon, Wm	Indian Agent	900 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase, Pee-peckeesis, Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's reserves.
Tye, A. W	Clerk	540 00	"	
Brack, F	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Willis, D	Stockman	420 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1907.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency,
	Qu'Appelle Agency.—Con.	$ cts.		
Davidson, W. F.	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres, Sask.	
Fraser, P	"	480 00	"	
A. H. Miles	"	720 00	"	
Muirhead, A	"	480 00	"	
Indian	Mail Carrier	96 00	"	
Oliver, H	Asst. Stockman	180 00	"	
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Batty, J	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Tompkins, P	Farmer	900 00	"	
H. T. Niblock	"	600 00	"	
Whitford, S	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Carroll, I. W	Clerk	300 00	"	
Erasmus, P	Asst. Farmer	420 00	"	
	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeill, Alex. J	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary, Alta	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Onespot, John	Stockman	360 00	"	
Indians (3)	Herders	540 00	"	
	Stony Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve
Smith, W. B	Clerk	600 00	"	"
Schmidt, E	Interpreter	480 00	"	"
Christianson, S	Labourer Hospital	420 00	"	"
Cook, A. L	Cook "	300 00	"	"

	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kutawa, Sask	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	760 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Pratt, Chas. T.	Teamster	360 00	"	
Nolan, R.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, W. P.	"	480 00	"	
Pratt, Josiah	"	420 00	"	
	Medical Officers.			
Hanson, Thos. M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Kenora	Kenora agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	900 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboye agency.
Denovan, H. E., M.D.	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood and Peigan reserves.
Fraser, M. S., M.D	"	480 00	Brandon, Man	Brandon industrial school.
Goodwin, R., M.D	"	350 00	Elkhorn, Man.	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D	"	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River and Calgary industrial schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Harvey, H., M.D	"	660 00	Lebret, Sask	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D.	"	600 00	Whitewood, Sask.	Crooked Lake agency.
Matheson, E., M.D.	"	180 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.
Labrecque, J. J. A., M.D.	"	150 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Emmanuel College.
Thomson, A. W., M.D	"	500 00	Regina, Sask.	Regina industrial school.
Reid, J. L., M.D.	"	600 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John Smith's Sioux, Sturgeon Lake, W. Charles & Jas. Roberts reserves.
Walkin, R. M., M.D	"	300 00	Carlyle, Sask.	Moose Mountain agency.
des Rues, Gautier, M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	Boarding school and reserves.
Larose, A., M.D.	"	900 00	The Pas, Sask.	Pas agency reserves.
Tierney, J. A., M.D.	"	950 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch.	"	250 00	Moosejaw, Sask	Moosejaw Sioux.
West, C. H., M.D.	"	1,200 00	Lesser Slave Lake, Alta	Treaty 8.
Wallace, J. J., M.D.	"	400 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Pelly agency.
Bourgeault, V., M.D.	"	500 00	Marcelin, Sask.	Carlton agency.
Stuart, W. A., M.D.	"	480 00	Kinistino, Sask	James Smith's reserve.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1906-07.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cst.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	5,700 00	5,645 00	55 00	
" " " Ontario.	4,475 00	4,517 32		42 32
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	485 16	14 84	
Salaries of chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent at Oka	112 50	112 50		
Schools, Ontario and Quebec and Maritime Provinces	48,082 50	45,496 68	2,585 82	
Payment of Robinson Treaty annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00		
Survey of Indian reserves	7,000 00	1,887 33	5,112 67	
Indian Land Management Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Grant agricultural society Munsees of the Thames	90 00	90 00		
General legal expenses	6,340 00	872 83	5,467 17	
Annuity, gratuity and expenses, Treaty 9	29,200 00	10,757 76	18,442 24	
To settle claims of Chippewas of the Thames and Sarnia and Wyandottes of Anderdon	4,731 19	4,731 19		
To purchase land and removal of houses and surveying land at Seven Islands	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	
Repair of roads on Rama reserve	500 00	500 00		
	130,681 19	97,545 77	33,177 74	42 32
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	918 75	913 92	4 83	
Relief and seed grain	2.125 00	2,111 47	13 53	
Medical attendance and medicines	3,875 00	3,868 92	6 08	
Office and unforeseen	225 00	242 71	.....	17 71
	7,143 75	7,137 02	24 44	17 71
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,056 00	1,046 00	10 00	
Relief and seed grain	1,875 00	1,863 52	11 48	
Medical attendance and medicines	2,625 00	2,653 92	....	28 92
Miscellaneous, &c.	450 00	313 18	136 82	
	6,006 00	5,876 62	158 30	28 92
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	225 00	225 00		
Relief and seed	693 75	537 32	156 43	
Medical attendance and medicines	887 50	869 12	18 38	
Office and miscellaneous	56 25	2 06	54 19	
	1,862 50	1,633 50	229 00	
INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.				
Annuities and commutations	146,405 00	123,530 00	22,875 00	
Implements, tools and hardware	8,307 00	8,295 89	11 11	
Field and garden seeds	1,689 00	1,291 90	397 10	
Live stock	20,867 00	20,855 25	11 75	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians	113,244 00	113,298 95	....	54 95
Triennial clothing	5,237 00	3,559 69	1,677 31	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	231,495 00	209,957 83	21,537 17	
Surveys	11,000 00	7,423 92	3,576 08	
Sioux	4,514 00	4,504 74	9 26	
Grist and saw-mils	625 00	624 59	0 41	
General expenses	189,906 00	188,638 95	1,267 05	
Total	7,332,289 00	681,981 71	51,362 24	54 95

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1906-07.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
INDIANS OF YUKON DISTRICT.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Supplies for destitute Indians	6,000 00	2,496 39	3,503 61	
Day and boarding schools	3,750 00	2,358 33	1,391 67	
Total	9,750 00	4,854 72	4,895 28	
DESTITUTE ESQUIMAUX.				
Destitute Esquimaux	500 00		500 00	
TREATY 10.				
Treaty 10	12,000 00	11,294 41	705 59	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	18,135 00	18,155 00		20 00
Relief	6,000 00	5,760 25	239 75	
Seed	750 00	722 82	27 18	
Medical attendance and medicines	15,000 00	15,204 22		204 22
Day schools	10,450 00	10,412 83	37 17	
Industrial and boarding schools	62,500 00	53,665 60	8,834 40	
Travelling expenses	4,950 00	4,747 42	202 58	
Office and miscellaneous, hospital and dyking, cleansing Indian orchards and C. boat for Northwest Coast agency and expenses	25,127 50	12,768 86	12,358 64	
Survey and reserve commission	2,500 00	105 75	2,394 25	
	145,412 50	121,542 75	24,093 97	224 22
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	3,225 00	3,225 00		
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	1,650 00	1,088 22	561 78	
Printing and stationery, outside service	4,500 00	4,500 00		
	9,375 00	8,813 22	561 78	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance to June 30, 1906		4,868,622 00
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		431,354 87
Interest for nine months ended March 31, 1907, on above balance		143,003 47
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		23,123 02
Outstanding cheques for 1904–5		26 27
Expenditure during the nine months ended March 31, 1907	308,563 04	
Balance, March 31, 1907	5,157,566 59	
	5 466,129 63	5,466,129 63

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund' see Part J of the Auditor General's Report.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

[No. 28—1908.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

December 6, 1907.

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PART IV.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, December 1, 1907.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending the 31st of October, 1907.

I attach for your information reports of the officers commanding districts, and certain reports covering work of a special nature which should be of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On the 31st of October the strength of the force stood as follows : fifty-five officers, five hundred and eighty-four non-commissioned officers and constables and five hundred and twenty-seven horses. Compared with last year the strength is less by forty-five men and forty-nine horses. This loss has occurred chiefly in the Yukon Territory, where the strength has diminished by forty-seven men and twenty-three horses.

The following is the distribution by Provinces and Territories :—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Alberta	....	....	4	13	1	....	12	18	28	132	28	236	257
Saskatchewan	1	1	5	15	1	1	18	18	26	159	32	277	230
Northwest Territories	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	4	2	17	4	32	....
Yukon Territory (Sept, 30)	....	1	1	5	2	....	8	7	9	45	16	94	40
Grand total	1	2	11	35	5	1	39	47	65	353	80	639	527

In the province of Alberta there are five divisional posts, and 67 detachments ; in Saskatchewan four divisional posts, and 64 detachments ; in the Yukon Territory two divisional posts, and 17 detachments ; and in the Northwest Territories one divisional post, and six detachments ; a total of 12 divisional posts and 154 detachments.

In 1900, the strength (not including those on service in South Africa) was 774 officers and men distributed at 10 divisional posts, and 101 detachments. Thus with a loss of 135 men there is an expansion of 55 posts and detachments, which illustrates the strain thrown on the force.

In 1901, the population of the area over which the force has jurisdiction was 238,000, and this year it is upwards of 600,000, an increase which is largely due to immigrants from Great Britain, the northern and central states of Europe, and the United States, who are unfamiliar with Canadian laws. These people

have spread over the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. They are entitled to our protection. I have endeavored to meet the demand as far as possible, but not as fully as I desire. I have many applications from all parts of the new provinces for police which I have not been able to meet.

In the Northwest Territories the strength is not sufficient. Posts are required at different points on the Mackenzie River. In the Keewatin district inhuman practices among the Indians have come to light, and in the interests of humanity more police posts ought to be established. In Ungava the same practices are said to take place. There are no police stationed in that district at present, but they ought to be sent there.

Assuming that our jurisdiction is not to be curtailed in the near future, I am bound to express the opinion that the strength of the force is not sufficient for it to perform its multifarious duties satisfactorily to the government, and with credit to itself.

CRIME.

There is a marked increase in the number of cases, there being 6,736 with 5,685 convictions. Last year the cases entered numbered 5,148, and convictions 4,256, for eleven months. The largest number of cases under the Criminal Code is for assault, theft and drunkenness, and offences created by the provincial statutes which are not criminal in their nature. I regret to note that 35 charges of rape and indecent assault are entered and only 12 convictions secured. These offences are on the increase, and should be dealt with very severely.

There are 11 charges of murder and 6 of attempted murder. Three murder cases took place in Keewatin, and not in Saskatchewan as shown, and one occurred last year, but was not tried until this year.

The number of murder charges is large, but does not indicate a state of lawlessness, as the following statement shows :—

MURDER.

Rex vs. Sugar (Indian). Shown as awaiting trial. Outcome of a quarrel.

Rex vs. Macdonald. Acquitted. This man was charged with the murder of a Stony Indian named Dixon, an employee on Macdonald's ranch. Death resulted from excessive use of intoxicants, which it was claimed were administered by Macdonald.

Rex vs. Michalchuck (Galician). Awaiting trial. Result of Metre Sharpo (Galician) the murdered man, debauching wife of Michalchuck,

Rex vs. Barrett. Awaiting trial. Victim being stepson, aged 12, who interceded on his mother's behalf while Barrett attempted to shoot his wife.

Rex vs. Hande. Acquitted. Outcome of a drunken brawl.

Rex vs. Prior. Awaiting trial. A fiendish murder of a little girl.

Rex vs. Gilbert. Convicted, subsequently commuted to life sentence. Shown as awaiting trial in last year's report.

Rex vs. Mack Sing (Chinaman). Awaiting trial. Poisoning case, the outcome of rivalry between two restaurant keepers.

Rex vs. Joseph Fiddler (Indian). Convicted, under sentence of death. Case shown under Saskatchewan, really occurred in Keewatin, N.W.T. Convicted of murder of Indian woman, who was demented at the time, and due to the superstition of the tribal belief that insane persons are beset with evil spirits and would turn cannibals.

Rex vs. Jack Fiddler (Indian). Relation of the above. Assisted in strangling. Committed suicide whilst awaiting trial.

Rex vs. Norman Rae (Indian). Awaiting trial. Evidence in Fiddler case showed that he was implicated in a similar crime. Patrol is being sent to fetch further witnesses, and also to arrest brother of accused, who, it, appears, is equally implicated.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Rex vs. Kirk. Acquitted. Evidence showed that he used a knife in self-defence.
Rex vs. Barlow. Acquitted. A poisoning case.
Rex vs. Mastapidro (Italian). Convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Result of quarrel with fellow labourer.
Rex vs. Bunn. Awaiting trial. Outcome of a dispute.
Rex vs. Warner. Acquitted. Result of a quarrel.
Rex vs. Fetterman. Awaiting trial. The defendant is the wife of O. C. Fetterman.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	9	2	†1	6	2		2		11
" attempted	2		2		4	1	2	1	6
Infanticide	1		1						1
Manslaughter	1			1					1
Threatening to kill	6	4	1	1	2		1	1	8
Shooting with intent	3	1	2						3
Wounding with intent	5	5							5
Wounding	1	1			2		1	1	3
Threatening to do bodily harm	6	4	2						6
Attempting to do bodily harm	2		1	1					2
Assault, common	417	359	58		351	271	77	3	768
" aggravated	10	5	5		11	5	3	3	21
" indecent	11	8	2	1	3	1	1	1	14
" causing bodily harm	20	14	5	1	5	3		2	25
Rape and attempted rape	10	1	§6	3	11	2	8	1	21
Concealment of birth					2	1		1	2
Neglecting to obtain aid in childbirth					1	1			1
Attempted abortion					1		1		1
Defiling children under fourteen	1	1			1		1		2
Abduction	1		1		5		5		6
Bigamy	1		1		1		1		2
Illegally solemnizing marriage	2		1	1	2			2	4
Wife desertion					3	1	1	1	3
Neglecting to support wife	2	1	1		1	1			3
Administering poison to boy					2	2			2
Criminal neglect					2	1	1		2
Leaving excavation unguarded					3	3			3
Defamatory libel	2	1	1						2
Intimidation and threatening	5	4	1		6	6			11
Attempted suicide	7	2	2	3	4	2		2	11
Miscellaneous	19	15	4		1		1		20
Offences against the property—									
Theft	388	304	83	1	267	162	*87	18	655
Horse stealing	26	13	9	4	41	12	‡17	12	67
Cattle stealing	15	7	5	3	23	6	12	5	38
Cattle killing	7	6	1		3	1		2	10
Fraudulently branding stock					1	1			1
Defacing or altering brands					1		1		1
Wounding cattle and horses	5	2	3		10	4	6		15
Cruelty to animals	37	34	3		35	29	6		72
House and shop breaking	11	7	2	2	10	5	2	3	21
Burglary	7		5	2	11	4	5	2	18
Fraud	14	4	9	1	4		3	1	18
Conspiring to defraud	1		1		12		10	2	13
False pretenses	58	25	33		58	32	16	10	116

*1 died whilst awaiting trial. †1 forfeited bail. ‡Committed suicide whilst awaiting trial.
§1 warrant unexecuted.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.	
Offences against the property—*Con.*									
Forgery	16	9	2	5	18	6	6	6	34
Receiving stolen property	20	18	1	1	3	1	2	.....	23
Having stolen property in possession	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Wilfully damaging property	20	17	3	.....	23	19	4	.....	43
Unlawfully detaining property	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Counterfeiting	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Arson	5	3	2	.....	5	1	3	1	10
Forcible entry	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Criminal breach of trust	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3
Breach of contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31	11	.....	42
Mischief	77	69	7	1	40	32	8	.....	117
Trespass	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3
Killing dog	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	3
Offences against the public order—									
Unlawfully carrying offensive and concealed weapons	26	26	.....	.....	21	19	1	1	47
Pointing firearms	16	9	6	1	12	8	4	.....	28
Having revolver on person when arrested	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Causing explosion	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Spreading false news	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Unlawful assembly	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Assisting member of R.N.W.M. Police to desert	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	170	166	4	.....	241	228	9	4	411
Drunk and disorderly	853	835	18	.....	585	568	17	.....	1,438
Causing disturbance	51	49	2	.....	77	71	6	.....	128
Swearing, threatening and insulting language	21	21	.....	.....	8	6	2	.....	29
Indecent exposure	15	13	2	.....	13	13	.....	.....	28
Gross indecency	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3
Buggery and attempted buggery	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3	5
Incest	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3
Seduction	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" under promise of marriage	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	*1	.....	1
Defilement of woman	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2
Keeper, house of ill-fame	8	8	.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	38
Inmates "	13	13	.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....	103
Frequenters "	15	15	.....	.....	23	22	1	.....	38
Keeping gaming house	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4
Gambling	3	3	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	16
Misconduct in respect to human remains	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Disturbing public worship	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Discharging firearms	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6
Lotteries	10	10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	11
Nuisance	8	7	1	.....	6	5	1	.....	14
Miscellaneous	8	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9
Misleading justice—									
Perjury	3	2	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	7
Fabricating evidence	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Conspiring to bring false accusations	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Disobeying order of court	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" summons	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Peace officer accepting bribe	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Escaping from custody	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	3
Attempting to escape from custody	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Breaking jail	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aiding prisoner to escape	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Wilfully allowing prisoner to escape	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unlawfully at large	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Obstructing peace officer	18	18	.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	25

* Married in court.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn &c.	Awaiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn &c.	Awaiting trial.	Total cases entered.
Corruptions and disobedience—*Con.*									
Assaulting peace officer	2	1		1	3	3			5
Neglecting to aid peace officer					1			1	1
Resisting arrest	3	3			2	2			5
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Stealing rides	34	34			19	19			53
Trespass	4	4			1	1			5
Operator drunk					1	1			1
Attempting to wreck train					2	1	1		2
Obstructing railway employee					2		1	1	2
" railway					1		1		1
Offences against the Customs Act	2	2			3	2		1	5
Offences against the Indian Act--									
Supplying liquor to Indians	58	54	4		43	33	7	3	101
Indians, drunk	86	82	4		95	92	3		181
Drunk on reserve	14	14			7	6	1		21
Liquor in possession	12	10	2		9	8	1		21
" " on reserve	10	10			5	5			15
Gambling on the reserve	6	5	1		5	5			11
Trespassing on reserve	2	2							2
Truant school children	8	8			1	1			9
Prostitution	1	1							1
Offences against the Fisheries Act	6	6			5	5			11
Offences against Animal Contagious Diseases Act	2	2			6	4	2		8
Offences against the Election Act	1		1						1
Offences agains the Rocky Mountain Park Regulations					20	20			20
Offences against Inland Revenue Act					3	2	1		3
Offences against Weights and Measures Act					1		1		1
Offences against the Penitentiary Act					1	1			1
Offences against the Lord's Day Act					10	10			10
Offences against Provincial Statutes & N.W. T. Ordinances—									
Masters and servants	340	297	43		138	109	23	6	478
Game	41	40	1		43	38	5		84
Hide and brand	3	3			22	19	3		25
Sunday observance	10	10							10
Prairie fire	65	52	13		49	41	4	4	114
Liquor license	146	136	10		188	172	16		334
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory					10	9	1		10
Insanity	54	*52	2		60	*43	17		114
Horse breeders					9	6	3		9
Village ordinance	32	31	1						32
Estray animals	26	24	2		32	24	8		58
Entire animals	9	9			1	1			10
Protection of animals					10	9	1		10
Pound	36	32	4		3	1	2		39
Fence					3	3			3
Livery stable	6	6			8	7	1		14
Engineers	14	13	1						14
Public works	4	4			22	22			26
Medical profession	2	2			2	2			4
Legal profession	2		2						2
Veterinary surgeons					1		1		1
Public health	16	16			7	7			23
Hawkers and pedlars	15	14	1		5	5			20
Noxious weeds	7	7			13	10	3		20
Pollution of streams					1	1			1
Steam boiler					2	2			2
Motor and vehicles	2	2							2
Miscellaneous	17	15	2		16	12	4		33
Total	3,631	3,172	418	41	3,105	2,513	478	114	6,736

*Sent to Asylum.

The comparative statement of convictions between years 1900 and 1907, shows a steady increase in criminal work, and I am able to report that it has been well done. There are only five detective sergeants. This number must be largely increased. The strength of this branch should be at least twenty.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Convictions between years 1900 and 1907, under General Headings.

—	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Offences against—								
The person	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The property	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public order	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and morals	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading justice	3	6	3	4	7			3
Corruption and disobedience	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act.,	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act	11	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act		2						
Election Act		4	2					
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	20	25	1					
Militia Act				4				
Inland Revenue Act	2							
Penitentiary Act	1							
Lord's Day Act	10							
Provincial Statutes and N.W.T. Ordinances	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Total	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

*Eleven months.

As indicating the duty which members of the force are often called upon to perform in carrying out their police duties, I attach the following reports :—

Constable J. A. W. O'Neill, on a patrol made from Norway House into the interior of Keewatin for the purpose of arresting two Indians accused of murder. Time occupied, four months ; distance travelled with dog teams and in canoes, 750 miles. *See* Appendix S.

Sergeant R. Field, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort McKay, and return, thence to Fort Saskatchewan, escorting a lunatic. Time, March 13 to March 30 ; distance, 500 miles. *See* Appendix T.

Constable H. Shand, from Edmonton to the Big Eddy of the Macleod River, to rescue a rancher who was reported to have gone insane. Time, December 19 to January 15 ; distance, 250 miles. *See* Appendix U.

COMMON JAILS.

Our guardrooms are still used as common jails in both provinces. The province of Alberta has no jails. Nine hundred and ninety-eight prisoners were received in our guardrooms in Alberta, and, on October 31, 115 prisoners were in custody.

Six hundred and seventy-eight were received in Saskatchewan, and fifty were in custody on October 31. Saskatchewan has two common jails ; our guardrooms take the overflow.

Our guardroom accommodation was much increased at Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan.

I have been informed that the province of Alberta will proceed with the erection of jails next year. I am in hopes that Saskatchewan will do the same, so that the force may be entirely relieved of the care of prisoners, which is such a heavy tax on the strength.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners Committed to and Released from Mounted Police Guardrooms, between November 1, 1906, and October 31, 1907.

—	Regina.	Moosomin.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Prince Albert.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1906	20	15	10	5	21	29	....	32	5	137
Total number of prisoners received.	340	139	79	120	193	439	....	164	202	1,676
Total number of prisoners discharged	326	150	85	117	193	425	.....	174	178	1,648
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on Oct. 31, 1907	34	4	4	8	21	43	...	22	29	165

THE PEACE RIVER YUKON TRAIL.

The detachment engaged on the construction of this trail wintered at Fort Graham on Finlay River, B.C., in comfortable quarters which they built in the autumn of 1906. It consisted of 15 N.C.O's and constables and 19 horses under the command of Inspector E. J. Camies.

Fort Graham is a very lonely spot in Northern British Columbia, with no communication with the outside world during the winter months.

A mail was received on March 24, by a patrol from Lesser Slave Lake. Const. Gairdner in charge. It was a long hard trip of 500 miles, and the party ran out of food. I attach his report: *see* appendix V. Notwithstanding the loneliness and ennui Inspector Camies says--'I am glad to report all worked well and with good spirits. There has been no breach of discipline.'

The winter was very severe. On April 22, the snow was still two feet deep in the forest, and the rivers still frozen solid.

It was not until May 20, that Inspector Camies was able to move out to a point eighteen miles west of Graham where work was stopped last season. On May 24, the season's work was commenced, and on September 25, it ended when connection was made with the telegraph trail four miles north of Fourth Cabin, 104 miles north of Hazelton, and 377 miles west of Fort St. John, on the Peace River 151 miles were constructed during the season.

The country lying between Fort Graham and Bear Lake was almost unknown, and we had difficulty in securing a competent Indian guide. On the whole a very excellent route is followed. It is especially good between Bear Lake and the telegraph trail where it was expected that the work would be very hard.

Supplies were forwarded to Fort Graham in 1906, sufficient to last until they reached Bear Lake, where fresh supplies could be sent in from the Coast. Unfortunately the clothing was not taken further than St. John.

On May 1, Supt. Constantine, accompanied by Acting Asst. Surgeon Genest, left Lesser Slave Lake with seven constables and thirty-four horses for Fort Graham. On May 24th, this party reached St. John 250 miles. The trip to that point was a very trying one. All creeks and watercourses were torrents. In crossing the Clearwater,

horses and wagons were swept down the stream, and Const. Campbell narrowly escaped from drowning. Many creeks had to be bridged, and in some cases the supplies were ferried across in a canoe which the party had taken with them.

The wheeled transport was sent back from St. John, and Supt. Constantine's party proceeded on to Fort Graham with the pack train, loaded with clothing and bacon. They reached there on June 23, 208 miles from St. John. Supt. Constantine reports as follows :—'The trip was a hard one all through. High water, poor feed and wet weather. There was a lot of snow on the divides from knee to waist deep for a mile or so at the time. We broke a way through, with men on foot and on saddle horses, for the pack train. The rivers and streams had to be rafted as few could be forded.' In spite however of all the difficulties this party made the arduous journey oî 458 miles without an accident and the loss of only one horse, which was left on the trail exhausted.

Supt. Constantine remained at Fort Graham superintending the forwarding of supplies and arranging for care of stores left at that point. Dr. Genest proceeded on to a point 50 miles west to attend Constables Thorne and Ryan who were suffering from severe wounds. Const. Ryan recovered and was returned to duty. Const. Thorne was taken back to Fort Graham on July 26.

Supt. Constantine with Dr. Genest and five N.C.Os. and constables (including Thorne) left Fort Graham for Lesser Slave Lake on July 29, where they arrived at the end of August.

Inspector Macdonell proceeded from Macleod on July 3 to Hazelton, where a detachment of one N.C.O. and three constables from 'H' Division was ordered to meet him. At Victoria he purchased supplies for the working party and had them shipped to Hazelton. Owing to the wreck of the steamer *Mount Royal* he was delayed and did not reach Hazelton until July 18. In the meantime Sergt. Acland purchased and forwarded to Bear Lake ten days supplies which reached that point on July 27, thirteen days after the arrival of the working party. Inspector Macdonell arranged for a month's supplies to be forwarded to Fourth Cabin, and on July 20 with his party left for that point, arriving on 26th, where he met Inspector Camies who had left his command to connect with him and hasten forward the provisions. Inspector Camies returned to Bear Lake. Inspector Macdonell proceeded to the head-waters of the Skeena River via Fifth Cabin and the old cattle trail for the purpose of exploring the country in that direction. He returned to Fourth Cabin on the 9th and then proceeded east towards Bear Lake. He met Inspector Camies' party at the crossing of the Skeena River on August 22, and took over the command.

He reports with regard to the route to Telegraph Creek on the Stickine, that it is quite practicable, the estimated distance being 260 miles from Fourth Cabin and 360 miles from Hazelton. The proposed route leaves the Telegraph trail twelve miles north of Fifth Cabin, bears to the northeast, crosses the Ground Hog Mountains by an easy pass, but through thirty miles of thick timber, into the valley of the Skeena up which it follows into the open country which extends north for 100 miles to the Klappan River. This it crosses and continues between the north and south branches of the Stickine River. He is of opinion that sixteen men will complete this portion of the trail in one season. An exploring party was also sent out under Sergt. Acland, who reports that a good diversion can be made up the Slanguse River, thus avoiding a long and difficult divide just north of Fourth Cabin.

On completion of the season's work the whole party moved to Hazelton. Arrangements having previously been made, all the horses were left near Hazelton for the winter in charge of a non-commissioned officer. Inspector Macdonell and men returned to Calgary, going down the Skeena River by canoe to Port Essington, thence by steamer to Vancouver and on to destination by rail. Extended leave has been granted to those N. C. O's. and men who served on the trail work for more than two years. The officers have reported most favourably on the conduct and work of the men, and I the more readily bring their services to your attention because I inspected their work, and know of the hardships and discomforts which they have undergone.

During the summer three officers, one Acting Asst. Surgeon, 25 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 60 horses were employed on this duty.

On July 19, I left headquarters for the purpose of inspecting the trail. I reached Fort St. John on August 8, 500 miles from Edmonton, having travelled by wagon from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing, thence up the Athabaska River by steamer to Little Slave River, across the portages on foot, by steamboat to Lesser Slave Lake police post, in the saddle to Peace River Crossing, and by steamer up the Peace River. I left St. John, where the trail commences, with a party of four all told, and ten pack horses on 9th August, I reached Fort Graham, 208 miles, on August 21; Bear Lake, 116 miles, on August 31; working party, 33 miles, September 3; Fourth Cabin, 24 miles, September 6; and Hazelton, 100 miles, September 12; a total distance of 500 miles by pack trail. I travelled down the Skeena River by canoe to Port Essington, by coast steamer to Vancouver, and back to Regina by rail, arriving here on September 24.

I inspected 357 miles of completed work. I find it difficult to properly describe the mountains of northern British Columbia, across which the trail has been driven, so that you may adequately understand the difficulties which have been surmounted. A sea of mountains thrown up in apparent confusion, but in reality in a series of parallel ranges running northwest and southeast. As you journey westward the ranges grow bolder, the peaks more striking, and the snow fields more extensive. At all times the scenery is rugged and grand, but at some points, and especially on the Continental divide, it is indiscribable.

Accompanying this report will be found some photographic views which illustrate it in a feeble way.

The obstacles encountered were such as are incidental to road making in a mountainous country, steep ascents and descents, rivers and streams, muskegs and soft places, forests and fallen timber; the difficulties were the shortness of the season, work being only possible for four months, the forwarding of supplies and the necessity of haste; the discomforts were from flies, wet and cold. Owing to the luxuriant growth being saturated with a heavy dew, the men were scarcely ever dry even if the day were fine. However there was no sickness, few accidents, and no fatalities. The horses suffered most because of the hard work and the scarcity of feed at times, and we had a good many casualties.

Leaving St. John the trail leads west up the north side of the Peace River (22 miles), turns northwest up the valley of Cache Creek, which it follows for 22 miles, when it crosses the north branch of the Halfway River. It follows up the main Halfway, now on the bench, now in the valley, to the junction of the Cypress River, 97 miles from St. John. Here it turns westward going up this valley, enters the mountains at 114 Mile Post, continues by an easy grade, and crosses the summit of the first range by the Laurier Pass. It now drops rapidly, crosses the Ottertail Creek above the forks, and mounting a low ridge dives into a small valley, and immediately enters the gorge of a small stream coming from the west. This it follows, crossing and recrossing, at times being crowded into the bed of the stream. Leaving this stream on the right it forges steadily westward up and up a thousand feet to the summit (154 miles) of 2nd range, known as the Devil's Canyon. It soon falls again by same steep descent into a westward flowing stream, along which it follows, at times disputing the waters for a passage, skirting cutbanks, and climbing over boulders, for a mile or more. As it continues down the valley the going improves until the crossing of the Ospica River (172 miles) is reached when it forthwith commences a long steady climb to the Herchmer Pass, the summit (180) of the 3rd range. It falls from this summit by an easy grade to Fort Graham on the Finlay River, 208 miles from Fort St. John.

From Fort Graham the general direction to Bear Lake, 116 miles distant, is southwest. In that distance it crosses three ranges, the first and second by easy grades, and at no great elevation, but the third, which is the Continental divide, it crosses at an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level, as taken by the barometer, and 2,000 feet above the valley of the Omenica River. This climb is made in a distance of six miles. From Bear Lake to the telegraph line, the distance is 53 miles, and the direction west. It follows the valley of Bear Creek, Sustut River, and Skeena River.

I consider this route a very good one, and a wagon road could be constructed over it. It is not practicable for a railroad. The country is fairly open. There is a good deal of standing timber of commercial value, much small poplar, pine, spruce, and balsam, and large stretches of burnt timber which, owing to the windfalls, gave most trouble. The largest area of valuable timber is on the Ospica River.

I found that a great deal of hard work had been done, and considering that not more than ten months actual work had been put in on 377 miles, the results were satisfactory. A practicable pack trail had been built. Much can be done to improve it by diverting, if possible, the trail around the muskegs, or if not by corduroying them, and by improving the grades on some very steep hills. It is sure to be blocked frequently by windfalls where it passes through burnt timber, and therefore a small working party should be sent over it every year.

HUDSON'S BAY DISTRICT.

The headquarters of 'M' Division has been established at Fort Churchill, at the mouth of the Churchill River, where a comfortable post has been erected consisting of officers' quarters, men's quarters, guardroom and store building. The work was done by our own men. The walls are built of logs which were cut a considerable distance from the post, and floated down the river, or during the winter months hauled by dog teams. Supt. Moodie and his command are deserving of great credit for their hard work. (I attach a photograph of the post.)

A post consisting of three men was maintained at Cape Fullerton. Owing to the whaling fleets having ceased to winter at that point, Supt. Moodie considers that it is no longer necessary to occupy it, and has advised that it be abandoned. There are large supplies of coal and provisions at that point and very excellent quarters. He recommends that a new post be established on Baker Lake, west of Chesterfield Inlet. It is the intention of the Hudson's Bay Co. to open a trading post somewhere in that vicinity.

The s.s. *Rouville*, which was built 1906-7 for patrol duty on the western shores of Hudson's Bay was not sent up last summer. It is now thought that, owing to the establishment of summer and winter patrols from Norway House, land connections with the Hudson's Bay will be sufficient, and the ship can be detailed for other service.

One N.C.O. and 3 constables who had completed three years service in 'M' Division were brought out and replaced.

The service in the Hudson's Bay district is lonely, monotonous, and dangerous, and I gladly bring Supt. Moodie and "M" Division to your favourable notice.

On December 11 last, Insp. Pelletier and Corpl. Reeves left Mafeking, a station on the Canadian Northern Railway, for Fort Churchill with mail and despatches, and returned to that point on the 2nd of March, having made a most successful journey, with dogs, of 1,400 miles in midwinter without mishap.

This officer made another journey by water during the summer. Leaving Norway House on July 25, with three canoes he proceeded by Split Lake, Little Churchill River, Deer River, and Churchill River to Fort Churchill, arriving there on August 20. Returning he left Fort Churchill on August 31 in a coast boat for York Factory, here leaving the coast boat he took canoes up the Nelson River, and arrived at Norway House on September 26. He estimates that the round trip was 1,240 miles.

I attach copies of his excellent reports (*see* Appendices O and P), also some photographs of the country passed over.

It is with much pleasure I bring to your notice the very satisfactory work of this young officer.

THE MACKENZIE RIVER.

Inspector Jarvis with three N.C.O's. and constables left Regina on May 10 to relieve Inspector Howard, in command of the Mackenzie River district, as the latter had completed two years service there.

They arrived at Fort McPherson on July 21. The command was transferred, and Inspector Howard with time expired men returned to headquarters, arriving here at the end of August.

I attach the yearly report of Inspector Howard (*see* Appendix K). As in the Hudson's Bay, so in the Arctic, the duty is trying and severe, and requires men of resolution and great physical endurance.

S.-Sergt. Fitzgerald is now on his fourth year of service in those regions, and is deserving of recognition, not only because of his long service, but of other excellent qualities which have caused him to be respected by all who come into contact with him.

For the third time a patrol carrying mail was sent to Fort McPherson, leaving Dawson in December, 1906, and returning in February. I have in previous reports called your attention to this very arduous patrol of 1,000 miles, which was again carried out so successfully by Constable Forrest.

It means a great deal to our far flung posts that they should send and receive news from their people.

I might here observe that whether bringing relief to isolated settlers in bitter cold and over the deep snow of the open plains, carrying mail to distant Hudson's Bay posts, to the Arctic Seas, or to detachments interned in northern British Columbia, or hurrying to the relief of unfortunate persons in remote parts, our men do not fail us. They undertake the work with cheerfulness and carry it out indifferent to difficulties and hardships.

Re WILD BUFFALO.

I attach herewith three reports made by Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., on patrols made by him under orders, in the buffalo range west of Fort Smith, Mackenzie District (*see* Appendix N).

Inspector Jarvis reaches the following conclusions :—

1. That the buffalo are in danger of extermination, not by wolves, but by poachers.
2. Unless adequate police protection is given, the buffalo will not last five years.

Inspector Jarvis had not the time at his disposal, as he was en route to Herschel Island, to make a thorough inquiry into the condition of the herd. He was only able to visit the fringe of the range, and was not able to ascertain whether the herd was increasing or diminishing.

I think his opinions have been formed somewhat hurriedly as the reports I have received from time to time for some years back do not agree with his, especially as regards the wolves. Reports from every portion of that north country say that wolves are there in great numbers. During my recent trip in the Peace River country I was told of depredations committed by them, and their boldness. Many horses were killed on the open ranges last winter, and some even in corals close to houses. There is no doubt but that the buffalo also suffered.

Nevertheless these reports are of importance and clearly show the necessity of establishing posts at Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, from which points a close supervision can be maintained. These are the last wild buffalo and it would be a thousand pities if they were exterminated. I propose therefore, with your concurrence, to establish these detachments early next year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Last winter was unusually long and severe. From the middle of November until February 7 we had low temperatures, and frequent long and severe storms which greatly hampered the operation of the railways. As a result the coal supply of many towns in Saskatchewan was exhausted, but fortunately at the most critical stage the weather moderated, and the railways were able to move the coal. The situation was most acute on the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Early in December alarm was felt for the safety of the large number of settlers who had gone into the country west of Saskatoon, and south of Battleford along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Wetaskiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific. Some had pushed out a hundred miles from the nearest railway station. Wood is very scarce in that area, and some of the settlers were obliged to travel sixty miles to obtain it. Some had only oxen, which are quite useless in deep snow, others had no sleighs. As an instance of the helpless condition of more than one, our patrols found a Scotch family which had come in during November having only a yoke of oxen and one cow. They travelled 100 miles on foot to their homestead. On arrival the cold weather overtook them. They were without a supply of fuel, fodder for their animals, and in fact without any of the necessities of a winter climate. Both father and son froze their feet in endeavouring to obtain provisions and fuel. Their wants were amply supplied.

The Minister of the Interior decided that steps should be taken to give relief to any settlers in that district who required it. Mr. Speers, Chief Colonization Agent, representing the Immigration branch, purchased and forwarded ample supplies to Tramping Lake, 60 miles south of Battleford, where a relief depot in charge of Inspector Knight was established on February 15. He had under his command 10 non-commissioned officers and constables. Patrols were made to every settler. The snow was very deep, there were no trails, and it was trying work for men and horses. Many of the patrols were made on snowshoes. Relief was given to 145 families. I desire to emphasize that this relief was necessary because these people had gone on the open plains far in advance of railway construction, and were unprepared for a winter of great severity which set in much earlier than usual.

Police patrols have gone over the country recently, and I have reports that for the coming winter nearly all are fully prepared, and no anxiety need be felt for their safety. Next summer two railway lines will be in operation in their midst, which will prevent any further danger.

I understand also that extensive coal mines have been discovered almost in the centre of this rich tract, which will aid much in its early development.

Many casualties occurred last winter, but not nearly as many as were reported. Story after story was published with great detail of tragedies which never happened. The police made a careful inquiry into all, and I was able to report that in every case the casualties resulted from want of knowledge of the climate, from drunkenness, or other preventable causes. To show that the climate is not dangerous to those who know how to care for themselves the record of this force is sufficient. Our men were travelling last winter from the boundary to the Arctic, and Hudson's Bay to Alaska, in all sorts of weather, and the medical returns for the year show only three frostbites.

Six detachments were established to aid the Crown Timber officials in protecting the forests in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our officers and non-commissioned officers stationed at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille, and Twin Lakes, act as sub-collectors at these ports of entry.

Our patrols along the boundary act as preventive officers. There are long stretches which are not now being effectively patrolled. As settlement is now moving along the boundary at an extraordinary rate we should increase our boundary posts by five, and our strength by 15 men and 20 horses.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On July 1 we were relieved of the duty of enforcing the Animals Contagious Diseases Act. Ten veterinary staff sergeants were granted free discharges to take service under that department as inspectors.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts attended all treaty payments. Detachments have been maintained on the largest reserves for the prevention of illicit traffic in liquor. There were 336 convictions under the Indian Act, an increase of 77 over last year. So many small towns are springing up in the vicinity of the reserves that the Indians have more opportunities for getting liquor, and there are more disreputable white men ready to debauch them for the sake of petty gain.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

—	N.W.T.	Yukon.	Total.
Engaged	118	.....	118
Re-engaged without leaving	49	13	62
" after "	6	2	8
Surrendered from desertion	1	.....	1
Discharged.			
Promoted	1	1	2
Time expired (not including pensioners)	19	21	40
Free discharge (on transfer to Department of Agriculture)	10	.....	10
Purchased	39	2	41
Invalided	5	2	7
Pensioned	8	1	9
Died	2	2	4
Deserted	29	3	32
Dismissed for bad conduct	26	3	29
" as inefficient	1	.....	1

DIED.

Asst. Surgeon Madore, G.
Asst. Surgeon Flood, W. S.
Reg. No. 589, Sergt. Cudlip, A. J.
Reg. No. 2155, Const. Richards, W. F.

PROMOTED TO COMMISSIONED RANK.

Reg. No. 3430. Staff-Sergt. Junget, C.
Reg. No. 737, Staff-Sergt. Macdonald, J. A.

PENSIONED.

Reg. No. 858, Staff-Sergt. Ayre, H. T.
Reg. No. 568, Sergt. St. Denis, O.
Reg. No. 590, Sergt. Davis, J. W.
Reg. No. 1132, Sergt. Bird, A. L. C.
Reg. No. 1743, Sergt. Todd, R.
Reg. No. 1661, Const. Draycott, C. F.
Reg. No. 1573, Const. Parks, W.
Reg. No. 1747, Const. Tasker, C. A.
Reg. No. 1773, Const. Kerrigan, M.

RESIGNED.

Superintendent A. C. Macdonell, D. S. O.

APPOINTED.

Assistant Surgeon Lacroix, O.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits has been carried out under difficulties. In order to replace the excessive wastage in different divisions, recruits were hurried through, and drafted out of the depôt. This is not satisfactory as it affects the efficiency of the force, but with the present strength and the ever-growing demands, it cannot be avoided.

The usual class for qualifying constables for promotion was held at Regina during the winter.

It is now found impossible to train the divisions annually because there is no time, and the strength is too widely distributed.

ARMS—TARGET PRACTICE.

The Ross rifle was called into store and Lee-Metford carbines reissued to 'D' and 'K' Divisions, and Winchester carbines to the other divisions. I have not been informed as to the date on which we may expect delivery of the improved Ross rifle.

Target practice with the rifle was suspended for the year. The whole force did the revolver practice.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair. Several sets of harness will be required to replace those worn out.

TRANSPORT.

Several vehicles have been condemned and will have to be replaced.

UNIFORM.

The supply of uniform has been of good quality.

RATIONS.

All provisions have been purchased under contracts which have been satisfactorily performed. The only complaint received has been as to the quality of the jam.

FORAGE.

The cost of forage has considerably increased this year as compared with last year. The oats vary much in quality, and we have found much difficulty in letting satisfactory contracts. Hay is of a very good quality, and the cost about the same as last year.

BUILDINGS.

Tenders were called for the construction of new officers quarters at Regina. On the award being made the successful tenderer refused to enter into a contract. Tenders will again be invited.

Connection with the waterworks system at Regina is nearly completed, and water will be laid on in the Commissioner's house, the new barracks, and stables. A considerable portion of the work has been done by prison labour.

The barracks at Lethbridge have been put in complete repair, and a waterworks system installed.

Our divisional posts are in a good state of repair, except Battleford, which will require to be completely overhauled next year.

Authority has been received to install a waterworks system in Macleod post. This work will be carried on early next spring.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of suitable buildings for our use at Herschel Island.

A very complete little post has been built at Fort Churchill.

To meet contemplated extensions of the service, we shall require new posts for small detachments at five points along the boundary, three points in Northwest Territories and one point in Northern Alberta. It is not possible to rent any buildings at these places.

HORSES.

Sixty-one remounts were purchased during the year at an average price of $127.83, an increase of $14.96 over last year. Thirty-four horses were cast and sold at an average price of $66.81, which is $19.96 more than last year.

I find it more difficult every year to purchase the class of horse required. They are not being bred in the west.

The total number of casualties was forty. Twenty-six of these occurred during the work on the Peace-Yukon trail, and were inevitable on that service owing to the difficulties of the country, the hard work and poor feed.

GENERAL.

On June 18, His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan visited Calgary. A travelling escort and necessary carriageswere furnished by the force. Attended by his suite, he visited the horse ranch of Messrs. Rawlinsons, some twelve miles west of Calgary, and expressed himself as much pleased with the horses. After returning to Calgary he visited a polo match arranged in his honour by the gentlemen of Calgary and district, which greatly interested him. Afterwards the officers of the force at Calgary had the honour of entertaining His Imperial Highness at luncheon. Subsequently I received the following telegram :—

'By direction of Prince Fushimi I sent from Banff a silver cup through Mr. Pope, which His Imperial Highness hopes you will accept on behalf of the men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as a souvenir of the Prince's visit to Calgary.

(Sgd.) NAGASIVI.'

The force were much gratified with the gracious recognition by the Prince. I propose, with His Imperial Highness' permission, to use the cup as a challenge cup to be shot for annually by the different divisions of the force.

In closing my report I feel that I have very inadquately recorded the work of the past year. Considering the strength, the vast country over which it is scattered, and the multifarious nature of its duties, I think I am justified in saying that it has not failed.

I have received as heretofore the support of all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has just terminated has been a disastrous one for ranchers, and, in a lesser degree, for the farmers also. The loss in cattle during last winter was very heavy, it has been estimated at no less than sixty per cent, and it is certain that in some sections where the snow was deep owners lost practically every animal that was at large on the range.

Pitiful stories are told of cattle that were so benumbed by the intense cold that they took no interest in hay which was lying at their noses. To such cases the subsequent thaw brought no relief.

I think there can be no doubt that in the matter of crops the southern country fared better than the northern. Within the past week I have learned from a competent authority in Macleod that even where the southern crops were touched by the frost they were not so severely damaged as to be rendered unmarketable.

The outlook for the approaching winter is not encouraging, as owing to the long continued rain the grass grew green and had not time to ripen before frost overtook it. Frozen grass, as all the world knows, affords no sustenance to either cattle or horses.

Range horses generally came through last winter pretty well, owing to their being able to paw the snow instead of 'nosing,' it as cattle do.

In the Trochu Valley country there are a good many settlers who would have sold out their interest if they could have found buyers.

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

In the month of June we were requested by the department to provide some sort of entertainment that would interest His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan, who was passing through Canada on his way home from London. As he is an illustrious soldier we were naturally inclined to show him how smart an escort and equipages we could turn out, and, to that end, met him at the railway station on arrival at 10 a.m. on June 18, with a well-drilled and well-horsed escort under the command of Inspector Shaw, a smart four horse team for himself driven by Staff Sergeant Wilson and spring wagons for the rest of his party, which numbered twelve in all.

After half an hour's drive through the streets of Calgary the party was embarked in some automobiles and conveyed to Rawlinson Brothers' famous horse ranche, about eleven miles from the city. Inspector Duffus, who has an autocar of his own, drove His Imperial Highness, and other cars, sufficient for the purpose, were very kindly provided and driven by their owners, gentlemen resident in Calgary, to wit, Messrs. J. J. Young and H. L. Downey.

We had spent some little labour on the road to ensure a rapid and pleasant run and the Prince appeared to enjoy his visit, as, in the case of the well-known stallion 'Commodore,' he remarked, 'That is the finest horse I ever saw in my life.' From this ranche His Highness and suite were reconducted to Calgary to witness a game of polo, wherein they were much interested. For this event in the programme we were indebted to the Calgary Polo Club, who organized a special game for the occasion, and to the city council who very kindly had devoted some labour and money to improve the ground, which alone made the game possible.

From the polo ground the party returned to barracks, where they had luncheon with the officers. Shortly before 3 p.m. the cortege started for their car, stopping for one moment on the road to touch a button and witness the celerity with which the Central Fire Brigade could turn out to an alarm.

A corporal's guard of three men was sent to Banff to do duty at the C.P.R Hotel during His Highness's residence there. An orderly officer in the person of Inspector Knight, was also sent thither from Regina.

The oft quoted aphorism that 'The best laid plans of mice and men gang oft agley,' was amusingly illustrated during His Highness's stay at Banff.

Some programme or other (I do not know what), had been arranged for one day, but it did not meet with His Highness's approval, and he set it aside in favour of going a-fishing in a boat with Corporal Townsend, of the Bankhead detachment. The corporal had a choice selection of flies and hooks and paraphernalia dear to the fisherman's heart, and at the first cast His Highness drew out two fish on one hook, whereat he heartily laughed. It was the first time, said his staff, that he had laughed since leaving Quebec.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months :—

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Offences against the person—						
Assault, common	83	67	13	2	.....	1
" aggravated	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1
" causing bodily harm	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1
" indecent	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abduction	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Attempted suicide	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-preservation of life	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rape and attempted rape	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Wounding	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempt to wreck train	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Offences against property—						
Cattle stealing	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Horse stealing	10	2	5	.....	1	2
Theft	88	62	18	1	.....	7
Housebreaking	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Burglary	6	4	.....	.....	.....	2
False pretences	12	6	2	1	.....	3
Forgery	6	1	1	.....	.....	4
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Damage to property	15	12	3	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeiting	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Cruelty to animals	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle killing	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wounding cattle	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against law and justice—						
Peace officer accepting bribe	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Offences against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapon	1	1				
Pointing firearms	4	1	2	1		
Offences against religion and morals—						
Drunk, &c	157	150	7			
Vagrancy	107	107				
Discharging firearms	1	1				
Keeper, house of ill-fame	3	3				
Inmate "	37	37				
Frequenter "	2	2				
Nuisance	3	3				
Gross indecency	1	1				
Lotteries	I		1			
Indecent act	1	1				
Defilement of girls	2		1			1
Offences against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk	26	24	2			
Supplying liquor	5	3	2			
Liquor in possession	3	3				
Offences against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride on C.P.Ry	4	4				
Trespass	1	1				
Operator drunk	1	1				
Offences against any other Act—						
Penitentiary Act	1	1				
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	1		1			
Fishery Regulations	4	4				
Rocky Mountains Park Regulations	20	20				
Offences against Northwest ordinances and Alberta Statutes—						
Insanity	17	12	5			
Liquor license	45	43	2			
Master and servants	32	23	5	4		
Prairie fire	16	15	1			
Public works	15	15				
Estray animals	17	13	4			
Stock inspection	10	9	1			
Health	6	6				
Protection of animals	9	8		1		
Noxious weeds	4	2	2			
Game	17	17				
Miscellaneous	10	7	1	2		
Total	845	711	31	12	1	30

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary :—

Number of Convictions.	Number of Fines imposed.	Number of Sentences to jail.	Suspended Sentences.	Sentences to Penitentiary.
711	400	253	45	13

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme Court, number of convictions, number of fines, number of imprisonments in jail, suspended sentences, number sent to the penitentiary, number acquitted and number of cases awaiting trial on October 31, 1907 :—

Number of cases before the Supreme Court	82
Number of convictions	47
Number sentenced to imprisonment in jail	21
Number sent to penitentiary	13
Suspended sentences	4
Fines	2
Withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor	3
Forfeited bail	1
Acquitted	31
Conviction, afterwards quashed by court *en banc*	1
Number of cases awaiting trial October 31, 1907	30

Extradition.—We have two extradition cases on hand, one for rape and the other for theft of public money, and, just now, are awaiting the necessary writs of recipias from Ottawa.:—

Prairie Fires.—Very few prairie fires have occurred during the past year, and most of the perpetrators have been prosecuted and fined.

On April 17, 'Little Bear,' an Indian, was camped at the mouth of Crowfoot Creek on the Blackfoot Reserve. He threw out some hot ashes, causing a fire which burned over three square miles. The case was investigated by Staff-Sergeant Macleod, and 'Little Bear' was fined $25.

On April 11, about one mile west of Okotoks, F. Howe was burning off prairie without a proper fireguard, the fire got beyond control, and about forty acres were burned over. Settlers were turned out and put it out. Howe was fined $25.

On April 21, near High River, a fire broke out and burned over about four square miles. Settlers were turned out and put it out. This fire caused loss of about $10,000 to hay, grain and stables. Sergeant Thomas investigated this case, and it was found that the fire originated where Mr. R. L. Findlay had been burning an old stack bottom. He was fined $25.

On April 29, near High River, Edward McConnell was burning an old stack bottom and the fire got beyond his control, burning over about 100 acres and a quantity of hay belonging to two settlers. He was fined $25.

On May 1, a fire broke out on Sec. 5, Tp. 25, R. 23, W. of 4th M., burning over about a township. The case was investigated but no reliable information could be obtained. It was supposed to have been started by some men working on the C. P. R. irrigation ditch. A haystack belonging to H. Martell was burned. On May 15, a fire broke out near High River burning over a piece of country five miles by two miles. There was no damage except to pasture. The settlers turned out and extinguished it. The case was investigated and found to have originated from a fire in an old stack bottom and was set by T. M. Johnston. He was fined $25.

On October 9, a fire broke out on the Blackfoot Reserve, burning over about one section. No damage was done except to pasture. Staff-Sergeant Macleod investigated but could not find out how it originated. The Indians on the Blackfoot Reserve put it out.

On October 12, a fire started on the west end of Blackfoot Reserve, burning over a tract of country about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. A stack of hay, a stable and a corral were destroyed. Indians put it out on the same day. The case was investigated and an information laid against 'Red Morning', an Indian who had been camping where the fire started. He was fined $25. On October 12 and 26, respectively fires broke out near Olds, burning about 115 tons of hay and over 800 acres of pasture. Constable Murison investigated but could not find out the origin of the fires.

On October 17, a fire broke out north of Olds and burned over about two sections of land and destroyed twenty stacks of hay. This fire was supposed to have been set by a C. P. R. engine, but the evidence obtainable was insufficient.

A prairie fire occurred at High River on October 16, the case was investigated but no reliable evidence could be obtained. Also one at Okotoks on the 24th, which was dropped for the same reason.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Guard-room and Common Jail.

CALGARY, November 1, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the guard-room annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The health of the prisoners has been very good considering the large number confined. Most of the sick were suffering from common ailments. There were a few cases of tonsilitis. One sentenced prisoner developed typhoid fever; he is at present being treated at the Holy Cross hospital, as there is not sufficient medical accommodation in the Guard-room hospital for so serious a case. One Chas. Rada, sentenced to 14 days h. l., on 16.2.07 for being drunk, died on the 17.2.07. An inquest was held and the contents of the stomach analysed; the verdict was 'death from natural causes.'

The conduct of the prisoners has been exceptionally good, there being only 37 entries in the punishment book for the year.

Buildings are in first-class repair. A new cooking stove had to be purchased to replace the old one which was too small for cooking meals for the large number of prisoners confined in the male guard room, generally ranging between 40 and 50. A new hot-water boiler has been placed in the laundry.

There are 22 cells, which are not sufficient for the increased number of prisoners; at times there were as many as 49 prisoners supposed to be confined in the male guard-room, but there was not room unless by putting three in some cells. Some had to be locked up in the female guard-room at night; this was the only alternative for proper sleeping accommodation and also in consideration of the health of prisoners.

Sufficient good clothing has been supplied. Prisoners sentenced to over two months are wearing the new prison uniform of gray check. This uniform should be very comfortable for the winter, on account of being so thick and heavy.

Juvenile offenders are confined in the female guard-room.

The average number of prisoners has gradually increased until on the last month of the year it became 51½ per day.

The female guard room, under the superintendence of matron Mrs. Stuttaford, has been managed very well. The hospital and lunatic wards are in the same building as the female guard-room. Prisoners requiring slight hospital attention have been placed in the hospital ward, where they have been carefully treated by the matron, who also attends to the assistant surgeon's orders in reference to lunatics. A constable is detailed for the female guard-room whenever any male prisoners or lunatics are confined there.

Attached are guard room statistics of the division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. R. PETERS, Corporal,
Provost.

Guard-room Statistics for the year ending October 31, 1907.

ADMITTED.

Males—	
Whites	274
Half-breeds	43
Indians	27
Lunatics	24
Negroes	2
Chinese	3
Boys	16
Total	389
Females—	
Whites	24
Half-breeds	9
Indians	9
Lunatics	8
Total	50
Number of prisoners in Guard-room November 1, 1906	29
" " October 31, 1907	43
Daily average	40·96
Maximum number	59
Minimum number	26
Awaiting trial	14
Serving sentence	30

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room	32
Males	24
Females	8

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Male—	
To Brandon Asylum	8
To Selkirk Asylum	1
Discharged as sane	7
Handed over to relatives	3
En route to Brandon	2
From Brandon to custody of relatives	1
Committed, in guard-room	2
Total	24
Female—	
To Brandon Asylum	5
Handed over to relatives	1
En route to Brandon	2
Total	8

PRISONERS who have undergone, or are undergoing sentences, from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1906.

Charges.	Number of sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Horse stealing	4	7	23¼
Housebreaking and burglary	4	7	7½
False pretenses	7	7	25
Theft	35	4	1
Forgery	1	5	.....
Assault	10	2	3
Selling liquor without a license	1	3	.....
Stealing ride on C. P. R	3	.....	8
Drunk, &c	83	.....	23
Disorderly conduct	1	3	.....
Trespassing C. P. R	2	.....	7½
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	.....
Vagrancy	47	.....	28¼
Females—			
Theft	3	3	.....
Assault	3	2	.....
Drunk	8	.....	30½
Drunk whilst interdicted	1	.....	30
Vagrancy	10	1	16
Prostitution	4	2	15
Boys—			
Appropriating stray cattle	1	3	.....
Receiving stolen property	1	2	.....
Theft	12	1	4½
Carrying firearms in National Park	1	3	.....
Stealing ride on C. P. R	1	.....	10
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Intoxicants in possession	4	2	15
Liquor to Indians	1	.....	30
Drunk	4	1	.....
Females—			
Liquor to Indians	1	3	.....
Drunk	1	1	.....

GUARD-ROOM.

From the foregoing report of the Provost it will be seen that our prison accommodation has been strained to the breaking point. We have 22 cells in the male guard-room, and on the female side we have 6 cells, besides 2 for lunatics. In addition there is a largish room capable of containing 4 beds and this we call a hospital ward. If one of our own men is taken sick, such as happened in the summer when a constable developed measles and neither of the hospitals would receive him, or if a prisoner requires treatment, he is placed in this hospital ward and the matron looks after him, It is a most fortunate thing for us that she has had a large and varied experience, extending over parts of India, South Africa and N.W. Canada, for more than 35 years. At present the hospital ward is occupied by a prisoner awaiting trial suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

For the month of October just passed the average daily number of prisoners in custody was 51½; of that total the number confined in the female guard-room averaged 8⅓

In one way the female prison has the worst of it, for the lunatics are confined there and we had a terrible time with some of them.

An old German woman, Margaret Schleiper, 75 years of age, from Olds, stayed with us from April 20 till July 22, when she was despatched to Brandon. Her person on arrival and her habits while here were indescribably filthy; the other female prisoners could not enter her cell without vomiting, nor could they wash her clothes for the same reason, and the matron conceived it to be her duty to do it. She did it until at length her own stomach gave out, her rest at night was broken by the noises of this lunatic, extra work devolved upon her by day by reason of a sick constable with measles in the hospital ward, and she succumbed for a time. I was thus obliged to call in other trained assistance irrespective of the expense.

A Norwegian woman, Christiana Bostonstrom, who claimed to be 38 years, but who was certainly 65, stayed here for two months from January 29. On admission her hair was found not to have been combed nor her person washed since the dark ages It took three strong women to carry her to the bath room and the matron's ministrations had to be conducted under cover of a bottle of Florida water. Before going to Brandon she became so agreeably surprised at the effect of cleanliness that she took quite a little pride in herself.

Mabel McCullom, 38 years, from the city, stayed with us for almost three months after April 16. She was at first very troublesome, so violent at times that a straight jacket was required to restrain her. The matron gave her a course of iced baths and on July 10 she was handed over to her brother clothed in her right mind. It is a sad case, for she is a capable woman, but her trouble is hereditary and I hear she has relapsed and is now in Brandon.

Kate Messenger was found by the city police wandering about in Calgary with her hands badly frozen, and during the month she stayed here gave us a great deal of trouble. She had to be held by a constable and a strong half-breed woman while the matron dressed her hands which were cured before she went on her way to Brandon.

One of the worst men we have had was Charles Gurnell who was here from the May 25 till July 11. He was violent and filthy beyond description. His cell had to be scrubbed and disinfected with creolin several times a week and his clothes and person treated in a similar preparation.

A good running mate for him can be found in the person of Abner de Tro, who first came to us from the city under observation on September 30. On October 9 he was handed over to the care of his mother, and was recommitted on October 19. He is still here.

It has been particularly interesting of late during the still midnight hours when De Tro has been making his noises and August Blissenbach, a neighbour, has been swearing at him in lusty tones which are heard all over the barracks.

Just now there is a morphine fiend from the city, sentenced to two months for theft. She has a negro husband who the other day gave her some cocaine which laid her out for several hours, and who now wonders that he is not allowed to see her.

I think that it should not be expected of us to entertain lunatics for such a length of time, as we have none of the resources of an asylum, our accommodation is very limited and our staff insufficient.

The duty of attending our prisoners is very distasteful to the men and has been the cause of several desertions. The monotony of standing about for several hours at a time watching prisoners at work, knowing that the watching must not be of a perfunctory nature, is irksome in the extreme, and when the said duty becomes continuous by reason of the paucity of men, it is deserving of some additional remuneration. A constable who recently deserted remarked incidentally to an officer one day, 'We are doing the duty of turnkeys and jailers on soldiers' pay.'

I think too the prison appointments should be made a little more attractive and more worth holding, for a vast deal depends upon that work being properly carried out.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until June 30 we carried on the usual work in relation to the Animals Quarantine Act, but since July 1, the Veterinary Director General's Department has relieved us of that care.

We have assisted the Provincial Department of Agriculture with their game laws and issue of game licenses.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians have been much as usual. Twenty-six cases of drunkenness have passed through our hands instead of twenty-nine, as last year. These have been chiefly Sarcees and wandering Crees, for only three Blackfeet are included.

We are very much handicapped without the services of a competent interpreter.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The following is the distribution state of the division on October 31, 1907:—

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	2	3	2	1	28	3	40	20
Gleichen			1			1	2	4	4
Berry Creek					1	1		2	4
Trochu Valley					1	2		3	3
Olds						1		1	2
Innisfail					1			1	1
Red Deer						1		1	1
Banff					1	1		2	2
Bankhead					1			1	1
Canmore						1		1	1
Cochrane						1		1	1
Okotoks						1		1	1
High River				1				1	1
On leave				1				1	
Totals	1	2	4	4	6	38	5	60	44

The number, 60, of all ranks has been made up within the past month by men transferred hither from the northern trail. A monthly average of 43 would more properly represent our numbers theretofore.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

We had perforce to have a little drill for men and horses in readiness for Prince Fushimi's visit, but that little involved keeping a number of prisoners locked up, and otherwise we have made no pretense of drilling. We underwent no rifle target practice, and the revolver practice was disappointing.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Epidemics of unrest, like all other epidemics, will break out occasionally and an undisciplinary epidemic is no exception to the rule. One broke out here last Christmas in connection with the jail, and officials therein have been changed more than once during the year. In a post like this the duty of the provost and his assistant is so heavy, and their responsibility so great that, as I have said elsewhere, the appointments should be made more attractive.

A competent provost is as necessary as a competent sergeant major, and his duties are far more distasteful and monotonous.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Typhoid fever attacked three constables and one prisoner during October and it was necessary to send them all to the Holy Cross hospital. One of the constables and the prisoner have been very ill, but it is hoped now that they are past the danger mark. There were two cases earlier in the year which came from Gleichen and both constables recovered.

There have been no further cases and I hope there may be none.

HORSES.

We are a little short of saddle horses in the post, having only five all told. Of these five two are suitable for light duty only. This results from relieving detachment horses so as to keep the detachments efficient, and after a winter's rest we shall be able to judge whether it will be worth while to keep them on our rolls or not.

We recently sold at auction three cast saddle horses for the respectable sum of $201.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We have all the transport, harness and saddlery that we require and it is in serviceable condition. We have only two prairie detachments in the division, viz.: at Berry Creek and Trochu Valley, and both are a long way from home. I think each of them should be supplied with a heavy wagon, which would have to be purchased, or supplied from other sources.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to prosper, and is in good financial standing.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is the best and most comfortable that I have seen in the force. The library is kept up by a monthly subscription from all members of the division and contains the latest books.

BUILDINGS.

The coal shed should have a new roof, for the present one is only present in sections, and Galt coal suffers from exposure to the weather.

The medical officer recommends that sewerage and water connections, &c., be made with the female jail, and I concur with him.

I have forwarded the medical officer's report to the senior surgeon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, Supt.
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending the October 31, 1907.

The year just ended has in some respects not come up to the standard of the preceding year or two, the two great reasons being, a poor fur season 1906-7, and a very late season's crops, which in some places have suffered considerably from lack of sunshine and frost, added to an exceptionally dry spring. The winter of 1906-7 was the most severe, as well as the longest on record for a great number of years, and we did not settle into spring weather till well through May. The snow in every district was very deep, and the prolonged frost (between 30° and 60° below zero) for many months began to tell very much towards springtime on the resources of the Indians and half-breeds who form the greater part of the inhabitants of the district, their stock got very low and poor, and but little of their winter's feed was left, and hay went up considerably in price everywhere. However. they weathered it out bravely, and many times I heard the remark from outsiders, that we had had a far better time up here than the inhabitants of Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, who appear to have lost a great amount of their stock, while we had but few losses of any kind. The great depth of snow, one and two yards deep, has been the primary reason of the poor fur yields, the trappers losing their traps entirely, added to the impossibility of getting round their lines, and the terribly cold weather. What fur has been brought in I understand was good, as a general rule, and prices in some classes have gone up; this, however, will not compensate the Indian, who relies to so great an extent on his annual fur catch for the necessaries of life, and unless this coming season makes up for this, I fear there will be much distress among quite a number. The traders will in their turn also feel the hard times, and their debts will have to stand till things alter. To an outsider casually coming through the district, he would hardly be able to notice any perceptible difference, whether a good or an indifferent season had just been experienced, but to those who live in the country and who get to understand the mode of Indian life, they would tell you that an Indian in his way will feel the grip of poverty equally as strong as his more enlightened and possibly more fortunate brother does in the centre of some large city, it should therefore be always a source of pleasure to know that these people, who in their way, contribute quite a little to the wants and requirements of the white people, are doing well, and in their way are in a state of prosperity. The year just past cannot be called a bad year for this district, but it might, in the manner indicated, have been a good deal better.

Since my last report there has been a decided change for the better in the transportation to this post from Athabaska Landing, and the old and time-honoured scows with their crews, have almost entirely given way to the steamers. In July the ss. *Northern Light* made her first trip on Lesser Slave Lake, and has been plying from end to end almost weekly ever since. It is wonderful what a difference there is already, it is now possible to get freight in here in the course of a week or two, whereas in the old state of things, one was lucky to get anything through in three or four

months. This also applies to the mail facilities, it is now a comparatively easy matter for us to get mail matter to Athabaska Landing, which is our nearest telegraph station. a distance of about 200 miles.

Navigation on the Peace and Athabaska Rivers has been general most of this past summer. The former river was very high in the spring of the year, and the ice was piled considerably in places. On my journey to Ft. Graham this summer I should have experienced a great deal of difficulty in crossing at Peace River Landing, had it not been that I had a large scow built at that place, the present ferry is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the district and it is really remarkable there have not been serious accidents in consequence (it is owned privately). I have sold the Police scow now and it is, I believe, at Vermillion. The steamer *Peace River* made three trips between the Chutes and Fort St. John this summer. The Roman Catholic Mission steamer was not launched this summer. On the Athabaska the large steamer *Midnight Sun* has been connecting with the trips of the *Northern Light* since July, and we are getting quite a good service right along, a portage of about 20 miles divides the two landing stages, this is easily crossed as it is in good travelling order, the freight is towed up the rapids of the Little Slave River in scows which take about 2 days. The Athabaska River is now so low that the big steamer cannot make her moorings at the warehouse, and has to unload some distance down, this makes the travelling much slower to this place as all passengers have to wait on the *Northern Light* at the head of the rapids for the freight before that steamer can leave for Lesser Slave Lake settlement. The journey from Edmonton to this place under ordinary conditions should not take longer than a week. The ss. *Midnight Sun* when the river was high went down the Athabaska as far as the Grand Rapids, but as a rule does not go farther than Pelican Rapids, a distance of some 150 miles. For general police purposes I would strongly recommend that three small launches be used—one on the Peace River to ply between the Chutes and Hudson's Hope a distance of some 560 miles, and another at Fort Chipewyan which would patrol on Lake Athabaska, from that place to the Chutes a distance of 300 miles, and from Chipewyan to Smiths Landing, 110 miles, and from Chipewyan to Ft. McMurray, 185 miles and to Fond du Lac, 200 miles. These are the patrols which should be done by our men regularly, the distances however are so great that with a canoe only with provisions, etc., the task of tracking and poling is more than two men can well handle and the time taken in a great measure does away with the usefulness that such patrols should have. A third launch might with good effect be used on the lake here as far as Pelican Rapids on the Athabaska, we should then be able to get right on to the track of the illicit liquor traffic, what is required is to be able to travel independently and quicker than anyone else, it is not sufficient to have men stationed at certain points to search freight, and to travel on public steamers, we should be able to act entirely on our own account, and drop upon points unexpectedly, as it is, whenever a police patrol is out it is known as a rule among the natives long before we reach our destination, as an example we can usually find out a day ahead when the steamer has left the head of the rapids at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake a distance of about 130 miles, such reports are usually quite correct. By means of these steamers we should I am sure be able to do far better work, but little police work at present requires doing, away from the great waterways, the country being almost uninhabited except for a few bands of Indians. At Fort McMurray I understand that the oilboring syndicate are still at work, and still have hope of ultimately striking oil bearing strata.

This year I have been unable to send an officer to inspect the detachment at Fort Chipewyan. Inspector West, who usually does so, has been ill and unfit to take his annual round with the Treaty party No. 8. I am, however, convinced that everything is in good order. Sergt. Field informs me that he has practically completed his new detachment buildings in every respect, and from what I can hear it is a really excellent post, both as regards location and also the buildings themselves. The detachment during the year have patrolled to Resolution and Hay River, also to McMurray where a lunatic was taken to Fort Saskatchewan in the depth of winter. Sergt. Field is worthy of much commendation for the manner in which he did these two patrols in the terrible weather we experienced last winter. The detachment has also accompanied Treaty

party No. 8 to Fond du Lac, Resolution, Hay River and McMurray this summer, and besides that Sergt. Field had been as far as McMurray on special duty earlier in the summer.

Inspectors Howard and Jarvis with parties of men, I understand, have been through Fort Chipewyan on their way out and into the country from Herschel and McPherson detachments at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

ANNUAL REPORT from October 31, 1906, to October 31, 1907.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	2	1	1	Settled.
Offences against the property—				
Horse stealing	1		1	
Theft	4	3	1	Nolle prosequi
Wilful damage	1		1	Sup. Court.
Cruelty to animals	1	1		
Liquor ordinances—				
Liquor in possession in prohibited territory	10	9	1	
Religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	1	1		
N.W. ordinances—				
Lunacy	1	1		
Totals	21	16	5	

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that crime is still in its infancy in these districts, what few white men there are up here are very well behaved indeed; the half-breed element which is by far the largest, are also law abiding, an occasional brush with them over illicit liquor is about all we ever have to complain about as to their conduct. The Indians are exemplary in their conduct always and whenever one does get into trouble he is almost sure to be the victim of others. It would indeed be hard to come across a more law-abiding and peaceable lot of Indians than those in these districts. I attach a summarized schedule of the cases tried.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

One fire only, of which we were unable to find the origin, has occurred in this district this summer, this might have assumed a serious aspect had it not been for the prompt action taken by the inhabitants with our assistance, the fire started in the thick bush near this settlement and threatened to come right up, had it done so considerable damage would have taken place, as it was we succeeded by felling a lot of trees, in stopping this. The district generally, in contrast to last year, has been almost immune from fire. There have been the usual fires in the mountains but otherwise the districts seem to have been almost free, the wet summer no doubt, together with the very deep snowfall has made the bush very damp and we have never had at any time long spells of hot weather.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Our work up here at the present does not call upon us to perform a great deal for other departments, the country is in its infancy as it were. We however do some work for the Indian Department and the Department of the Interior, but now that a Dominion Land and Timber Agent has been appointed here we shall be relieved of some portion of the work we have done for years. We are also now paying out a bounty for wolves for the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, this is also paid at Fort Chipewyan by the Dominion Goverment. So far we have paid several out, although we have only had the authority for a month. The reports of the wolves being very numerous, in fact 'running in packs' is not correct, but nevertheless they are in sufficient number to warrant a bounty being paid and undoubtedly the coming winter will see a great number brought in. Last winter it was reported from St. John's district that upwards of 100 horses had been killed by these animals.

We have this summer been in communication with the Department of the Interior regarding the issuing of hay permits in and around Lesser Slave Lake, and are now informed that the matter will be taken up next season by the Dominion Land Agent. This will be a good thing, as apart from a considerable revenue being obtained, the vexed question of the right to cut hay will be once and for all settled.

JUSTICE.

What cases we have up here are usually dealt with in a summary manner, serious crime is almost unknown. As the country becomes more settled our presence, however, will be more called upon, and it will be necessary that additions be made in the numbers of justices of the peace; so far we are able to get along with very few, but this will not last. Take this place as an example, we have only one justice here, and he like almost every one is travelling most of his time, therefore we are left months together without. There is no J.P. at Chipewyan outside the police force. I do not think there are more than six justices of the peace in this immense country altogether, three of whom are at Vermillion. It is difficult to get suitable men to accept the appointment of J.P. as they are mostly engaged trading and it would affect their trade considerably.

GUARD ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

We have a good lockup at this place and there is one at the Chipewyan detachment, otherwise we have no accommodation for prisoners, and without building a guard room, it will be impossible to keep more than two or three at a time, and any we have over that will have to go out to serve sentence.

CUSTOMS.

None are collected in this district. Now that settlers are beginning to arrive, we may from time to time have occasion to act as collectors, which is quite likely as so many will come from the States. One settler had a bunch of about 300 head of stock but had satisfied all claims before reaching here.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The general health and condition of the Indians in these districts is good, and so far we have not had any cases of want and destitution brought to our notice, which after the poor fur season and indifferent season this year may well be expected. There are a few old people at the different missions throughout the country who are cared for by the Indian Department, otherwise cases of necessity but seldom come to us; when they do, relief is in most cases given them, after due inquiries have been made. We

have had no cases of infectious disease during the past year. The bands have been visited, with few exceptions, by a medical officer at the treaty time. So far as the police are concerned, we have but little trouble, and their attitude is both peaceable and law-abiding. It is rumoured that an Indian agent is about to be appointed for Lesser Slave Lake, if this is so, it will supply a long-standing want. I have had no reports from Chipewyan district which would lead me to apprehend any serious condition among the Indians there owing to their cariboo hunt having failed, but I hear that they, in common with the rest of the country, will suffer through failure of last season's fur hunt.

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the few men stationed in this division (other than the Peace-Yukon Trail party) and the great distances which separate them, it has been impossible to get them together for these exercises. We are armed with the old Winchester carbine and the new long Colt revolver, which is a most satisfactory weapon in every way.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of this division has been excellent during the past year, we have had no serious cases whatever. I would specially like to say how much I have appreciated the general conduct and behaviour of the Peace-Yukon Trail party, and the work they have done, often under most trying circumstances, it is worthy of much commendation.

HEALTH.

The general health of the men of this division has been excellent this past year, and no serious illness has happened. Two unfortunate accidents happened this year on the trail and one of the cases, that of Constable H. Thorne, had to be sent out.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport in this division is in fair order, and is in course of being painted, the harness and saddlery are in good condition and sufficient for our present needs. A strong spring wagon would be a useful addition at headquarters.

CANTEEN AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have none in this division. We hope in the near future to start a division library at headquarters now that a grant has been given us from the fine fund.

STORES.

The division this year has been rationed entirely under contract by the Hudson's Bay Co., and the quality of the stores are excellent.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLERS.

What we take to be the first wave of immigration has at last come this way. This summer a party of fifty men, under a Mr. Lampman, have arrived and have gone through to locate in the Spirit River district, we understand that these are to be followed by successive parties each year. From what we are able to learn, however the party is dissatisfied with the country and many have already gone back to the

States. A few new settlers have come in and seem fairly well satisfied, and quite a number of landseekers have been in and out of the country, facilities for travelling being so greatly increased by the establishment of a service of steamers.

AGRICULTURE AND CROPS.

But little is done in the agricultural pursuits yet, although for some years there has been a certain amount done, the chief places where a little cultivation is attempted, are Lesser Slave Lake, which includes Prairie River and the Salt and Heart River settlements, Peace River landing, Spirit River and Vermillion, the last is by far the largest and most important, there being good saw and grist mills in the settlement. Some excellent hay is obtained round the west end and also at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake, the west end is possibly the best, the land being chiefly low-lying and swampy owing to the lake being so low for some years.

As before mentioned, the fear of a poor season's crop, for the most part, has been realised in most of the districts where cultivation is attempted. The crops in the Lesser Slave Lake district proper seem to have done as well as any, there are some really good samples of oats to be seen, the Heart River and Salt Creek farmers, the R. C. Mission, whose land lies along the ridge, being the most fortunate. As no threshing will be possible till well after Christmas (there being only two small threshing outfits in the district) it will be impossible to judge the yield. I should think 30 to 35 bushels a fair average to the acre. At Prairie River the farmers have not been nearly so fortunate, their crops suffering from the late and dry season, together with some very heavy frost just before harvest time. Some have sold their crops for green feed. There will, however, be some fair oats and barley. Wheat is but little raised, chiefly owing to the bad roads and great distance to the nearest grist mill, and the uncertain seasons, which would take away all profits. At Peace River I understand there have been several fair crops, but not up to the yield of former years, as some have been frosted. Nearly all this grain goes down the Peace to Vermillion. Garden produce has been light everywhere, and in some places a total failure. At Spirit River we hear rumours of a very good crop, indeed, of barley and oats; there are, however, only a few who attempt crops. At Vermillion, which is by far the largest area under cultivation, we hear reports of a poor crop badly frosted, the season being yet early, it is impossible to get any actual figures, but little threshing having been done as yet. A fair hay season appears to be the general rule, but the price will be higher and the quality not up to last year's standard.

Without a doubt a good future awaits certain districts of this division from an agricultural as well as an industrial standpoint, but the present flat state of things is bound to continue until there is some real means of inlet into and exit from the country; farming cannot compete with outsiders, the cost of taking crops and produce out for sale at a profit being so great, and the likehood, therefore, of much more grain growing is small. The local market is not sufficient to consume what there is, many of the farmers still having their last year's crop on hand, with but little chance of getting buyers.

The advent of a railway will be the only means of bringing that prosperity which all have so patiently desired for years and to which they are so justly entitled.

The whole situation, therefore, in these districts is summed up in the word 'Transportation.'

PATROLS.

Police patrols have been to the following places during the year. From Chipewyan to Resolution, Hay River, Fort Smith and Smiths Landing, Lac la Biche, Fort Saskatchewan. Fort McMurray twice. From Lesser Slave Lake to the east end of Lesser Slave Lake and to Athabaska Landing. Several times to Whitefish Lake and Sturgeon Lake, to Peace River Crossing, St. Johns and Fort Graham. From Peace

River Crossing to Vermillion, Dunvegan and Spirit River and down the Peace as far as the Chutes. It will thus be seen that the police have, with few exceptions, covered the whole district at some time during the past year.

On February 20, 1907, I despatched Reg. No. 4488 Constable Gairdner, A. G., with De Couta a half-breed and two dog teams and sleighs for a patrol from here to Peace River Crossing, Dunvegan, Fort St. John to Fort Graham with instructions to pick up what letter mail they could at these points and carry the same to the Peace-Yukon Trail party who were wintering at Fort Graham sending their bedding and rations with a team and Inspector West (as far as Dunvegan) to see them safely off from that point. They started from Dunvegan on February 28 and reached St. John on March 7, 1907. After resting for three days at St. John's and leaving one dog team behind there they reached Hudson's Hope in two days. Here they experienced the toughest part of the trip, the Rocky Mountain Portage there about fourteen miles across, took them three days to negotiate, the snow being very deep, and the hills steep. They then struck the Peace River again, when the travelling was much better. In six days time they reached the confluence of the Finlay and Parsnip rivers and Fort Graham was reached on March 26, 1907. Snow all along was very deep and trail had to be broken, thus rendering a quick trip impossible, they thus ran out of dog feed and rations and would have been in a sorry plight had they not met with two Indians who gave them moose meat at the Ospica.

Constable Gairdner stayed at Fort Graham for four days resting and getting ready for the return trip, he found the Trail party all well and delivered mail, and received their winters return's to bring back. As they had an extra man with bedding, &c., to bring back their progress was slow, fresh snow having fallen, trail had again to be broken, and they again ran out of rations and had to eat the dog feed. They reached Hudson's Hope on April 14, where they bought some food which enabled them to reach St. John on the April 19. The rest of the trip was made on a raft to Peace River Landing when the river broke up. Constable Gairdner arrived at headquarters on the May 17, 1907.

This patrol, which altogether covered about 530 miles, was taken in the depth of winter, the snow as they went farther west became deeper, the rivers were open in many places and are very swift, the travelling then being done on the ice overhanging the river at the sides. Trail had to be broken nearly all the way, and to make matters worse the travelling had to be done at night as the sun was too hot in the daytime. Constable Gairdner is to be commended for the way in which he performed this patrol.

TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

In my opinion a small steam ferry is required at Peace River Landing, instead of a cable ferry which I understand is projected. The rapid rises and fallings of the river being the chief reason. The normal width of the river is about 1,800 feet, and when the river is full, it is at least 2,000 feet across, and the stream is very rapid.

The trails in this part of Alberta are bad, only in one or two places are they in any way fair, that portion between the head of the rapids of the Lesser Slave and the Warehouse perhaps being the best bit of trail in the district, the bridges along here are all in good condition and repair Many of the bridges in other parts are picturesque in their decay.

GAME AND FISH.

Large game in the way of moose and bear has been unusually plentiful this season, and the Indians have mostly had a good summer's hunt. The whitefish and other kinds of fish in the big lake show no signs of diminution, and the Indians catch them more or less all the year round for food, they form their staple food at all times. No fishing syndicates are at work at present as heretofore.

DETACHMENTS.

We have this summer again opened the Sturgeon Lake detachment; constant rumours of illicit liquor being brought through from Lac St. Anne into the Sturgeon and Grand Prairie districts necessitating such a move. I hope to establish detachments also at Dunvegan and Vermilion on the Peace. As before mentioned in former reports, I should much like to be able to put men out as follows: One N.C.O. and two constables at the east end of Lesser Slave Lake, at a point where all freight could be checked in the vicinity of Norris, Sturgeon Lake to be increased by one constable and an interpreter. Spirit River, one N.C.O., two constables with an interpreter, Vermilion one N.C.O., one constable with interpreter. Resolution, one N.C.O., two constables and interpreter, and Fort Chipewyan to be increased by one constable, and Fort Smith one N.C.O., and one constable with an interpreter.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

The barrack buildings at headquarters and at Peace River Landing are in a good state of repair, those at Chipewyan are quite new, at the two former the buildings have been remudded and whitewashed, and placed in good order for the winter. At headquarters, a new store building and a wagon shed are badly needed, the old store building is an eyesore to the general appearance of the post, and is neither weather-proof nor safe for storing heavy stores.

LIQUOR.

With the difference in the mode of transportation to this place and with a license granted to parties at Athabasca Landing for the sale of liquors, we have been kept busy this summer watching incoming freight and searching the steamers. We had one good haul of liquor in July, and no fewer than 10 persons were prosecuted. This has had a salutary effect, and has made a perceptible difference, as there are many more permits coming in than formerly, and the presence of notorious pedlars has diminished.

HORSES.

The general health and condition of the horses has been very good during the past year, and we have lost none by any infectious disease. The casualty list, with two exceptions, has been entirely confined to the Peace Yukon Trail. In a country such as the trail passes through it can be easily understood that it is necessarily very hard on the horses. The following animals have died, been lost or left on the trail, their condition being such that they were unable to go farther. Horses Reg. Nos. 6, 13, 12, 18, 27, 57, 60, 146, 8, 43, 51, 34, 148, 39, 139. Of these 4 were quoted as lost last season and have not been recovered. Two horses died at Lesser Slave Lake last winter, Reg. Nos. 149 and 17. I have been only able to recover one of the horses reported last year as lost, Reg. No. 14, which is now at headquarters. As before stated most of these animals were left on the Peace Yukon Trail lame or played out and unfit to travel. There being a great number of wolves in the country, and last winter being unusually severe with very deep snow, it is only reasonable to suppose that they have fallen victims to the elements or wolves, the latter more likely as at least 100 horses are reported as missing by the Indians and others in that region. I consider the likelihood of our recovering any extremely remote. Our total effective number of horses in the division is 61, which with 5 horses attached from 'G' Division makes a total of 66. I wintered all but 15 of the Peace Yukon Trail horses at headquarters last winter, when I had to shoot horse No. 17, who was suffering from a disease of the kidneys, common in this country. Horse Reg. No. 149 met with an accident, and these are the two casualties outside the Trail. Horse 6 was drowned in the Finlay this summer and 13 and 27 were left on the

Trail. All the horses left at Ft. Graham, 15 in number, were successfully wintered with the Trail party, and up to the time of my leaving Ft. Graham in July for headquarters no other casualties had arisen.

GENERAL.

During the year Inspr. West has been transferred to Depot, our strength being 5 less than last year stands at 37. Three constables were sent in to take the places of those going out (5 in number) after 2 years trail work. Acting Assistant Surg. Genest, L. A., has resigned his appointment after this season's work on the trail, and we are thus without the services of a surgeon. We have been extremely fortunate in having no sickness among the Trail party last winter.

In conclusion I would much like to bring to your notice the excellent work performed by all members under my command, and if one can distinguish the members of the Peace Yukon Trail party in particular, their work has been well and cheerfully performed under most trying conditions most of the time.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, Supt.,
Commanding 'N' Division, Mackenzie District.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., REGINA.

REGINA, Sask., November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The past twelve months has been a period of strenuous work all round. The demands on our services have been frequently more than we could possibly meet, both in supplying men to other divisions, and keeping up the work in the large district over which Depot Division exercises control. The idea that the work of the police is diminishing as the country becomes settled is a fallacy which the records clearly prove and of which every hard worked member of the force is only too painfully aware. The number required to police a settled country, or one in which the settlement has been gradual and not mixed, is no criterion by which to estimate the requirements of the two new provinces into which a large and varied population is flowing in every direction over a vast area. It will be years, from a police point of view, before these people will become, so to speak, shaken into their places and matters assume the normal conditions pertaining elsewhere.

Contrasting the work of the force to-day, with what it was a few years ago, one must be struck with the change that has taken place in the nature of the duties performed, and the greater responsibilities imposed on individual members. Formerly our detachments consisted of three or four men, to-day a non-commissioned officer or constable performs the same duties. Men have to be placed here, there and everywhere to meet the ever-increasing new settlements springing up in all parts at a rate unprecedented in the world's history. Our mission, I take it, is to firmly establish the fundamental principles of British law and order amongst the different nationalties who are daily and hourly arriving. To accomplish this thoroughly and speedily I submit we require more men. Any increased expenditure now, I feel sure, will be amply justified in the not very distant future.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general condition throughout the district is one of prosperity in spite of a prolonged and unusually severe winter which stole the spring and was followed by a wet miserable summer, equally unusual and unexpected. The northwestern farmer has some comfort in the fact that similar abnormal weather has prevailed in many other parts of the world, causing the price of wheat to reach an extremely high figure, and that although he has less wheat and it may not grade so high as previous years, the amount he realizes, on what he does sell, compensates him partly for the diminished yield. Naturally with the crops sown a month late and bad growing weather much wheat was caught by the early frosts, some portions, however, escaped entirely. The greater part of the wheat will grade No. 2 or 3, and scattered here and there, both north and south, are small areas in which the crops are completely destroyed and will not be cut. The government estimate makes this year's yield of wheat about 28,000,000 bushels, nine million less than last year, but still a fair proportion of the estimated yield

of the whole world, viz. : 625,000,000. Oats and other crops, though lighter than in the past, have been fairly good. The final summing up of the situation at the end of the year 1907, on the part of the farmers in this country should be one of congratulation rather than disappointment. What they have accomplished under such extraordinary and forbidding conditions should stimulate their faith in what the future has in store; for if only ordinary weather is vouchsafed them, good crops are assured. The partial crop failure while affecting all kinds of business to a certain extent, hits the new settler the hardest, and those, who were relying on the products of their first year's labour to defray initial expenses and tide them over until next spring, will undoubtedly suffer.

Turning from agriculture, which at present, at any rate, is the main industry of the country and that upon which all other business depends, we find the same marks of progress which have characterized the last few years. Settlers are arriving in increasing numbers, new towns have sprung up, and older towns have grown marvellously. The opening of new post offices gives some idea of the growth, and twenty of these were added to the list in the province of Saskatchewan during the month of September. Regina, amongst towns, perhaps shows the greatest signs of advancement. Numerous large and handsome business and public buildings have been erected, several are in course of construction, and many miles of streets have been paved. Hitherto one of the most serious drawbacks to Regina has been the lack of good and sufficient hotel accommodation. This has been remedied by the opening of two commodious up-to-date hotels the equal to any in Canada. Railroad building is going on in all parts and although the amount of work that is being done is more than ever before it is not sufficient for the requirements. The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific, and Canadian Northern have all increased their mileage largely, and at the present rate of progress the country will be covered with a network of roads in a very short time. Construction has been somewhat hampered by dearth of labour, and there is, and will be for some time to come, sure employment for men who are willing to do this kind of work.

The class of settlers who have come in during the past year have been, as a general rule, superior, and I am glad to say there has been a large number from Great Britain. Galicians and Doukhobors are all doing well and fast acquiring up-to-date implements and machinery. Of the Doukhobors, Inspector Junget, in charge of Yorkton, reports as follows:—'There has been a marked improvement as regards the whole Doukhobor question in this subdistrict. The frictions between the community and the non-community Doukhobors have not been so numerous as heretofore, and, contrary to expectation, the latter do not increase in number, only ten or fifteen per cent having broken away so far. Peter Veregin still rules with autocratic power over the community, and it is marvellous to think what power he has over these poor misguided people. Every cent obtained by the individual is turned into the committee of which he is president. They are a law-abiding set of people although rather apt to take the administration of justice amongst themselves into their own hands. At Veregin station on the Canadian Northern Railway there is quite a model Doukhobor town, which is now the distributing point of all the villages. There they have their own stores, grist mills, brickyards, &c., and they manufacture nearly every article of clothing for their own use. Although in each village there is a substantial building for a school, no schools as yet have been opened and they refuse to say when they will be or what systems will be maintained. The non-community Doukhobor, who, as above stated, number only about fifteen per cent, are getting their children taught English and becoming good citizens. Both the community and non-community Doukhobors disown the few fanatics who have given trouble each year, and are now making a pilgrimage to the east.

CRIME.

Crime, as shown by the tabulated statement included herein, has increased, keeping pace with the population. Looking back five years we find that the number of cases entered this year (2,438) is more than double those in 1903 (1,162). This all means more work in every direction, and with less men to do it. Last year on this subject I reported:—'It is impossible to keep pace with rapidly growing requirements and the

constant appeals from small towns and settlements for police protection keeps us on the horns of a dilemma,' and this applies with double force to-day.

A marked growth of crime of a serious nature is recorded, amongst these being murder, assault causing bodily harm, and horsestealing. This last crime, which was one of the most frequent in the past, seems to have revived. There are a number of horse thieves operating south of the line in Montana with impunity. The apathy of the Montana officials, immediately south of Wood Mountain, has emboldened these outlaws to occasionally extend their forays into Canada with the result that Insp. Richards recently discovered that a number of horses had disappeared from the Wood Mountain district. We have informed the U. S. sheriffs what is going on under their noses and furnished them with definite information, but without avail. As the people of Montana have suffered far more than us it is to be hoped that public opinion in that State will see that some effort is made before long to root out all these rustlers. The Wood Mountain settlers were either unaware of their losses until informed by Insp. Richards, or, if they did know, made no report to the police. They suffer in any case from their own neglect, and we hope in future they will tell us of any suspicious circumstances in reasonable time to give some hope of success to a police investigation.

The following are a few of the most notable crimes dealt with during the year which deserve mention either on account of the difficulties encountered, or for good work on the part of members of the force.

Murder of Barret Henderson.—This crime was committed on August 15, 1906, near Regina, by one Joseph Gilbert, a well respected old farmer seventy years old. At first it was thought to be an accident as Gilbert came into town with the injured man, who died shortly after his arrival. Careful investigation, however, revealed the fact that it was a cold-blooded murder on the part of Gilbert. Insp. Heffernan, assisted by Sergt. Wilkinson, spent a lot of time on this case, and it was mainly through their efforts that the crime was proved. A special feature in the prosecution was the production by Insp. Heffernan of a number of diagrams showing the effect of shots fired at certain distances. Gilbert was sentenced on November 16 to be hanged on January 18, 1907. This was subsequently commuted to life sentence on account of his age.

Placing obstruction on C.P.R. track.—On November 2, 1906, an obstruction was found on the C.P.R. track at Coots Hill siding, near Moosomin. Const. Levey investigated, and by following footprints and making measurements he was able to bring the crime home to a Barnado boy named John Jones, who afterwards confessed and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Forgery, raising cheques.—On December 12, Const. Collet, at Yorkton, was detailed to investigate a case of raising a cheque of $6 to $60; cheque was issued at Langenburg. Const. Collet ascertained it was issued in favour of one Fritz Kendal and had been sent to him with numerous other cheques in connection with some local improvement work. The letter was never received by Fritz Kendal. Further inquiries disclosed the fact that there were a very large number of Kendals living in the neighbourhood of Beresina, and in the district around that place. Nearly all of these Kendals were visited and finally a young man, Jacob Kendal, who had been at Langenburg at the time the cheque was passed, and made large purchases, was arrested. Being duly warned the youth owned up to having taken the letter from the post office, abstracted the cheque, and burnt the rest. Jacob Kendal was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In view of this sentence the post office authorities withdrew the charges they had against him.

Housebreaking.—Constable Moses, at Grenfell, on December 24, arrested one William Henry Dines for housebreaking. He had previously served a term at Regina for theft, and inquiries showed that the prisoner had landed at Quebec on August 1, 1906, having been sent out by the secretary of the Church Army, 55 Bryanston Square, Edgware Road, London, England. Previous to leaving England he had served two terms of three months for theft, and the Church Army knew this. These facts were sent to Ottawa for the information of the Department of Immigration, together with the fact that he had now been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for the housebreaking charge.

Forgery.—On February 17, Corporal Mundy, at Moosejaw, received word from the manager of the Union Bank there that a cheque signed by the Great-West Life Insurance Co. of Winnipeg, for $366.25 in favour of William Oberfell, of Bienfait, had been cashed on December 27, and that the endorsation was a forgery. The second endorser was one who had signed his name 'Robert Loughran' and it happened that Corporal Mundy had been keeping his eye on a man of that name for some months, suspecting him to be a crook. It appears the cheque had been mailed from Winnipeg on December 19, addressed to William Oberfell, Bienfait, and he never received it. On December 25, the post office at Bienfait was broken into, nothing of importance was taken and we could get no trace of the perpetrator. There was apparently no doubt that this cheque was connected with the robbery. Corporal Mundy immediately arrested Robert Loughran and he claimed he had placed his name on the cheque for a man in Chicago whom he knew as Jack Oberfell. No such man could be found, but the bank remembered he was accompanied by another man when the cheque was cashed. He proved that he had not been away from Moosejaw at the time the post office was robbed so we could not get him on that, although there was no doubt he was associated with the party or parties who robbed the post office. He was sentenced on May 22 to five years imprisonment.

Horse-stealing.—On June 7, a livery stable keeper in Regina, reported the loss of a horse and buggy which had been hired from his place and never returned. Corporal Hogg received a description of the man who had hired the rig and who gave the name of Cooper. Later at Ross's livery stable a horse belonging to a farmer named John Spence was found. Ross had a bill of sale from one John Brint. This horse had been stolen. The description of J. Brint and the description of Cooper tallied. The horse and buggy hired by Cooper was found sold to a man in Moosejaw and on the bill of sale appeared the name Brint. Satisfied that the two thefts were committed by one and the same man the search for Brint was actively carried out. Finally we found from a bartender that he was in Parry Sound, Ontario. The chief of police at that place was notified by wire to arrest him, which was done Sergeant Banham was sent to Parry Sound and brought the prisoner back, and he was sentenced to four years imprisonment. This was rather a new method of horse-stealing for this part of the country, a novelty from Ontario.

In the beginning of June a valuable horse and buggy were stolen from a stable in Indian Head. Sergeant Dubuque immediately sent out descriptions and Corporal Lea, stationed at Arcola, picked up the trail some days old in that neighbourhood and followed it south across the line. He effected the arrest on June 29 in a wild, sparsely-settled portion of Dakota where Davis or O'Malley, as he called himself, had friends and brought his man with the stolen property to Portal where in the presence of U. S. officials he waived extradition. W. J. Davis was subsequently sentenced to four years in penitentiary. Corporal Lea for the excellent work he performed in this case was promoted by you to the rank of sergeant.

Murder.—On August 3, 1907, Sergeant Dubuque at Indian Head received word of the finding of the body of a young girl, Rosa Mohr, badly mutilated, fifteen miles south of Wolseley. Constable Sambrook, the nearest constable, was immediately sent to the scene and arrested on suspicion one Samuel Prior, originally a Barnado boy, who had been in Brandon asylum. After the inquest, and while in charge of Sergeant Dubuque, the prisoner confessed as follows :—'I am a Barnado boy, twenty-six years old. I came to this country fourteen years ago, my brother Bill came out too, he (Bill) is a thief and I am a murderer, nice pair, hein! I worked all over and was badly treated by some people some years ago. I was thrown off a horse and hurt my head. Two years ago you fellows put me in a madhouse at Brandon. I came out a year ago last April and went on my homestead. I have had lots of trouble with the Russians out there. They teased me and stole from me. Last Friday I did not feel well. I came up to a little Russian girl. I knew her. She teased me and called me names because I was English. I could not catch her. By God, I gave her a smack and she fell. I picked her up and I was so damn mad I killed her and then buried her where you found her. I killed her with my knife, serves her right, I should have killed some of the big people. I hate Russians.' Prior is awaiting trial.

Poisoning.—On the morning of August 8, a number of the boarders in Steele's restaurant in the city of Regina became violently ill at breakfast. It turned out that they had been poisoned and two deaths resulted. The city police attended to the case and arrested on suspicion one Mack Sing, a Chinaman and a rival restaurant keeper. The evidence shows that Mack Sing had lost customers after Steele had opened up alongside of him, and that he resented this. On August 7 Mack Sing borrowed some oatmeal from Steele although it has transpired that at the time he had plenty. Next morning he returned it and it was used by Steele for breakfast. Examination of this oatmeal showed that it contained enough poison to kill half the town. Two days after this occurred I was asked to co-operate with the city police as it was believed Charlie Mack, a partner of Mack Sing's, was also implicated. Unfortunately this man was not arrested in the first place, and disappeared. Diligent search has not been rewarded with success, although a constable in plain clothes was employed for over a month following up very strong clues. Mack Sing has not yet been tried. In connection with this case I would draw attention to the great difficulty always experienced in getting anything out of Chinese, and to the fact that they invariably protect a criminal if they can. The same remarks apply to Galicians, and I can recall four cases of murder amongst these people within the last three years where undoubtedly some of them were witnesses of the deed, and yet no conviction could be obtained.

Sandy Lake Indian Murders.—Reports had been received from Hudson's Bay Co.'s officials that murders had been committed by Indians amongst themselves near Sandy Lake, which is situated about 100 miles east of Lake Winnipeg in the Northwest Territories. On March 11, Constables O'Neill and Cashman started from Norway House on a patrol with dog sleds to investigate, they did not reach Sandy Lake until May 13, after a long, tedious and severe trip. They found two bands of Cree Indians occupied that part of the country, the Cranes and the Suckers. Upon arrival at Sandy Lake Constable O'Neill in his report says :—'Men, women and children came to shake hands with us, a large number never having seen a white man before, one of them said to our interpreter : 'I am satisfied now that I have seen a white man." Carrying out investigations, and waiting until the Indians came in from their different camps occupied the party until June 10, when they started for Red Deer Lake where other Indians of the same bands were located. Reaching this place on June 13, Constable O'Neill completed his inquiries and arrested Jack and Joseph Fiddler for the murder of an Indian woman on or about the first week of September, 1906. The principal evidence was given by an Indian called Owl Rae and his brother, so they were ordered to accompany the party back to Norway House as witnesses. Although well on into the summer the ice was only then moving out of the rivers and lakes, and the return journey to Norway House was commenced in a York boat on June 27. They reached their destination on July 11. The following day Inspector Pelletier, J.P., held the preliminary inquiry and committed both prisoners for trial. The Commissioner of the R.N.W.M. Police was the only stipendiary magistrate in the whole of the Northwest Territories, and he being away on a prolonged inspection trip along the Peace River and the northern part of British Columbia, the trial, unfortunately, had to be postponed until October 7. Our small detachment at Norway House had no proper place to guard prisoners, especially Indians imbued with superstition, and who could form no idea of the whiteman's law or what was likely to happen. The detachment was surrounded by heavy bush. On September 30, eight days before the trial, Jack Fiddler the elder of the two prisoners, during the temporary inattention of his guard, managed to get into the bush. Once there, although immediately pursued, it was easy to keep out of sight long enough to commit suicide by strangulation, evidently his approved method of "shuffling off this mortal coil." At the trial of the remaining prisoner, Joseph Fiddler, the facts of the case were very clear, the only excuse offered being ignorance of the law and the general belief among the tribes that it was necessary to do away with one insane or delirious. The jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty' with a strong recommendation to mercy. As a result of the evidence in this case, Norman Rae, one of the witnesses, is now held for murder, and there are others who ought to be tried for the same crime unless it is considered the lesson already taught will be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the prac-

tices. These particular Indians, in fact, all the Indians in this portion of the Northwest Territories, are at the present moment most anxious to obey what is told them by any one in authority, and personally I consider enough has been done to prevent further trouble.

The following table gives an idea of the general increase of crime from year to year :—

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Cases entered	1,162	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438
Convictions	977	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228
Dismissals or withdrawals	171	231	246	250	186
Waiting trial	14	16	12	20	24

A comparison with last year's return shows :—

Offences against the person..—Three more cases of murder ; thirty-six more cases of assault ; five more cases of assault causing bodily harm.

Offences against property.—Fewer cases of theft entered but more convictions ; ten more cases of horse-stealing ; nine more cases of receiving stolen property ; sixteen more of obtaining property under false pretenses ; there has been a falling off of cases of forgery and carrying of offensive weapons.

Offences against religion and morals —This year there are 88 more cases of vagrancy, and 340 more of drunk and disorderly ; a most marked increase.

Offences against the Indian Act.—There has been a very great increase in cases of supplying liquor to Indians and Indians intoxicated. On this I make some further remarks under the heading of Indians.

Offences against the Provincial Statutes.—A great number of these cases were under the Liquor License Act, and the Game, Prairie and Insanity Acts. The number of cases entered is practically the same as last year.

The percentage of convictions obtained this year on cases entered is 91·38. This is also much higher than previous years.

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or withdrawals	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	6	2	1*	3
Manslaughter	1			1
Attempted murder	1		1	
Threatening to kill	6	4	1	1
Shooting with intent	3	1	2	
Assault	299	270	29	
" aggravated	10	5	5	
" causing bodily harm	20	14	5	1
" indecent	8	6	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	6		4	2
Seduction	1		1	
Attempted suicide	4	1	1	2
Wounding with intent	5	5		
Pointing firearms	8	5	3	
Abduction	1		1	
Intimidation	5	4	1	
Bigamy	1		1	
Defiling child under 14	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		

*Committed suicide while waiting trial.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or withdrawals	Awaiting trials.
Offences against property—				
Theft	238	210	28	
Theft from person	2	2		
Horse-stealing	18	10	5	3
Burglary	2			2
Arson	1	1		
Cattle killing	7	6	1	
Cattle stealing	6	4	2	
Receiving stolen property	20	18	1	1
House and shop breaking	10	7	1	2
False pretenses	22	15	7	
Forgery	12	8	2	2
Fraud	8	2	6	
Mischief	65	60	5	
Trespass	1	1		
Damaging property	10	9	1	
Cruelty to animals	30	29	1	
Killing dog	8	6	2	
Unlawful assembly	11		11	
Carrying offensive weapons	17	17		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	108	106	2	
Drunk and disorderly	571	563	8	
Nuisance	3	3		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	3	3		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3	3		
Obscene language	19	19		
Threatening language	2	2		
Creating disturbances	51	49	2	
Defamatory libel	2	1	1	
Indecency	8	8		
Illegally solemnizing marriage	2		1	1
Incest	1		1	
Buggery	1	1		
Keeping gambling house	1	1		
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	3	2	1	
Assisting member R.N.W.M.P. to desert	1			1
Attempting to escape from custody	2	2		
Obstructing peace officer	14	14		
Assaulting peace officer	2	1		1
Resisting arrest	3	3		
Disobeying summons	3	3		
Allowing prisoner to escape	1		1	
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	34	34		
Trespassing on railway	4	4		
Offences against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	2	2		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians	42	41	1	
Indians intoxicated	69	66	3	
Drunk on reserve	14	14		
Liquor in possession	8	6	2	
Liquor on reserve	10	10		
Prostitution	1	1		
Trespassing on reserve	2	2		
Gambling on reserve	3	3		
Deserting from Indian school	8	8		
Offences against the Fisheries Act—				
Fishing out of season	6	6		
Offences against Animals Contagious Diseases Act—				
Obstructing veterinary inspector	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants	206	185	21	
Game ordinance	26	26		
Hide ordinance	1	1		
Sunday observance	9	9		

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or withdrawals	Awaiting trials.
Offences against Provincial Statutes—*Con.*				
Prairie fire	22	20	2	
Liquor ordinance	91	88	3	
Insanity	40	39	1	
Village ordinance	32	31	1	
Pound ordinance	24	23	1	
Health ordinance	16	16		
Livery stable ordinance	5	5		
Engineers' ordinance	14	13	1	
Hawkers and pedlars	15	14	1	
Entire animals	9	9		
Estray animals	13	13		
Brand ordinance	2	2		
Public works	4	4		
Motor and vehicles ordinance	1	1		
Noxious weeds	5	5		
Miscellaneous	13	11	2	
Total	2,438	2,228	186	24

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Committed for trial	168
Number of convictions	98
Fines	5
Sentenced to jail	58
Sentenced to penitentiary	17
Sentenced to hang	2
Suspended sentence	16
Acquitted or charges withdrawn	34
Awaiting trial	35
Committed suicide whilst in custody	1

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have been few and of no consequence up to the date of closing this report, but as I write many are being reported, some of which have destroyed a great deal of property. The main cause of these fires has been the railways, and the Attorney General has instructed that prosecutions be entered. The extremely wet year, followed by a dry fall, has created a condition very favourable to fires.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Agriculture.—We ceased looking after the work of this department on June 30, 1907, and all our veterinary staff sergeants took their discharges from the force, and were transferred as veterinary inspectors. The taking of this business off our hands has been a great relief to an overburdened clerical staff. Glanders is still prevalent, and many cases come to our notice which we transmit to the veterinary inspectors, and in many other ways we render what assistance we can.

Customs.—Our work in connection with this department is mainly along the boundary, especially at Wood Mountain, where the officer in charge, Inspector Richards, is acting collector. Twenty-four settlers made entry at this point, and $1,431.94 were collected in duty. All along the international boundary, on both sides, towns are springing up and traffic between them is continual. I would strongly re-

commend that the customs department have a number of preventive officers who could devote their whole time to the prevention of smuggling. The members of the force do as much as they can in this direction, but with the heavy and ever-increasing calls for other work, they cannot possibly do as much as might be done. Several parties have been caught crossing and turned back or taken to the nearest port of entry, North Portal, and we have seized and reported to the customs officials many who got into the interior without paying duty, one of these parties received twelve months for smuggling, and others had their goods confiscated and sold. Sergt. Fyffe, of Balcarres, has a case pending in which an Indian of the File Hills Reserve is alleged to have smuggled eight horses.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Indians.—We have done a great deal for the Indian Department during the year, but we cannot give them the increased attention the different agents want. For instance, one agent named several towns where he believed Indians obtained intoxicants, and asked that we station a constable at each; this of course was a moral impossibility. It meant supplying police *ad infinitum*, for as fast as we stopped his hole at one place, the foxy red man would hunt up another. A comparison with the records of last year shows 11 more cases of supplying liquor to Indians, and 53 more of drunk or having intoxicants in possession. This increase is only to be expected, and is the unfortunate result of the closer contact of the natives with civilization. The construction of railways near the reservations, and the accompanying rough element, also partly accounts for more liquor getting amongst the Indians. Some years ago, a notice was published by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs asking that maximum punishments be inflicted in Indian liquor cases. I regret to say at some points where these offences are prevalent, the punishments have been absurdly lenient.

CROWN TIMBER.

As has been the custom for some years, we were called upon again last winter to supply men for Crown timber work in Manitoba. Although it greatly embarrassed us we arranged to supply the men asked for. On December 15, 1906, seven N.C.O's. and constables were detailed for this duty and stationed at Woodridge, Emerson, Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and Turtle Mountain, in Manitoba; they returned to their regular duties about the middle of April.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

Our guard-rooms at Regina and at Moosomin are common jails, and their capacities have been taxed to the utmost. The care of prisoners and the number of men taken away from their legitimate work for this purpose is a serious drain on the force. On the other hand, at Regina the prison labour is most valuable and during the past year the prisoners have laid about half the water and sewer pipes for the barracks. The new prison uniform supplied is something we have wanted for a long time, and adds to the safety of the prisoners.

Hereunder I forward the reports containing the usual statistics of the Regina and Moosomin guard-rooms :—

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MOOSOMIN, November 1, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Moosomin guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1907. Fifteen prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year and 139 were admitted, making a total of 154.

Males—	
Whites	124
Indians	17
Half-breeds	7
Negroes	1
Total	149
Females—	
Whites	3
Half-breeds	2
Total	5

Six prisoners were sentenced to the Alberta penitentiary, the average term being 2·6 years.

Eight prisoners were sentenced to the common jail at Regina to serve terms, the average being 8 months, 8 days.

Three prisoners were sentenced to the R.N.W.M.P. guard-room at Regina to serve terms, the average being 2·6 months.

Of the five male lunatics, four were committed to Brandon asylum and one was released by order of the Attorney General and handed over to the care of friends.

Of the two female lunatics one was committed to Brandon asylum and one was handed over to the care of friends.

One female prisoner was sent to Prince Albert jail as there is no accommodation for female prisoners here.

The maximum number of prisoners were admitted in November, being nineteen, and the minimum number in March, being five.

The maximum number of prisoners for any one day was seventeen.

The monthly average number of prisoners for twelve months was 12·8.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment is one hundred and fifty four, which is thirty-two above the number confined last year; the number of prisoners in cells at midnight on October 31, 1907, was four.

The health of the prisoners has been good; one prisoner showing an exception being Indian Henry Bear, of the Crooked Lakes Reserve, convicted of drunkenness January 9, 1907. On arrival at the guard-room he complained of being sick. When seen by the acting assistant surgeon, Dr. MacLaren, he was at once sent to the hospital, suffering from consumption, and his condition was reported to the Minister of Justice, and on February 2, 1907, he was released from custody by order of the Governor General.

The accommodation at this point has up to the present been very limited, but, at the time of writing, the Public Works Department is increasing this by six cells.

The fence has also been moved further back, and this has enlarged the prison yard considerably, which is a great convenience.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR, Inspector,
Commanding Moosomin Sub-district.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Classified Statement of Prisoners sentenced to Moosomin Guard-room.

Crime.	Sentenced or awaiting trial.	Average Term.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Males—				
Assault	7			23·1
Assault on wife	2		1	10·5
Abduction	1			3
Attempted murder	1		1	12
Buggery	1			17
Burglary	1			25
Bigamy	1			1
Carnal knowledge	1			15
Creating a disturbance	3			1·3
Drunk and disorderly	34			8
Drunk while interdicted	1			6
Deserting employment	3			4·3
Escape from custody	1		1	
Forgery	4			15
False pretenses	6			25·5
Frequenting house of ill-fame	1			1
Fraudulently taking cattle	1			8
Housebreaking	2		1	17·5
Horse-stealing	2			2
Insane	5			6·8
Indecent assault	1		2	17
Mischief	1			20
Murder	1			1
Passing worthless cheques	3			7
Placing obstruction on C. P. R.	1			17
Peddling without a license	1			1
Receiving stolen property	1		2	23
Supplying liquor to an interdict	1			6
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	2			12
Shooting at police	1		1	4
Theft	21		1	6·5
Uttering counterfeit tokens of value	1			14
Unlawfully disposing of property	1			20
Vagrancy	12		1	2·5
Females—				
Assault	1			2
Drunk and disorderly	1			1
Insane	2			9
Vagrancy	1			3
Indian Act.				
Drunk	14			12·5
Having liquor in possession	1		2	
Supplying liquor to Indians	8		2	12·8
Total	154			

DEPOT DIVISION, R. N. W. M. POLICE.

REGINA GUARD-ROOM, November 1, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of Depot Division guard-room, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing November 1, 1906, and ending October 31, 1907 :—

Prisoners in cells at midnight October 31, 1906	20
Received during the twelve months ending October 31, 1907	340
Discharged	326
Remaining in cells at midnight October 31, 1907	34

The number of prisoners received last year (11 months) was 278, or 62 less than the number received this year.

The following is a classification of the prisoners :—

Males—		
Whites	297	
Indians	20	
Half-breeds	8	
Negroes	2	
Doukhobors	2	
Lunatics	20	
		349
Females—		
Lunatics	6	
Other cases	5	
		11
Total		360

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

November, 1906	44
December, "	23
January, 1907	17
February "	13
March "	20
April "	17
May "	35
June "	33
July "	46
August "	31
September "	37
October "	24

The 326 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows :—

Males.

Time expired	195	
Stony Mountain penitentiary	1	
Edmonton penitentiary	8	
Town jail, Regina	27	
Fines paid	18	
To other places for trial	23	
To Regina for trial	12	
Released on bail	3	
Released on ticket-of-leave	2	
Released by order of Secretary of State	1	
To Industrial School	1	
Acquitted	1	
Lunatics released as sane	1	
Lunatics released as only of weak intellect	1	
To Brandon asylum	20	
		314

Females.

To Prince Albert jail	4	
To Brandon asylum	7	
Released of weak intellect	1	
		12
Total		326
The daily average number of prisoners has been	29·81	
The monthly average number of prisoners	28·33	
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	46	
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	13	
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was	45	
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was	21	

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket of leave, namely: Jesse Hammond, who was serving a term of twelve months for horse theft, and W. Buxton, who was serving a term of five months for drunk and disorderly and was released shortly before the expiration of his sentence.

One prisoner, W. Rasmussen, was sentenced to sixty days' hard labour for theft, and was released before his sentence had expired by order of the Secretary of State.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. There was one case of measles in the early part of the year. Taking into consideration the age of the building, the foundations being rotten, and the difficulty of heating it, the results of overcrowding and the effluvia arising therefrom, the small amount of sickness is remarkable. The guard-room was repainted and kalsomined and thoroughly fumigated. The kalsomine was not a success, as it very soon rubs off, and in course of time shows up the old paint. A new latrine has been built in the course of the year; and I would suggest that a bath-house should also be constructed.

I would like to repeat my remarks of last year with regard to the guard-room:

'I would call your attention to the fact that no accommodation is provided for female prisoners en route for Prince Albert jail or other places, or for lunatics, or persons awaiting trial. Consequently female prisoners in charge of matrons have to be lodged in a room at the back of the concert hall, to which there are neither grated windows or locks.

'Lunatic prisoners are jailed in the guard-room, where their noise at nights provokes complaints from all the other prisoners, especially from prisoners awaiting trial, who, although not convicted, have to take their meals with convicted prisoners.

'The guard-room is a wooden structure, decayed and very old, very cold in winter, and totally inadequate for the purpose for which it is required.'

Accommodation is provided for only 21 prisoners. There are now 34 in jail, there being eight cells occupied by two prisoners and five sleeping out of cells on the floor. These cells are constructed to accommodate only one prisoner, in consequence of which, two prisoners confined in the same cell have also to sleep on the floor. During August of this year, in the heat of the summer, the number confined for one night was 45; more than double the cell accommodation. There is no room for the provosts, no washing room for prisoners, and the sanitary arrangements are of the most crude description. On recent examination by the officer commanding, the foundation of the guard-room was found to be in a very rotten condition, and the weather boarding perished. Like most old wooden buildings, it is infested with insect pests.

The prison yard is very small and absolutely useless for the exercise of prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good; 41 cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room or doing time were charged with :—

Crime.	Number.
Males—	
Assault	13
" on wife	3
Attempted suicide	2
Breach of contract	14
Burglary	3
Concealment of crime	1
Cattle theft	1
Drunk	40
Deserting employ	4
Creating a disturbance	1
Carrying weapons	3
Forgery	1
Fraud	3
Horse theft and obliterating brand	
Horse theft	9
Cattle theft	1
Indecent assault	3
Indecent exposure	1
Killing cattle	1
Loitering on C.P.R.	1
Murder	2
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	2
" money " "	5
" board " "	1
Stealing a ride	10
Attempt to steal a ride	2
Supplying liquor to interdict	1
In possession of liquor when interdicted	1
Smuggling horses with intent to defraud Customs	1
Entering C.P.R. car	5
Breaking into and entering C.P.R. car	1
Theft	49
Theft from person	1
Obstructing police officer	3
Reciving stolen property	1
Perjury	1
Unlawful wounding	2
Wounding and causing grievious bodily harm	1
Trespass and assault	1
Wilful damage	1
" to cattle	2
Unlawfully wounding cattle	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Held as Crown witness	1
Transients, crime not given	5
Vagrancy	54
Setting out prairie fire	1

Crime.	Number.
Females—	
Prostitution	2
Drunk	1
Lunatics.	
Males	20
" discharged as sane	1
" " of weak intellect	1
Females	6
" discharged as of weak intellect	1
Indian Act.	
Males—	
Drunk	12
Supplying liquor	7
In possession of liquor	7
Deserter from Industrial School	1
Residing on reserve without being a member	1
Females—	
In possession of liquor	1
Police Act.	
As per statement	37
Totals	360

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or who are now doing so in the guard-rooms, is 207, classified as follows :—

Crime.	Number.	Average length of sentence.	
		Mos.	Days.
Assault	10	3	9
Assault on wife	1	2	1
Breach of contract	6		18
Carrying weapons	2		30
Drunk	36	1	20
Deserting employ	4		14
Breaking into and entering C.P.R. car	1	1	
Entering C.P.R. cars	5		23
Horse theft	1	12	
Indecent assault	1	3	
Indecent exposure	1	2	
Loitering on C.P.R. premises	1	1	
Obtaining money by false pretenses	3	4	15
Obtaining board by false pretenses	1	4	
Obstructing police officer	1	3	
Stealing a ride	10		38
Attempt to steal a ride	2	1	
Smuggling horses with intent to defraud Customs	1	12	
Supplying liquor to an interdict	1	6	
Theft	37	3	12
Trespass and assault	1	1	15
Wilful damage	1	1	
Wilful damage to cattle	2	2	
Unlawful wounding	1	3	
Possession of liquor when interdicted	1	1	
Abuse of animal	1		30
Vagrancy	48	1	15
Setting out prairie fires	1	3	
Indian Act.			
Drunk	12	1	18
Supplying liquor	7	3	25
In possession of liquor	7	3	
Total	207		

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. BANHAM,
Provost Sergeant.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Training of recruits has been carried out under difficulties due to shortage of trained men and the necessity of using recruits for general work. In many instances it has been impossible to complete the training as the exigencies of the service demanded their being transferred to other posts. Recruits on joining should of course be under instruction and nothing else but present conditions prevent this, and drills and lectures are sandwiched in with guard, prisoners' escort, fatigue and other duties.

A class of two sergeants and twelve constables gathered from the different divisions of the force was formed in January, 1907, for a three months course and to undergo an examination at its expiration. The two sergeants were included for extra training preparatory to promotion to the rank of Sergeant-Major. The course consisted of drill (mounted and foot), criminal law, Dominion and provincial statutes, first aids (medical), veterinary duties, shoeing, stable management, harnessing, driving, packing and interior economy. The result was most satisfactory, and a high percentage of marks in the examination was obtained by all. The constables in this class were promoted to the rank of corporal, and returned to the division from which they came.

Supt. Routledge delivered some useful lectures on constables' duties in the summer months, during the absence on leave of Inspector Heffernan who lectured for the balance of the year. Inspectors Knight and Church have superintended the drills, foot and mounted, respectively. The latter officer has personally trained all the young horses with gratifying results.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

The annual rifle practice was cancelled this year, as we are waiting for a new issue of the Ross rifle. The Rifle Club was well patronized throughout the season, shooting taking place on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons when every facility was given to all who desired to participate. The closing matches were keenly contested and some excellent prizes distributed. The provincial rifle matches took place on our range and many members of the force entered and won prizes. The annual revolver practice was carried out, and the shooting all round was good.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been good, very few breaches of discipline of a serious nature being recorded, and of these the majority were due to negligence. A good many minor offences were committed, and this is only natural amongst a number of recruits unused to discipline and barrack routine. In the case of new men I make it a rule to try admonition and advice before giving them entries in the defaulters book, and also try if possible to make a man take a pride in keeping his sheet clean.

I regret to report eleven desertions during the year, as compared with six last year. Two of these were captured. The cause of these desertions I attribute to new men fearing the responsibilities that are likely to be placed upon them, and to the fact that recruits joining have a particularly hard time at the outset of their career. This is explained in my remarks on drill and training.

HEALTH.

The general health has been excellent, three cases of measles and one of diphtheria comprising all the infectious diseases.

There were two serious accidents, both broken legs, which made a satisfactory recovery. Five constables were invalided as unfit for the service. Surgeon Bell has made a weekly inspection of the barracks and has been most particular about sanitary arrangements. All recommendations made by him I have carried out to the best of my ability.

HORSES.

The division's total strength in horses is 131, of which 62 are on detachment. Many of those in the post are not fit for much more than riding school work, and include horses brought here from other divisions to be patched up by the veterinary surgeon. The barracks being so far from town, team horses have little rest, and several cannot be expected to last much longer.

Nine horses have been cast and sold, fetching an average price of about $70, much more than we expected. I attribute these good prices to new settlers with little knowledge of horses, wishing to get broken and quiet animals. One horse was killed by a train, and another had to be destroyed at Moosomin as a result of being kicked by its stable companion.

The changes in horses were as follows :—

Losses—

Died	2
Cast and sold	9
Transferred to 'C' Division	16
" 'F' "	8
" 'G' "	4
Total	39

Gains—

Transferred from 'K' Division	2
Purchased from British Remount Establishment	1
Taken over from Crown Timber work	2
Remounts purchased	35
Total	40

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The division, besides endeavouring to cover its own particular district in the province of Saskatchewan, has a large detachment at Norway House and another at Split Lake, both in the Northwest Territories, and the latter well on the way to Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay. We have also at Fort McPherson and Herschel Island, at the mouth of Mackenzie River, and within the Arctic Circle, an inspector, one staff sergeant and four constables.

A new detatchment has been established at Fillmore, on the Arcola branch C.P.R., and the one at Cupar, on the Kirkella branch C.P.R., has been abandoned. To Norway House it was found necessary to send two extra constables, owing to the Indian prisoners. During the summer Corporal Dann was stationed at High Portage, between Lake Winnipegosis and Cedar Lake in the Northwest Territories. Two long and severe trips were successfully made by Inspector Pelletier to Fort Churchill and back, one in the winter and one in the summer. From his interesting reports, which I forward herewith, the summer trip was by far the most trying.

The strength of the division, as shown by the distribution state included under this heading, makes the total strength practically the same as last year, but the actual strength is much below these figures, for it happens there are a number of men who have recently been transferred but have not yet been struck off in general orders

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Pack Ponies.
Regina	1	....	1	1	2	5	1	1	9	2	5	52	13	93	69	....
Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3	....
Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	1
Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Carnduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Carlyle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Craik	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....
Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Fort Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
Fort Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Grenfell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3	....
Kamsack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
Kutawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Lumsden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
Moosomin	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	7	4	....
Mortlack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Ft. McPherson, (Mackenzie River)	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	8	....	....
North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Norway House, (Northwest Territories)	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	6	2	11	....	....
Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sheho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Whitewood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	1
Wood Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	5	2	9	12	2
Yorkton	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	3	....
On command	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
On leave	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	6	....	....
Ottawa	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	5	....	....
Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....
Discharged, not struck off	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Transferred, not struck off	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	....	....
Total	1	1	1	1	2	12	1	1	12	13	18	111	18	192	131	4

JOINED AND GONE.

Joined—

Transferred from Yukon	3
" " other divisions	20
Engaged	118
" special	24
Re-engaged after leaving	3
" " deserting	1
Officers transferred	3
" appointed	1
Total	173

Gone—

Discharged by purchase	9
" time expired	4
" invalided	5
" free	3
" dismissal	11
" inefficient	1
" to pension	3
" special constables	20
Deserted	11
Transferred to other divisions (officers)	2
" " (men)	104
Total	173

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good financial standing, the assets in round numbers being about $3,000 over and above all liabilities, $2,740 of this being stock.

Grants amounting to $835.42 have been given during the year to the division mess and for recreation and other purposes. The canteen committee met monthly and passed accounts.

READING ROOM.

This year it was found possible to give a substantial grant from the Fine fund towards establishing a library, and I am glad to say we have now an excellent collection of books, consisting of some four hundred volumes. The reading room has been comfortably furnished and is well supplied with magazines and papers. For years past officers commanding here have mentioned their desire for something of this nature, and its realization has proved how necessary it was and what a boon it is to all hands.

The grant having been used for initial expenses, mainly the purchase of books, the further supply is kept up by a small monthly subscription from every one in the post. Owing to the number of detachments, and the stock not being large enough, it has not been found possible yet to extend the privileges of the library to men outside the post.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply this year has been well kept up, and the quality good, with the exception of a few riding breeches which had been scorched in manufacture and were returned to the contractors.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

A contract was let for connecting the barracks with the city waterworks, and this is about completed. With prison labour we have laid water pipes round three sides of the square, and hope to have water in the two main barrack buildings and stables this winter. This will be some comfort. We have also with prison labour put in about 200 yards of sewer, and next spring should be able to complete the system, which is to run into a septic tank in the creek. One of the first things which should be done, on the completion of this sewer, is to have a suitable wash-house and bath-room for the men.

FORAGE AND RATIONS.

Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining hay last winter, the contractor, owing a great deal to the severity of the weather, failing to keep us supplied. Tenders for any of our supplies seem hard to get. We have had to call twice for tenders for next year's oats, and received none for potatoes.

The provisions supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. on contract have been of excellent quality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The police work here would be greatly assisted if we had one or two detective sergeants. Many of my detachments have been overworked, particularly at centres like Indian Head and Moosejaw. How they have accomplished what they have is a marvel, and I have much satisfaction in testifying to the conscientious and strenuous work performed by the majority of the n.c.o's. and men on detachment. In the post it is a continuous effort to make ends meet. The clerical staff is limited and much interfered with by having to perform many other duties, and recruits on joining are thrown at once into the performance of all duties about a barracks in addition to their instruction. They are given no time to adapt themselves, and although this is unavoidable under present conditions, it is easy to be seen it does not tend to contentment, or that smooth carrying on of the business of the force which is desirable. To myself as officer commanding it is a continual source of anxiety and annoyance.

In conclusion I have to thank all ranks for the faithful performance of their duties. Many n.c.o.'s and men have been specially brought to your notice for good service. Some have been rewarded, and others I hope soon will be when opportunity offers.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, Supt.,
Commanding 'Depot' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, ALTA., November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of 'D' Division for the twelve months ended October 31, 1907 :—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Macleod district comprises all the country south of the line dividing townships seventeen and eighteen which passes north of Cayley, and west of the line dividing ranges twenty-two and twenty-three west of the fourth meridian and bounded on the south by the international boundary and west by British Columbia. Within it, farming is being carried out on a large scale, particularly along the C. & E. line of railway and south in the Cardston subdistrict. Stock-raising, which is still one of the principal industries, is found around Macleod south and west, and mining, which has progressed enormously along the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Last winter was an exceptionally long and cold one. It was said to be the coldest in twenty years. Cattle in consequence suffered a great deal, and large losses had to be recorded, especially by the owners of large herds who could not feed and look after their stock in the way small owners could. These latter suffered very insignificant losses.

Stock on the range is in fine condition, having fully recovered from the hard winter.

Crops have been splendid notwithstanding that about September 10 a particularly severe snow storm, which lasted for three days, laid most of the grain flat. About one-third of the wheat had been cut at the time and it was first feared that the balance would be a total loss, however a few fine days allowed the grain to raise sufficiently to be harvested by cutting all the one way. This was, of course, an increase of labour but farmers were quite satisfied with the result and found that very little had been lost. Even this was compensated by good prices.

The mining district has made an enormous progress. The older towns in the Pass have increased and new ones have sprung up into existence. Going west the first mines to be operated on a small scale are in the vicinity of Pincher Creek. The coal is of good quality, but as yet is only used for local supply. This town has now a population of about 1,300. A large amount of building of a substantial nature has been done. It is the centre of a good farming district. Cowley is the next town on the line. A branch of the Union Bank has been opened here during the year. It is the business town of the north and south Forks districts, which is getting thickly settled. Lundbrek, four miles further west, gives promise of being one of the large towns of the Pass. It has three mines in operation, two of which are only doing development work for the present, the other has been closed since the strike, but it is reported that it will change hands and the new company intends to work it to its full capacity. About three hundred men will be employed by the three mines. Between Lundbrek and the next station,

Burniss, the country is thickly settled, new settlers having come during the year are doing well. Hamilton is a new town three miles east of Bellevue, where the Leitch Collieries Co. employ about fifty men. They claim to have coal in large quantities. Bellevue has one of the best mines in the Pass, where the coal is easily got out with very little expense. The output averages 600 tons a day, although operations are hampered by want of yard room and shortage of cars. About $50,000 has been spent in improvements. Hillcrest has gone ahead but is held back by disputes between the mine manager and the union. Large amounts have been spent on improvements. Frank, the largest mining town in the Pass, has a population of 1,500. The pay-roll of the mine is on an average of $25,000 a month, and about $60,000 have been spent on improvements. The smelter built at a very large expense here is idle owing to faulty construction. A new industry is to be started at Blairmore, the Rocky Mountain Cement Co. have given a contract to build their premises. The whole plant is to cost about $250,000 and will employ fifty men. Lille is a closed town owned by the Canadian Collieries Co. This company have a monthly pay-roll of $20,000 and have spent about $200,000 in improvements. They ship an average of 2,000 tons of coal weekly and large quantities of coke, the latter goes to the B.C. smelter. Coleman has the best equipped mine and is reported the safest. The company employs 550 men, an increase of 200 over last year, and have a pay-roll of $43,000 a month. The daily output of coal is 2,000 and the ovens turn out large quantities of coke which is shipped to B. C. This is the last town on the Alberta side, but at Crow's Nest on the boundary the C. P. R. are putting a divisional point, and have 100 men at present working there.

The towns on the Calgary and Edmonton line have all made great progress, Claresholm and Nanton are both municipalities, the constant influx of new well-to-do settlers have made them important centres. The improvement is even more marked in Stavely and Granum, which have during the year, from little villages become good sized towns with elevators, hotels, stores and each a new bank building; the latter changed its name from Leavings to its present name. All the elevators in these towns are full and shipping is hampered by shortage of cars.

At Macleod the removal of the railway station and yards into the town, has given an impetus to business and during the year an elevator and flour mill and a number of other buildings were erected near the station. The town has now installed water works and electric light plant which gives good service. The long distance telephone has been installed between Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston and is now in operation, it is proving a great convenience to the public, and also to ourselves in our work, the service is good. It is being extended to the towns on the Crow's Nest branch.

The country south around Cardston has been prosperous, it is settled mostly by the Mormons; they have a number of small villages, situated in central places from which they work their farms.

The Mormon Church has acquired the old Cochrane range, containing about 65,000 acres, taking it over last November. It is the intention to build an irrigation ditch through it and dispose of it to individual Mormons at nearly cost price. Several town sites have been surveyed on this land, one west of Spring Hill, another is proposed west of Big Bend, but it is not yet surveyed. The Cochrane home ranche house was presented to President Wood by the Mormons.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

ANNUAL Report from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Not tried.
Offences against law and justice—				
Neglect to aid peace officer	1			1
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Assaulting peace officer	2	2		
Perjury	1		1	
Unlawfully at large	1	1		
Assisting deserter from R.N.W.M.P.	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	16	16		
Drunk, etc.	148	144	4	
Indecent acts	5	5		
Swearing	3	2	1	
Causing disturbance	70	65	5	
Abusive language	2	1	1	
Discharging firearms	5	5		
Gambling	13	13		
Nuisances	2	1	1	
Keeper house ill-fame	9	9		
Inmate house ill-fame	21	21		
Frequenter house ill-fame	7	7		
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		1	married in court.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1		1	
Attempt to murder	2		1	1
Threatening to kill	2		1	1
Wounding	1		1	
Assault	57	47	10	
Aggravated assault	1	1		
Desertion of family	1			1
Neglect to procure assistance at childbirth	1	1		
Concealment of childbirth	1	1		
Leaving excavation unguarded	3	3		
Pointing gun at person	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Assault and bodily harm	2	1		1
Carrying pistol without justification	9	9		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Assisting prisoner to escape	1			1
Offences against property—				
Theft	48	26	18	4
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
Horsestealing	13	3	3	7
Cattle stealing	11	3	4	4
Cattle killing	1	1		
Breaking into shop	1		1	
False pretenses	15	5	5	5
Cruelty to animals	13	7	6	
Mischief	26	21	5	
Attempt to wreck train	1		1	
Offences against Indian Act				
Intoxication	9	8	1	
Intoxicated on reserve	7	6	1	
Intoxicants in possession	4	3	1	
Liquor to Indians	7	7		
Liquor on reserve	1	1		
Gambling on reserve	5	5		
Against Provincial or N.W. Orders—				
Drunk while interdicted	15	15		
Liquor to interdicted person	2	2		
Selling liquor without license	6	4	2	
Selling liquor retail with wholesale license	1	1		
Bar open in prohibited hours	17	17		
Disorderly on licensed promises	1	1		
Disorderly house	5	5		
Selling liquor wholesale with retail license	4	2	2	

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against Provincial or N.W. Orders—*Con.*				
Liquor to minor	1	1		
Allowing liquor to be consumed on wholesale premises	1	1		
Not having license posted	1	1		
In bar while interdicted	1	1		
Insanity ordinance	5	4	1	
Pound ordinance	1		1	
Fence ordinance	3	3		
Running streams ordinance	1	1		
Stock ordinance	7	5	2	
Horsebreeders' ordinance	5	3	2	
Hide ordinance	4	4		
Masters and servants	20	15	5	
Noxious weed ordinance	3	3		
Estray animals ordinance	4	3	1	
Hawkers and pedlars	3	3		
Game ordinance	3	3		
Veterinary surgeons' ordinance	1		1	
Medical profession ordinance	2	2		
Livery stable ordinance	2	2		
Mine ordinance	4	4		
Prairie fire ordinance	10	4	2	4
Public Works Act	7	7		
Customs Act	1			1
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	4	3	1	
Weights and Measures Act	1		1	
Inland Revenue Act	2	1	1	
Railway Act	4	4		
Sunday Observance Act	10	10		
Total	728	598	99	31

Total number of cases tried before Supreme Court	25
(31 cases are now awaiting trial)	
Number of convictions	10
Number of fines	Nil.
Number of imprisonments	8
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	4

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

Chas. Young, alias 'Northwest.' On the evening of March 1, 1907, a half-breed named Tom Scott came into Macleod and tied his saddle horse up behind the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store and upon going to get him later on in the evening, found that the horse was gone. On March 2 he made inquiries, but could not hear anything about his horse, until he met the accused, who told him his horse was at the Indian camp. Upon inquiry at the Indian camp, he learned that the horse had been sold to Mr. Glass, of near Macleod, by Chas. Young. Young was arraigned at Macleod on March 4, 1907, before Hon. Chief Justice Sifton and pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Stony Mountain penitentiary. At the time of the theft, Young was out on ticket-of-leave, having been convicted on July 13, 1903, for bringing stolen property into Canada, and only released from penitentiary on March 5, 1906.

In the case of Rex vs. Waller, the accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Harvey and a jury at Macleod on June 5, 1907, charged with the theft of $1,089 and was found 'guilty' and sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Waller was the manager of the Co-operative Lumber Co., of Leavings, Alberta, about 12 miles north of Macleod, and instead of making proper returns of the moneys received by him

for the sale of lumber, appropriated the money to his own use, and from the evidence it would appear that the way he spent this money was in riotous living.

On the evening of April 19, 1907, Donald Macdonald, who lives some 20 miles west of Nanton in the Porcupine Hills, returned to his home from High River bringing with him several bottles of whiskey. He had working for him a Stony Indian and his wife, Jacob and Maria Dixon, and with them was a young Indian girl daughter of Mrs. Dixon. Jacob was employed at general farm work, his wife did the cooking for the farm, but they lived in their tent a short distance from the farm house. Having put away his team, Donald Macdonald and Jacob went into the house (followed by Mrs. Dixon and the girl), and into the one bedroom; opened one of the bottles and drank from it, then gave it to Jacob. Jacob and Macdonald drank several times. Shortly afterwards they came out into the kitchen where the woman had stopped and witnessed the drinking, Jacob telling his wife he was drunk, she must look after herself as he could not, lay down on a bed in the kitchen. Donald Macdonaid then gave the women a drink of whiskey and sent them into the bedroom, threw the woman on the bed and tried to assault her, she struggled and her daughter hit hi.n with a broom-stick, they escaped from the house leaving Jacob Dixon on the bed drunk. They went up the creek and stopped the night in the bush, returning at daylight to their tent. Shortly after Donald Macdonald came and told them to go to Jacob in the house, that he was sick. They went to Jacob, he was on the bed where they had last seen him, but unable to speak and very bad. Mrs. Dixon and her daughter carried him to the tent, and in a short time he died. The body was buried near the ranch the next day, Sunday. The woman at once returned to Morley and informed the Indian agent. This is the woman's story. At the trial, before the Hon. Justice Harvey and jury, on June 7 and 8, the defence set up was: that after Jacob drank the whiskey given him by Macdonald, and while he (Macdonald) was asleep, had helped himself to a large quantity from the remaining bottles and had taken too much. On the preliminary the Indian women had said they had only one drink, and that which Macdonald had given them. At trial on cross examination they admitted to a second, which Jacob had given them in the kitchen. We knew nothing of this incident, the woman had not told us of it. This somewhat bore out the line of the defence, 'that the Indian Jacob, while Macdonald was asleep, had helped himself to the whiskey,' with the disastrious results. After being out a short time the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty' and the prisoner was discharged.

On June 6 and 7, Sydney Warner, a homesteader on the Little Bow River, was tried before the Hon. Justice Harvey and jury for attempting to shoot Alfred David Meachan, a farmer, on the evening of May 25. Meachan was cultivating his land between 8:30 and 9 p.m. and noticed a dark object on the opposite bank of the river, this looked like some one lying down, and aroused his suspicions, he called to find out who was there, but got no reply, he went on with his work, and when he had his back to this object he heard the report of firearms, he heard three reports and at the third heard the whiz of the bullet. A man commenced shouting threatening language, and he identified the voice of the accused. He then left for his house, and his wife had also heard the shooting. She had also heard the shouting after the three shots had been fired, and had identified the man as Warner, he had threatened Meachan before. A revolver with ammunition was found by the police in Warner's trunk after his arrest, this had been lately fired. Warner on his own behalf said, he had gone for a walk on the evening in question, and saw Meachan coming towards him. Meachan said, 'Is that you, Dick?' I replied 'No, it is me. Can you spare me five minutes? I want to ask you why you said you are going to kick me off the place the first time you saw me.' He did not reply and walked away. There was a night hawk up the river and I fired at that, and did not aim at Mr. Meachan at all. There was a verbal agreement between Meachan and Warner for three years to help each other in the performance of homestead duties, but having quarrelled they had parted. The jury being out but a short time, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty' and prisoner was at once discharged.

On April 9, one 'Muggins,' a Peigan Indian, reported that his horse borrowed by another Peigan Indian, had been sold near Pincher Creek to a white man. Upon inquiry it was found that Bastien has borrowed Muggins' horse and gone to Pincher

Creek where he had fallen in with Spence, a half-breed. Spence sold the horse to J. H. Burns, who got bill of sale for same. In due course they appeared before Judge Harvey at Pincher Creek on May 25, where Bastien was found 'guilty' and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Edmonton. Spence was acquitted, it having been shown that he was acting innocently in selling the horse

Mrs. E. Walters, a woman German by birth and coming from the United States, who had been separated from her husband for some months, was arrested on suspicion, at Claresholm, on the charge of concealing the birth and death of her child. A search was made at the house she was living at, and after some time a body was found under the floor. On February 7, the woman was brought to trial before the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton and pleaded 'not guilty.' However, the evidence showed clearly that she was guilty of both charges and was so convicted. It was shown that it being a custom amongst people of this class, not to obtain assistance in such cases, she was released on suspended sentence.

During the month of February, 1905, Messrs. Smith Brothers, of Nanton, lost a cow. On May 16, 1907, they were enabled to lay an information against M. O'Toole for killing and stealing the said cow. During the investigation the constable found a hide with Smith's brand on, in the barn of O'Toole. This was identified by the Smith Brothers as their property. On June 11, 1907, after the usual preliminary hearing, he was brought to trial. The evidence for the prosecution was clear, but the defence proved that the animal had strayed to O'Toole's farm, that he had advertised it, and that it had afterwards died. As he had wanted the hide he had taken this. The defence prevailed and O'Toole was discharged.

On the 12th March, a man named George Rickman alias G. F. Rush, stole a horse from the farm of Mrs. Foster, near Stavely. He disappeared for a short time. However, on the 16th instant he was arrested at High River by Corporal Deykin, who was investigating the case. He had taken an alias. The case was tried before the Hon. Chief Justice Sifton on the 20th instant, and Rickman pleaded 'guilty.' On account of his youth and acknowledgment of the offence he was only sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Edmonton.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been no prairie fires to speak of, with the exception of a number started this fall on the C. and E. line by passing trains. In all cases informations were laid by the farmers who suffered by these, and some convictions made, which, however, are being appealed on the grounds that the ordinance is ultra vires. These appeals have not yet been heard. There are also some cases still pending. This question of the railway setting fires is a particularly serious one. Owing to the strong winds in this district, a fire starting amongst the crops in the thickly settled district would cause enormous damages, and with a good start nothing could be done to stop its progress. It is only by the railway company taking the greatest precautions, and by complying strictly with the requirements of the law regarding fire guards, spark arresters, &c., that disaster will be avoided. I am afraid they have been lax in this respect in the past.

Assistance to other Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

We supplied orderlies for the sitting of the Supreme Court at Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cardston, also for the sittings of police courts where held.

We served all subpœnas for witnesses in cases before the Supreme Court, taking charge of exhibits such as cattle and horses, charging actual cost of forage for them. The housing, handling and feeding of these animals cause, of course, a considerable amount of work.

Prisoners were escorted to and from courts to the penitentiary or to the guard-room at Macleod when sentenced. We took charge of all prisoners awaiting trial or sentenced, and furnished escorts to those undergoing hard labour. This last duty is a particularly tedious one for our men, especially with our present strength. We have to exercise those prisoners who are awaiting trial, and extra care must be taken with this class. A number of them are charged with serious offences, and would take advantage of any opportunity for escape.

I attach a detailed report from the provost showing number of prisoners confined in our guard-room during the year.

We have kept track of ticket-of-leave men, who reported monthly, and reported the same to the Dominion Police at Ottawa.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAILS.

R. N. W. M. POLICE,
MACLEOD, October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending October 31, 1907.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, twelve of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and nine awaiting trial. One hundred and ninety-three were admitted, making a total of two hundred and fourteen confined during the year.

Classified as follows:

Males—	
Whites	175
Indians	19
Half-breeds	12
Negroes	2
Chinamen	1
Total	209
Females—	
Whites	3
Indians	1
Half-breeds	1
Total	5

Daily average number of prisoners, 15. Maximum number of prisoners any day 26. Minimum number of prisoners any day, 11.

The maximum number of prisoners was admitted during October (29) and the minimum (9) during January.

Of the male prisoners, four were transferred to the Edmonton penitentiary with an average sentence of three years. Four were confined as insane, one of whom was sent to the Manitoba asylum; one, A. Laird, confiued on August 12, died in the general hospital on August 21 from typhoid fever. Two were kept under observation for three days each and discharged as sane. Two were arrested wanted in other parts of the province, where they were sent. Of the female prisoners one, Bessie Cyr, charged drunk while interdicted, was sent to Calgary guard-room on sentence for 30 days.

Twenty-four prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 23 days. Five were admitted to bail.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, few punishments having been inflicted during the year.

The buildings are in good repair with the exception of the floors.

The number of prisoners confined in the guard-room show a decrease of 26 from last year.

A padded cell is badly needed for the accommodation of lunatics, also a bath room for use of prisoners.

I have received a sufficient supply of clothing for use of prisoners.

Twenty-one prisoners are confined in the guard-room at the present time, classed as follows:—Nine committed for trial and nine undergoing sentence, and three awaiting trial (summary). Attached is a statement of prisoners who have undergone, or are now undergoing, sentence.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. FIGGINS, Constable,
Provost.

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	7	2	
Assault on peace officer	1	6	
Being in bar room in prohibited hours	1		10
Breaking quarantine	2	2	
Disturbing the peace	1	5	
Drunk and disorderly	4	1	2
Drunk while interdicted	2	2	
Evading customs	1	2	
False pretenses	3	3	
Horse stealing	2	6	
Habitually frequenting house of ill-fame	1	2	
Indecent assault	1	6	
Obstructing peace officer	1	6	
Rape	1	18	
Refusing to pay wages	1	2	
*Theft	16	3	24
Unlawfully at large	1	2	
Unlawfully wounding	1		21
Vagrancy	10		
Assisting constable to desert R. N. W. M. P.	1	3	
Indian Act.			
Liquor to Indians	2	3	15
Liquor on reserve	1		30
Drunk	2	1	

* 1 term of 12 months.

Assistance to other Departments.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

We rendered all assistance in our power to these departments. Our patrols keeping a lookout for smuggling along the boundary and throughout the district. One conviction was obtained for violation of the Inland Revenue Act. Our N. C. officer at Twin Lakes acted as sub-collector of customs at that point and reported direct to the collector of customs at Lethbridge, and the one at Frank looked after the customs until a sub-collector was appointed.

We were unable to place a man at the Kootenai Pass, owing to shortness of men, but frequent patrols were made there from Big Bend.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The temperature and weather were recorded and a weekly report forwarded to the head office in Toronto. During the spring and summer these were telegraphed every morning at 8 o'clock to Winnipeg.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Several deserters from the Industrial school were arrested and returned to the school. The detachments at Stand-Off and on the Peigan have detailed men to attend to the weekly issue of rations on each of the reserves.

We have kept careful watch over the Indians when in towns to prevent their obtaining liquor. Several convictions were made in this respect at Macleod, Cardston and Pincher Creek, and parties found guilty of giving liquor to Indians were severely punished.

We have two interpreters and five Indian scouts paid from police funds, they were employed mainly in looking after Indians.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The officers of the division, who are justices of the peace, have taken the bulk of the police cases at Macleod outside of the municipality, and in the Crow's Nest Pass and nearly all the preliminary inquiries in the district.

Our patrols have reported anything requiring attention regarding roads and bridges, and the reports were forwarded for the information of the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

We acted as fire guardians and game guardians, and all our detachments were supplied with game licenses for sale to the public.

We have taken charge of all persons charged with insanity. When these had been brought before a magistrate by our men and committed, they were brought to the guard room where they were placed under medical care of our surgeon, and looked after until the pleasure of his Honour the Lieut. Governor was known. When warrant was issued we escorted them to the Brandon asylum.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On June 30, 1907, we were relieved of the charge of the Department of Agriculture's work in this country, and at the time of our 'handing over' the veterinary staff was located as follows:—

Dr. Warnock, at Pincher Creek.
Dr. Paxton, at Claresholm.
Staff Sergeant White, at Macleod.
Sergeant Douglas, at Twin Lakes quarantine station.

Owing to the extreme severity of the weather last winter, a large number of cattle from the north drifted south in search of food and shelter, and were found to be badly afflicted with mange. As a consequence, treatment for this disease again became necessary, and, up to June 30, everything which we could do towards getting ready for the enforcement of the compulsory dipping was done.

From November 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, there were treated in this district:—

13 cases mange.
19 cases glanders.
15 cases maladie du coit.

At Twin Lakes 363 horses were inspected for entry into Canada. From November 1, 1906, to May 31, 1907, there were 2,527 cattle inspected for shipment, and also 1,020 horses, but these shipments do not include the export cattle sent through to Winnipeg.

INDIANS.

There has been no marked change in the number of Indians on the two reserves. They have been well-behaved and have given very little trouble, there were a few cases among them but no serious crime.

A large number of Bloods have found employment in the beet-fields of Raymond, they are well paid for this work, and seem to like it. They have also put up hay, hauled coal and looked after their cattle.

Owing to the great scarcity of white labour, the Peigans have found remunerative work for themselves and their teams in the vicinity of Pincher Creek, Cowley and with the threshing gangs ; $6 a day being paid for an Indian with his team.

A number have been steadily employed on the new agency buildings which are being put up at Brockett on the south side of the Old Man's River. It is expected that these will be ready for occupation this winter.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

I have again to record a diminution in strength, the division being 11 less than at this time last year. I have been forced to withdraw the constables from Kootenai and Lundbrek, and have ordered one man from Twin Lakes and the one from Boundary Creek. This gives barely sufficient men in the post to fill the daily detail, and in consequence the few duty men are almost continually on prisoners' escort, and I have no reserve in case of emergency, for prevention, local patrols, prairie fires, service of processes, or searching of trains

The Cardston sub-district has been without an officer since Inspector Taylor was transferred. I intended to place Inspector Camies in charge of this sub-district on his return from the Peace Yukon trail last month, but I have found it impossible to find quarters for him there, and as he had been nearly 2 years away from his family I did not think it fair to send him there without them.

Inspector McDonell was transferred to this division in April, and was given charge of the Claresholm sub-district, which he kept till his departure in July for the Peace Yukon trail ; he returned here on October 11. During his absence that sub-district was looked after by officers from the post.

Inspector Belcher still has charge of the Crow's Nest Pass district with his headquarters at Pincher Creek. We have been fortunate in securing good quarters for him.

Inspector Grant was given the Macleod sub-district. I have divided the district in four sub-districts, Crow's Nest, Claresholm, Cardston and Macleod, and it was my intention to have the officers in charge of them reside in the most central part of their sub-district. This plan would be much more satisfactory for many reasons, the first being one of efficiency, as immediate action could be taken and cases settled, where now they have to be referred to headquarters, the work of the detachment would be better done as an officer on the ground could follow up cases and instruct his men, answer their inquiries for information and advice, and keep them up to the mark much better than if he made occasional visits from the post, he also would have a better chance to know the people and learn the country. An officer must be allowed some time to visit his home, and if it is away from the centre of his sub-district it entails a lot of useless travelling and expense which would otherwise be avoided. The Crow's Nest is the only one where I have been able to carry this out.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'D' Division, October 31, 1907.

Place.	Superintendent.	Asst. Surgeons.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	Remarks.
Macleod	1	1	4	3	....	4	17	3	33	33	2	35	
Pincher Creek	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	3	
Frank	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	2	
Coleman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Lille	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Cardston	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4	....	4	
Twin Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	1	4	
Boundary Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Big Bend	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	3	
Stand-Off	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5	....	5	
Kipp	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	
Peigan	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	2	1	....	1	
Claresholm	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....	3	
Nanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	
Stavely	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Leavings	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Reid Hill	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	
Total	1	1	5	3	2	8	35	8	63	66	3	69	

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

It has been impossible to have any systematic drills. I intended to have at least one drill a week, I carried it out for a few months, but had to discontinue on account of the amount of work and no men available to do so with.

There was no musketry practice, in accordance with your instructions. The whole division was, however, put through revolver practice. Inspector Belcher put his detachments through at Pincher Creek and Frank; Inspector Grant put the Cardston sub-district through at Cardston; the balance were put through in the post.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

On December 21 last, one corporal was reduced to the ranks and transferred from this division for being absent without leave and found in a house of ill-fame. On February 20, one constable attempted to desert, he was arrested on the train before he reached Lethbridge and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Four constables deserted during the year. During September, Regt. No. 4394, Constable S. D. Porteous, and Regt. No. 4368, Constable C. Taylor, were respectively sentenced to one month and six weeks imprisonment for being absent at watchsetting and not returning till brought back by escort. In their defence these two constables, being tried separately, contradicted each other's story under oath in such a way that it was evident that they were lying. Both had been giving a great deal of trouble, and on your order they were dismissed at the expiration of their term of imprisonment. One other constable who had been transferred to this division in February from 'K' Division, after being sentenced to one month's imprisonment, was, during September, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for drunkenness while on detachment; this being his second offence of the same nature since his transfer, he was ordered by you to be dismissed at the expiration of his sentence.

With these exceptions the conduct of the members of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

Regt. No. 1361, Corporal Alexander, who had been operated on in 1906, by Dr. Blow, at Calgary, for an abscess in the forehead above the nose, and two growths in the nasal passage, had to return for further operation in April. He was in Calgary under treatment till September 17, and had two operations performed. He is now at duty. This N.C.O. has been in the force over 21 years and has done faithful service, and I hope that his recovery will be permanent. Regt. No. 3802, Corporal Hanna, suffered from typhoid fever in July, but fully recovered.

With these exceptions and some few minor ailments and accidents, the health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

I should like to draw your attention to the need of a veterinary non-commissioned officer in 'D' Division who could give all his attention to the care of our horses, not only whilst they are sick but to assist in keeping them at full duty.

As it is at present, if a horse becomes seriously ill or injured we may call in the services of an outside veterinary surgeon, if we can get one, who will visit the animal and prescribe, but who could not stay right with the sick horse five or six days except at a very large expense, which is practically out of the question. This N.C.O. could also find time to attend to the horses in 'K' Division, and with the number of horses in both divisions I think it would be money well expended.

A new pasture has been fenced northwest of the barracks containing 288 acres. I had a small flume built from the spring to a small coulee. It gives a sufficient supply of good water in this pasture. This is not large enough for our requirements but is an improvement on no pasture, as since the C.P.R. passes through our old pasture only a very small portion of it is accessible. I hope that I may be authorized to fence in the balance of our reserve south of the Pincher Creek trail in the spring.

Ten horses were purchased during the year, they are all serviceable with the exception of Regt. No. 230, which has been off duty since August 9. Three horses and one pony were cast and sold, four were killed, one being destroyed for glanders at Lillie and three the result of accidents, and three horses were transferred to 'G' Division.

Regt. Nos. 2946, 2951 and 2702 are off duty and turned out. The last two are to be sent to Regina.

The total mileage for the year is 197,382 miles, which is an average of 2,667 miles per horse.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Some of our heavy wagons are very old, and have been repaired as long as possible. They are now worn out. I would ask that two new ones be purchased. I think I could pick out suitable ones to better advantage here where they are brought in by the carload than shipping them in and paying local freight.

Our harness is in good repair and sufficient with the exception of a light set which is required to replace the one at present used by me and which is old and worn out. The saddlery is in good repair and sufficient, with the exception of horse blankets, which are required.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done fair business considering the small number of men in the post. A good stock of necessary articles is kept on hand. Grants from the profits were made towards several useful things and a good gymnasium was furnished and the messing helped.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The library continues to furnish all the reading matter the men wish for. It is kept up by personal subscriptions. The latest books are ordered and received every month or two. We have now over 1,000 volumes. They are kept in the reading room where a number of daily and illustrated papers are kept. The canteen has a good billiard table, and a bowling alley is in an adjacent building.

STORES.

The clothing and kit supplied has been of good quality. The provisions, which have been supplied locally by contractors, were of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings in the post and the detachments at Kipp, Stand-Off and Pincher Creek require painting, with this exception they are all in good condition.

I have been authorized to rebuild the stable at Pincher Creek, this is now being done.

The town waterworks system passes a few feet from our main gate, and it will be a comparatively inexpensive thing to have it extended throughout the barracks. It would be a saving of money, a great convenience and a safety against fire. I have furnished you with plans and estimates and hope to receive authority to proceed with the work at some near date.

If this is done another story will have to be added to the kitchens in three of the officers' quarters to allow for bath rooms. The cost of this will be small. An estimate was forwarded at the same time as the one for the installation of the water.

GENERAL.

Inspectors McDonell and Camies were employed on the Peace Yukon trail the greater part of the year; the former returned in October, after three months on the western end of the trail, and the latter on September 24, after sixteen months. This work was an arduous task away from comfort and civilization, and both these officers are deserving of rest in their homes.

I understand that Inspector McDonell will be required to go back to complete the work in the spring.

Owing to the rapid settlement of the district, our work has considerably increased, while our strength has decreased. New detachments have had to be established, and it has left the post with very few men who have to be constantly employed at work of drudgery such as guards and prisoners' escort.

I consider that all members of the division are deserving of credit for hard work and faithful assistance given in their endeavours to afford protection to the public.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, Supt.
Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. ROSS CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

MAPLE CREEK, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Conditions in Maple Creek district are very satisfactory at the present time. Farmers have had good crops unaffected by frost, notwithstanding the unusually late seeding and harvest. The yield was very good.

While the district in the past has been considered suitable for ranching purposes only, a larger acreage is each year being put under crop with excellent results, and it is rapidly becoming a grain-growing district also. Hay is plentiful and sells at a good price, while all of the oat crop can be marketed locally at a much better price than usually prevails. The homestead entries for the past year are upwards of 2,000, divided between Swift Current, Gull Lake and Maple Creek, the first mentioned section being well ahead in the number of entries made. The new settlers comprise many Americans, chiefly from Dakota and Illinois. Many German Americans have taken up homesteads in the vicinity of Swift Current, where also a number of French Canadians have made entries for homesteads.

The loss of cattle last winter and spring was abnormally heavy owing to the long and unusually severe winter. The chief sufferers were the large owners who were unable to feed their stock sufficiently Sheep owners suffered considerably. Horses wintered well, and in view of the continued high prices for horses of all kinds, this branch of the ranching industry is particularly favoured at present.

Maple Creek, the chief town of the district, is growing and prosperous, business in all lines being good. A water system is being installed which will be a great improvement on the old methods of supply. The water is piped by gravitation a distance of seven miles, is of excellent quality and the quantity is sufficient for all present requirements. The general prosperity has been aided by the activity in railway construction, there being several large camps in the vicinity and plenty of work available at good wages; indeed the chief complaint is the lack of labour available for the work in hand and contemplated.

During October upwards of seventy carloads of cattle have been shipped from Maple Creek, most of these going to the Chicago market.

CRIME.

There has been little crime of a serious nature in the district during the past twelve months. The classified summary of the cases entered and dealt with follows :—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Undiscovered.	Warrant unexecuted.
Offences against religion and morals—							
Vagrancy	21	21					
Drunk and disorderly	56	56					
House of ill-fame, keeping	2	2					
" " inmate	4	4					
Indecent acts	1	1					
Offences against the person—							
Attempted act of indecency	1	1					
Infanticide	1		1				
Rape and seduction of girl under 14	1						1
Assault	24	14	8	2			
Unlawfully wounding	1	1					
Culpable homicide	1				1		
Offences against property—							
Theft	38	18	10	3	1	5	1
Horse stealing	1						1
Cattle stealing	6	3	2				1
Fraud	4	1	2		1		
Mischief	7	5	1		1		
Arson	1		1				
Forcible entry	3		3				
Liquor license ordinance—							
Drunk while interdicted	2	2					
Giving liquor to an interdicted person	1		1				
Refusing to quit licensed premises	2	2					
Excessive drinking	8	8					
Prairie fire ordinance—							
Setting out fire	12	8	1			3	
Refusing to turn out at fire	3	2	1				
Masters and servants ordinance—							
Non-payment of wages	11	9		2			
Deserting employment	11	10	1				
Game ordinance—							
Killing game out of season	4	3	1				
Lunatics ordinances	4	3	1				
Estray animals ordinance	2	1	1				
Other N.W.T. ordinances	3	3					
Municipal by-laws	3	1	2				
Total	239	179	37	7	4	8	4

Total number of cases	239
Total number of convictions	179
Dismissed, withdrawn or undiscovered	56
Awaiting trial (2 on bail)	4

SUMMARY of Cases Committed for Trial before the Supreme Court. :—

Committed for trial	17
Acquitted	1
Awaiting trial (2 on bail)	4
Case withdrawn	1
Released by order of Governor General	1
Sentenced to jail	4
Sentenced to penitentiary	4
Number of fines	1
Released on suspended sentence	1

The case of culpable homicide referred to above arose as follows :—

On the evening of September 26, which was a race day in Maple Creek, several Indians got together in their camp at the water-works ditch intending to have a dance ; there a Cree Indian named "Short-Legs" from the File Hills Reserve, who it now appears was of a notoriously quarrelsome disposition and otherwise bore a very bad reputation among the Indians, got into an altercation with several other Indians, finally going to a tent occupied by a Saulteaux Indian named 'Sugar' and his family and endeavouring to pull it down. At that time "Short-Legs" received a blow on the forehead with an unknown weapon—probably a shovel—which knocked him down and fractured his skull, from the effects of which blow he died on October 1. In the interval he was looked after by some Indians in their tepees who kept the matter very quiet till after his death, when one of them reported it. Meanwhile 'Sugar' and the other Indians implicated had left for the Sand Hills and separating when there went in different directions. All of them were rounded up in a few days, 'Sugar' being arrested by Corporal Maclean some 60 miles north of Maple Creek on October 3.

'Short-Legs' not being a local Indian and apparently much disliked by the others, it has been most difficult to get at the facts. 'Sugar's' defence is that 'Short-Legs' in trying to pull down the tent fell and striking his head on a wagon standing near thus received the injuries which caused his death ; this from the medical examination is shown to be impossible. 'Short-Legs' had been drinking at the time, it appears, probably having obtained liquor from half-breeds many of whom were in the town that day. On this point there is nothing but suspicion involving one particular person.

'Short-Legs' was a former pupil at the Qu'Appelle Indian School and spoke English very well.

'Sugar' has been committed for trial.

In November Francis Vilbrun was sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary for horse stealing.

At the same time Albert Paul for burglary was sentenced for five years.

William Smith for theft and forgery was sentenced to four years.

As a result of the arrest of Solomon Pritchard, in April last, for cattle killing and his subsequent conviction and sentence to three years imprisonment in Edmonton penitentiary, we succeeded in breaking up a very bad gang of cattle thieves operating near Peltiers Lake. Some of his associates were convicted to shorter terms of imprisonment. All were half-breeds.

I would like to add my recommendation to those already made on the subject to the effect that a better system of identification of criminals than we have at present be put into practice. If provision were made for photographing criminals convicted in each district, as laid down in 61 Victoria, Chap. 54, the photograph being one of the essentials of the Bertillon system of identification, and these photographs supplied to the different divisional headquarters, they would be of great assistance to us and prevent the possible exploitation of more than one of our police districts by a certain class of law-breakers.

Prisoners—

Number confined on November 1, 1906	10
" " October 31, 1907	4
Under sentence	2
Awaiting trial	2

Total number of prisoners for twelve months ending October 31, 1907, 79.

Whites	69
Half-breeds	8
Indians	1
Coloured	1

Two insane persons were received during the year, one of whom was transferred to the asylum and one released locally.

Insane persons taken into custody at Swift Current were not confined at Maple Creek.

No female prisoners were in our custody during the year.

The daily average of prisoners was 7·08.

The maximum number on any day was	15
The minimum " "	2

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There has been an unusual number of prairie fires recently and a correspondingly large extent of country burnt and winter feed destroyed.

In August a fire was started near Josephsburg and burnt over a large area, destroying a good deal of hay already cut and in stack. The responsible individual, a man employed putting up hay who had acccidently dropped the lighted end of a broken match in the grass was convicted, and fined.

In September a fire occurred near Twin Lakes burning over about three sections before being extinguished. Cause unknown.

On October 5 a fire occurred east of the Swift Current-Battleford trail and burnt over several miles of prairie. Cause was found to be sparks from a traction engine, the owner being convicted and fined.

On October 8 a fire was started near Herbert by sparks from a steam ploughing outfit. The owner was convicted and fined.

On October 18 a very bad fire was started near Frenchman's Creek by employees of a rancher while burning a fire-guard. This destroyed hundreds of miles of feed on the range and many hay-stacks. A strong wind was blowing and little could be done to control the fire beyond the protection of buildings in its track. It burnt within five miles of Swift Current where residents were turned out to protect the town. A conviction under the Ordinance was obtained in this case and it is possible that actions for damages will be brought by aggrieved parties also.

Fires came in from the east also, and still other fires occurred north of the C.P. Railway, coming from near the Saskatchewan River apparently. The chief sufferers from the latter appear to be Messrs. Conrad and Price, who lost haystacks to the value of $3,000.

In all cases we have turned out to investigate causes and protect property and enforce the services of settlers where necessary in the same behalf, every endeavour being made to control and extinguish the fires, but owing to the very dry and long grass and prevailing high winds these efforts were in many cases unavailing.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies and escorts have been supplied at all sittings of the court and the usual assistance supplied to the coroner in the discharge of his duties. In the case of deaths requiring police investigation, of which there were several during the year, effects of the deceased have been turned over to the administrators by us.

Our guard room is the common jail of the district and all prisoners not sentenced to the penitentiary have been accommodated therein requiring the daily service of a provost and two escorts. The building was repaired and painted during the past summer and other necessary improvements made and it is now fairly comfortable and suitable for the purpose. Escorts have been supplied for the transfer of insane persons to the Brandon asylum.

Agriculture.—Up to July 1 quarantine regulations were carried out by and through members of the division but since that date our only duties for this department have been to assist its officials when necessary.

Customs.—The N.C. officer in charge of Willow Creek detachment acts as sub-collector of customs. Our other duties for this department are of a general nature in relation to the Customs Act and infractions thereof. There is a long stretch of unpro-

tected boundary between Willow Creek and Wood Mountain to the east across which unauthorized traffic to and from the United States is likely to occur if not looked after. In this connection I consider it indispensable for the proper supervision of that stretch of country that better provision be made next season by the establishment of at least one more detachment some twenty-five miles east of Willow Creek and close to the boundary where there are several well travelled trails.

Indians.—The Indians in the district are not on any reserve and are comparatively prosperous this year, are self-supporting and in the main well conducted. During the past summer most of them have had steady employment on the Maple Creek water-works ditch, at $2.50 per day, and gave good satisfaction.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The actual strength of the Division now is thirty-seven of all ranks.

The distribution of the division on October 31 was as follows :—

Post.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant-Major.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special constables.	Total.	Horses.		
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Maple Creek	1	1	1	1	.....	2	10	4	20	7	11	18
Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
East End	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Willow Creek	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	4
Ten Mile	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	2	4
Swift Current	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	2	5
Saskatchewan L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Montgomery's L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2
Total	1	1	1	2	3	3	20	6	37	21	19	40

DRILL AND TRAINING.

It has been impossible to do much under this head, every member of the division being constantly employed on detailed duty, and at no time was there available more than a sufficient number of men to carry out the most urgent of our duties.

The pistol target practice was completed in September; the ammunition was not altogether satisfactory, the 'miss-fires' being over five per cent of the total.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were two desertions during the year; otherwise the conduct and discipline of the division have been very satisfactory.

HEALTH.

There has been little illness during the year. Two members of the division were under treatment for a considerable time for blood-poisoning, following slight injuries, and four men received hospital treatment.

HORSES.

Four horses were cast during the year, being unfit for further service. Two of these were sold and two destroyed. Five remounts were taken into use and have done very well. Several of the older horses that are more or less incapacitated for reliable service should be replaced soon. Four team horses and six remounts will be required next spring

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen maintained by the division is in a prosperous condition and of benefit to all ranks. In connection with the canteen is a comfortable reading and recreation room, with a billiard table and piano. There is also the nucleus of a library which it is hoped will be enlarged and improved by small contributions from members of the division, commenced a short time ago.

STORES.

The clothing and kit and other stores supplied are of good quality. Rations obtained on contract are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Maple Creek barrack buildings require painting.

One new building is required at East End detachment, that at present in use as quarters for the men being uninhabitable in winter.

Maple Creek town station and Swift Current detachment are in rented buildings which are unsuitable for the purpose, but no better accommodation is available at the same rental.

The other detachments are comfortably housed in good buildings.

Two new detachments were established on the Saskatchewan River in June last and other growing settlements in the district will soon require similar provision.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, Supt.
Commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ended October 31, 1907.

STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Medicine Hat sub-district was transferred to 'K' Division on November 1, 1906, and the boundary of this district extended to the Saskatchewan boundary on the east.

The past year has been remarkable for an exceedingly bountiful harvest, for large influx of good settlers into hitherto unoccupied areas, for expansion of mining and other industries, and for the establishment of new towns. There is every prospect that this development will continue and increase during the coming year. The yield of winter wheat may be fairly termed extraordinary. Threshing will not be completed for some months, but from trustworthy accounts received, 40-45 bushels to the acre has been an average yield, while there are well authenticated instances of whole farms averaging 50 bushels to the acre, with still higher yields from areas of 10-12 acres. Spring wheat, alfalfa, timothy, barley, sugar beets, and other crops, though less remarkable, also gave a very heavy yield. Alfalfa and timothy are increasingly sown on the irrigated lands, and there is some indication that strawberries and other small fruits may be grown on a larger scale. Magrath continues to lead in the planting of small fruit trees. The weather from early spring to the present date has been everything that could be desired, with the exception of a snowstorm in September; 25 per cent of the wheat crop was still uncut. Fine weather following has enabled the farmers to save the grain beaten down, at an additional cost of labour. In many cases the grain lost a grade or two on account of bleaching, but this is offset by the large yield and high price.

The stockmen have not fared so well as the farmers, the last winter was one of the most severe known, and the loss in cattle very great. I place the loss throughout the district at 40 per cent.

The principal towns in this district are Lethbridge and Medicine Hat; both have made rapid advancement. A traffic bridge is now under construction at Medicine Hat, over the Saskatchewan, at a cost of $150,000, while at Lethbridge work has been started on the new C. P. R. bridge which will be one of the largest in the world. A number of grain elevators have been erected throughout the district, and two flour mills, one of very large capacity, have been built at Lethbridge. A large woollen mill is in operation in the same city.

Mining.—Local mines have been opened throughout the district, large companies have acquired extensive coal areas and are proceeding with the work of development. The Lethbridge Collieries Co., the Royal Collieries Co., and the Diamond Coal Co., in the immediate vicinity of Lethbridge, and the Western Canada Collieries at Taber, are strong aggregations of capital with extensive areas of high grade coal, which they are developing on a large scale.

There has been a great influx of settlers, almost wholly frem North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Iowa and Washington. They appear to be an excellent class, most of them having considerable capital. They have taken up land areas hitherto devoted to cattle ranges along the Little Bow River, north of Lethbridge, and east and southeast of Stirling, near Magrath, and at other points. Much of the irrigated land east of Lethbridge has also been occupied. Prices of land have correspondingly risen. The railway companies have made extensive improvements. Lethbridge is now a divisional point with large round-houses, &c. At Coleridge, east of Dumore Junction, the C.P.R. have constructed large yards.

Lethbridge has now a daily newspaper, and announcement has been made of a second. Similar indications are found on all sides of the expansion of the country.

Along the C. P. R. Crow's Nest branch, several small towns have sprung up, the largest of these being Taber, 132 miles east of Lethbridge. This is fast becoming an important place, there being six mines in operation within a radius of four miles of this place, and a large pay roll, with the assured prospect of a large increase in the output of coal, it is almost sure to make a town of considerable size. Electric light and waterworks systems are now being installed.

A gas well is now being sunk at Lethbridge; they are down about 1,600 feet. While small pockets of gas have been struck, a sufficient supply has not been found, but I understand the city intend going on with the work.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered during the past year is 609, while in 1906 the number was 202; this increase is accounted for by the extension of our boundary to the east, and in the increase of population. The increase is general with the exception of horse-stealing—the number of cases being 5 against 10 in 1906. The four cases shown in last year's report as awaiting trial, only one of them was tried, and as it resulted in a dismissal, the Crown prosecutor decided to withdraw the other three charges, the evidence being practically the same in the four cases. The judge, on dismissing the charge, stated that he had a doubt, and consequently gave the accused the benefit.

Of the three convictions for this offence, two were against a Medicine Hat rancher named William Patterson, who was sentenced to one and three years respectively. This man is an old-timer in the country and his conviction has had a good effect. Much credit is due to Sergt. Egan and Const. Jenkyn in bringing this home to Patterson.

I think I can safely say that during the past year less horse rustling has occurred than the year before. I attribute this to the careful inspection by the police of all horses driven north, and the running out of the country last season of a notorious bunch of horse thieves.

The most serious crime occurred at the close of our year, when a half-breed named Harry Victor White, a squaw named 'Croppie' and an Indian boy named Henry Manyon were found dead by a small boy on October 29, 1907, near the Fifteen Mile Lake, 6 miles north of Raymond. The Coroner, Dr. Rivers of Raymond, was notified, and a jury was empanelled, they visited the scene of the tragedy, they then found the bodies lying in the camp, with gunshot wounds in their heads. I was returning from Whisky Gap detachment and was told of the finding of the bodies. I left the train at Stirling and proceeded to the scene of the tragedy and started an investigation. I found the boy lying on his back with a gunshot wound in his left eye, the man had been shot in the right eye, while the woman had the whole top of her head blown off. From the position of things in the camp, it was very evident that the party had only been in camp for a short time before the shooting took place. It was also evident that there had been another man in the party, judging by the number of overcoats, &c. About a hundred Indians visited the scene, but none of them could identify the Indians, the brands of the horses and description of the persons and outfit was telegraphed to Medicine Hat and Macleod; the brands of the horses being that of the north Peigan Indians. I then learned that an Indian named Manyon had left the Peigan reserve on October 19,

in company with an Indian woman named 'Croppie' and his son, aged 8, and that he had returned to the reserve on the night of October 22, and he was found next morning shot, having suicided. I telephoned this to Supt. Primrose, and Scout Manyon and and an Indian named O'Keefe were sent to Lethbridge to see if they could identify the bodies. The jury having viewed the bodies, I had them with the outfit brought into Lethbridge. Scout Manyon identified the body of 'Croppie' and that of his brother and also the horses, wagon and other property as that of his father, Manyon. Corpl. Wilson, the Provost, identified the body of the man as H. V. White, who was recently discharged from the guard-room. White was also identified by a man named Pope, who last saw him in Lethbridge on Sunday night, October 20, the identification being complete, an order was given by the coroner for burial, they were buried on Saturday November 2, in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The jury brought in the following verdict:—

'We find that deceased Henry Manyon, Ame Tusta (Croppie) and Harry White met their deaths at Fifteen Mile Lake by gunshot wounds. Suspicion points to the deed having been committed by Manyon, Senior'.

The murder evidently took place on October 21, and the bodies were not found until October 29, although lying within 300 yards of a well travelled trail and within 60 yards of a lake visited almost daily by duck hunters. Several parties shooting and passing the place saw this camp and noticed no one around it. One party of police and also one of our scouts saw this camp but paid no particular attention to it as there are always camps around the lake. I cannot think of any motive for this crime and am inclined to think it is the result of drink, a broken whisky bottle was found in the camp. If Manyon was not the murderer, at present we have no idea who was. Manyon is known to have had a single barrelled breech loading shot gun with him and a number of cartridges with large shot, the gun has not been found, but a number of loaded shells, BB. No. 3, and No. 1, were found in the camp as well as four empty shells.

PRAIRIE FIRES,

The very open weather this fall with the luxuriant growth of grass has resulted in a number of fires and with considerable loss of property, there have been 13 fires brought to the notice of the police, resulting in prosecution in nine cases with eight convictions. There are four fires now under investigation, and I hope to prosecute in three of them.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied for sittings of the Supreme Court here and at Medicine Hat, and at police courts when held. Escorts have been supplied for the conveyance of prisoners to the penitentiary and common jails and the escorting of prisoners from Medicine Hat to this guard-room has necessitated a lot of work. One ticket-of-leave man has reported monthly, and same reported to Ottawa. He is living in Lethbridge and is behaving himself.

GUARD-ROOM AND CELLS.

The Provincial Government gave an appropriation of $2,180 for a new guard-room, the accommodation in the old place being altogether inadequate and the store-house in rear of the Barracks has been converted into a guard-room, with eighteen cells and kitchen, bath room, Provost's room and room for female prisoners; each cell will hold two prisoners, so we have accommodation for 36. It is also connected with the city water and sewerage system. The work was done under the supervision of a foreman

with prison labour to a large extent, we now have a safe and well ventilated jail, an electric alarm bell has been placed in the barrack room connecting with the guard-room.

The following is the Provost's report :—

'K' Division, Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Lethbridge, October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
"K" Division, Lethbridge.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'K' Division guard-room for year ending October 31, 1907.

At Midnight of October 31, 1906, there were in the cells 5 prisoners; consisting of 2 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 2 awaiting trial and one lunatic.

During the year 202 prisoners were received making a total of 207 prisoners, compared with the total number of prisoners received last year, this shows an increase of 57. They are specified as follows :—

Males:—		
Whites		155
Indians		31
Half-breeds		3
Japanese		2
Chinese		3
Lunatics		5
		199
Females:—		
Whites		1
Indians		6
Lunatics		1
		8
Total		207

Number of prisoners received in	November,	1906	17
" "	December,	1906	10
" "	January,	1907	13
" "	February,	1907	3
" "	March,	1907	16
" "	April,	1907	16
" "	May,	1907	16
" "	June,	1907	17
" "	July,	1907	18
" "	August,	1907	27
" "	September,	1907	18
" "	October,	1907	31
Total			202

The daily average number of prisoners were	16·186
The monthly average number of prisoners were	16·02
The maximum number of prisoners in any day was	32
The minimum number of prisoners in any day was	5
The maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in October	31
The minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in February	3

These prisoners are disposed of as follows :—

Males:—	
Time expired	78
Escaped from guard-room	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	5
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	3
Sent to Calgary guard-room	1
Sent to Macleod guard-room	5
Deported to England	2
Deported to United States of America	1
Sent to other places for trial	4
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of	78
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1907	29
Females—	
Sent to Brandon asylum	1
Sent to Calgary guard-room	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid, or otherwise disposed of	6
Total	215

The number of prisoners who have served or who are now serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 139.

These classified are as follows :—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms. Years.	Months.	Days.
Horse stealing	2	1	6	15
Cattle stealing	1		3	
Indecent assault	1	1		
Disrespect to human remains	1		4	
House breaking	1		2	
Forgery	2	1	3	
False pretenses	2		2	
Vagrancy	57			49·36
Theft	19			87·12
Assault	7		1·5	
Obstructing peace officer	1		7	
Discharging firearms in a public place	2		2	
Breach of contract	2		1	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	3			25
Causing prairie fires	3			53·1
Frequenters of a bawdy house	3		2·1	
Indian Act.				
Supplying liquor to Indians	5		1·4	
Having liquor in possession	1		1	
Drunk	2		1	

GRAND SUMMARY.

In cells at midnight of October 31, 1906	5
Received during the year	202
Total	207
Discharged during the year ended October 31	178
In cells at midnight of October 31, 1907	29

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) W. H. WILSON, Corporal,
Provost.

SUMMARY of Crime for year ending October 31, 1907.

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals, dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Against public order—				
Pointing revolver	3	3		
Revolver when arrested	2	2		
" in possession	2	2		
Concealed weapons	3	3		
Spreading false news	1	1		
Against administration of justice—				
Obstructing peace officer	3	3		
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Escape from custody	1			1
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	78	66	8	4
Drunk and disorderly	92	89	3	
Neglect of family	1	1		
Procuring	1		1	
Indignity to human remains	1	1		
Keeper house of ill-fame	10	10		
Inmate " "	31	31		
Frequenter " "	10	9	1	
Indecent exhibition	5	5		
Against person and reputation—				
Rape	1		1	
Attempted rape	1	1		
Assault	79	55	22	2
Cause explosion endangering life	2		2	
Carnal knowledge, girl under fourteen	1		1	
Illegally solemnizing marriage	2			2
Administering poison to boy	2	2		
Abduction	1		1	
Attemptcd suicide	1			1
Against rights of property—				
Theft	40	26	12	2
Burglary	5		5	
Horse-stealing	5	3	1	1
Damaging property	7	7		
False pretenses	8	4	3	1
House-breaking	4	3	1	
Cattle-stealing	4	1	3	
Arson	2	1	1	
Forgery	7	2	3	2
Fraud	1		1	
Removing mare under seizure	1			1
Cruelty to animals	5	5		
Defacing brands	1		1	
Stolen property in possession	1		1	
Obstruct C.P.R. operator	2		1	1
Criminal breach of trust	3			3
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxicated	32	32		
Supply liquor to Indians	15	9	3	3
Liquor In possession	2	2		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Import horse without entering it	1	1		
Contravention of I. R. Act	1	1		
Smuggling	1	1		
Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	10	10		
Against Animals Contagious Diseases Act—				
Neglecting to report disease	1	1		
Against N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Estray animals	1	1		
Prairie and forest fires	9	8	1	
Liquor license	19	15	4	
Masters and servants	36	29	6	1
Livery and sale stables	6	5	1	
Insane persons	11	10	1	

Offence.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals, dismissals.	Awaiting trials.
Against N. W. T. Ordinances—*Con.*				
Game	17	14	3	
Hide	1	1		
Horse-breeders	4	3	1	
Infectious weeds	3	3		
Steam-boiler	2	2		
Entire animals	1	1		
By-laws	4	4		
Totals	609	491	93	25

TOTAL of Cases before Supreme Court for the year ending October 31, 1907.

Number of cases.	Convictions.	Fines.	Imprisonment.	Penalty.	Suspended sentence.
39	18	2	7	3	6

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Our connection with this department ceased on June 30. Since this date we have reported any cases found to the inspectors of this department. The following is the number of stock entered and fees collected from Nov. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907 :—

At Coutts.	Free.	For duty.	Total,
Horses	517	665	1,182
Mules	3	2	5
Cattle	67	5	72
Sheep		155	155

Amount of fees collected, $275.37.

Nnmber of horses which were refused admission on account of disease, 15.

At Pendant d'Oreille.	Free.	For Duty.	Total.
Horses	36	894	930
Mules	—	10	10

Amount of fees collected, $296.50.

CUSTOMS.

The N.C.O. at Pendant d'Oreille still acts as sub-collector of customs. Small collections are also made at Wild Horse. The men stationed on the line detachments also act as preventive officers, and are the means of curtailing the smuggling of stock. One horse was seized at Lethbridge and sold, and the owner, Henry Jacobson, fined $100 and costs.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There being no reserves in this district, we have not been called upon for any special assistance. There has been an increase in the number of cases tried under the Indian Act, 32 convictions against Indians for being intoxicated, 15 charges laid against

persons for supplying Indians with liquor, resulting in 9 convictions. The increase in the number of intoxicated Indians is to a large extent caused by the assembling of large numbers of Indians at the fair at Lethbridge for exhibition purposes. A very large number of Indians are now employed at Raymond and Magrath picking beets, and if it were not for the Indians it would be impossible to carry on this industry.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division is eleven under the establishment. This makes the duty in barracks hard and monotonous. I refer to the escorting of prisoners. Constables are employed at this duty for weeks at a time without change. The escorts go on duty at reveille each day and come off at 7 in the evening, and are frequently called for night duty in addition. It clearly shows that they are one of the hardest worked set of men in the province. The work has also increased to a large extent and the number of men has decreased. I have not had sufficient men to cover the district as I consider it should be, and the detachment at Little Bow has been closed, not having a man to send there. Inspector Richards, who was in command of the Milk River sub-district, was transferred to Depot in June. Inspector Tucker was transferred to this division in October, and is now in command of that sub-district.

DISTRIBUTION STAFF.

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumeraries	Totals.	Horses.			
									Team.	Saddle.	Pack ponies.	Total.
Lethbridge	1	1	1	1	2	9	2	17	8	6	1	15
Medicine Hat	....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	2	2	....	4
Medicine Lodge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Irvine	.....	....	.....	....	1	.....	...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Coutts	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	6	2	.....	8
Writing-on-Stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	1	2	.....	2	2	4
Pendant d'Oreille	.....	.....	....	1	.....	2	...	3	.....	4	.....	4
Wild Horse	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	....	3	.....	3
Warner	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Whisky Gap	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	....	1
Taber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
On command	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
On leave	.....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Absent without leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	3	1	5	5	23	3	41	16	24	3	43

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of work necessitating the employment of every available man it was found almost impossible to have drills. A few days squad drill was given to the men in the post in the spring By an order from Regina, we had no rifle practice. The division was put through the revolver practice, mounted and dismounted. The Medicine Hat detachment under Inspector Parker, at Medicine Hat, and the line detachments, at their respective detachments, by Inspector Tucker; the shooting was not up to that of last year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has on the whole been good, there were four desertions during the year and four dismissals.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Dr. Mewburn performed two operations on Constables Peers and Mead, both made recovery.

HORSES.

We have in the division 40 horses and 3 pack ponies, two of the latter are useless. A number of our horses are now showing the work of the past season. Our horses are kept too steadily at work, and I consider that each horse should have at least six weeks run on grass in each year. Five have been cast and sold and five purchased, ten transferred to this division from 'A' and two transferred from 'K' Division to depot.

We have several horses that will have to be cast in the near future, we should have with our present strength five more saddle horses, but if the division is made up to 50 of all ranks more horses will be required. If horses could be purchased in the fall it would give them time to get into shape before putting them at hard work.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

	Miles.
November	11,920
December	10,252
January	7,763
February	7,902
March	8,706
April	10,787
May	14,098
June	12,847
July	13,940
August	11,915
September	11,538
October	14,467
Total	136,135

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport, heavy, in this division is very old, with the exception of one wagon at Coutts, and is constantly in need of repairs. All the harness is old with the exception of one set of four-in.hand, heavy, and one set of Concord, medium. The saddlery is in good order with the exception of a few saddles which require relining.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the reduced strength of the division I have been unable to reopen the canteen, although the men in the post are anxious to have it, and I intend to try and make arrangements for a small canteen to be opened during the evenings.

The grants to mess, library and division, from the old canteen funds, amount to $411.43.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A comfortable reading room has been made of the old orderly room, and the old court room has been converted into a billiard room and when completed will add much to the comfort of the men.

STORES.

The clothing and kit supplied has been sufficient and of good quality. Not having a tailor in barracks, it is difficult to have the uniform properly fitted by civilian tailors. The rations supplied on contract have been of good quality.

We have succeeded in obtaining first-class hay this season, but so far we are up against it for oats, they are plentiful in this district but no one appears to be willing to quote prices at present, we did not receive a single offer for the year's supply in response to the advertisement calling for tenders.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to be able to report that a grant of $2,000 was allowed for repairs to barracks; stone foundations have been placed under the barrack buildings and No. 2 officers' quarters, all buildings have been painted, new floors in a number of the rooms in barracks, the whole building re-shingled and the whole place put in a very good state of repair. Prison labour was used to a large extent, and the repairs made are greater than for which an offer of $5,000 was received to do.

The water and sewerage was also installed and we now have water in the division kitchen, a comfortable bath-room for the men, and one in the officer commanding quarters, this will be also put in No. 2 officers' quarters as soon as Inspector Belcher vacates the building. We also have water in the stable. All outhouses have been removed and the barracks now present a very creditable appearance.

The detachment buildings at Pendant d'Oreille and Writing-on-Stone are very old and will not last much longer, at Pendant d'Oreille it will be absolutely necessary to build a new stable next year. The detachment at Milk River has been abandoned and detachments placed at Warner and Whisky Gap.

The Comptroller visited and inspected the post on August 31, 1907. You have twice visited the post during the year.

I regret to have to report that Inspector Belcher has been suffering for the past year, and has, in consequence, applied to be retired. This officer is a very capable magistrate and has relieved me of this duty almost entirely.

I beg to bring to your notice, with but few exceptions, the great interest all ranks have taken in the work, and the cheerful manner they have in many instances performed double duties.

Respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES O. WILSON, Supt.,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX 'G.'

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render herewith the annual report of 'F' Division for year ending October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is in a very prosperous condition, although the frost in some parts has slightly damaged the grain, nevertheless the farmers have had a good year, and have saved enough to see them comfortably through the winter. The price for all grades of grain is good, which will in some way compensate them for the low prices of the lower grades last year. The railway traffic was very greatly impeded last winter owing to the severity of the weather, and the C. N. R. were unprepared for this exigency, the result being that towards the end of the winter the city of Prince Albert ran very short of provisions and prices ruled high. At a publc meeting of the inhabitants last winter steps were taken to allay the suffering of settlers in the distressed districts, and consequently a train load of wood was sent south for distribution. No distress is anticipated this winter.

There has not been the usual rush of immigrants to this part of the province this year, although a large number have settled, the influx has been more gradual.

CRIME.

The criminal record in my district for the past year shows a large increase over the previous twelve months. This portion of Saskatchewan has been liberally supplied with immigrants of all nationalities, and where different nationalities meet, especially those of the tougher element, crime is bound to exist. The tabulated list of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 570, of which number there were 467 convictions, 95 dismissals, and 8 waiting trial.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting trial
Offence against the person—				
Assault, common	66	52	14	
" indecent	2	2		
Threatening to do bodily harm	6	4	2	
Attemped suicide	3	1	1	1
Neglect of wife	1		1	
Murder	2			2
Rape	1		1	
Offence against property—				
Theft	67	50	17	
Burglary	5		5	
Fraud	2	1	1	
Forgery	3	1		2
Arson	2	1	1	
False pretenses	14	5	9	
Wilfully damaging property	10	8	2	
Horse stealing	5	2	2	1
Cattle stealing	1			1
Unlawfully detaining property	3	2	1	
Cruelty to animals	5	4	1	
Wilfully wounding cattle	5	2	3	
Offence against public order—				
Pointing a gun	5	2	2	1
Carrying concealed weapons	7	7		
Offence against morals and religion—				
Mischief	3	3		
Vagrancy	30	28	2	
" keeping bawdy house	2	2		
" inmate "	5	5		
" frequenter "	10	10		
Drunk and incapable	130	130		
Prostitution	3	3		
Carnal knowledge	2	1	1	
Gambling	3	3		
Indecent exposure	4	3	1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from jail	1	1		
Voting illegally	1		1	
Disobeying order of court	3	2	1	
Indian Act—				
Liquor to Indians	7	7		
Offence against N. W. Ordinance—				
Game	7	7		
Sabbath Day	1	1		
License Act (liquor)	14	12	2	
Prairie fires	10	6	4	
Master and servants	93	78	15	
Estray animals	5	4	1	
Interdictions	4	2	2	
Medical (doctor practising without license)	2	2		
Noxious weeds	2	2		
Filthy premises	7	7		
Illegal impounding	2	2		
Excessive pound damage	4	2	2	
Total	570	467	95	8

Total cases tried before Supreme Court, at Princc Albert and district : Nineteen cases, seventeen convictions, nil fines, nine imprisonments, four prisoners sent to penitentiary, four on suspended sentence.

The following are the details of importance in my district : Laroque and Lafluer, whom I mentioned in last year's report for having stolen a number of horses at Duck Lake in 1903, and arrested in Montana last year and brought to Prince Albert for trial, were sentenced since to twenty-three and twenty months respectively.

Byron Johnston alias James French. Theft of horse and saddle. On May 11, 1906, this man walked into a livery stable at Saskatoon and coolly took out a horse and saddle and rode off. He tried the same game at Loydminster, but was caught in the act, for which he received six months hard labour. This man was shown waiting trial in last year's report.

Frederic Slinn. He was arrested at Melfort on Nov. 6, last year and charged with attempted carnal knowledge of child under 14 years of age, found guilty and sentenced to four years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Michael Kaminsky, murdered at Rosthern January 4, 1907. This man was found murdered at Rosthern, with his head battered apparently with some blunt instrument. He was in company of a Galician girl at the time, and jealousy seems to have been the motive for the crime. The girl was detained for several weeks in the hope that she might divulge the name or names of the perpetrators but no information of any importance could be elicited from her. Several arrests were made but the prosecution could not bring the crime home to any of them. The case has been vigorously prosecuted all summer by different schemes, saving no expense to find the guilty party; it is still being pursued. This is an exceptionally hard case to sift out, owing to the fear and unwillingness of the Galicians to give evidence, of which nation the murdered man belonged. Hopes are still entertained to bring the guilty party to justice.

W. H. Struthers, forgery. This young man has a mania for issuing checks and forging documents. Several complaints have been received from parties who hold his cheques. Recently at Melfort he forged a promissory note for $300. He was traced to Winnipeg, where he was arrested on June 19, and brought back to Melfort by us. While awaiting preliminary trial there, he escaped from the police at that point and after a week's freedom he was recaptured by Corporal Reeves at Rosthern. This N.C.O. who was detailed to trace him, discovered his supposed whereabouts through the sending of a trunk by a private party to an assumed name which he believed to be none other than Struthers. He followed the trunk to its destination at Rosthern and there arranged with the baggage agent to notify him by signs when the trunk was called for. Struthers was working on a farm and he came to Rosthern with the farmer and sent the latter for the trunk. The trunk was called for and taken to a wagon which was lined up behind some cars. The corporal there found Struthers and arrested him. He was sentenced to two months hard labour for jail breaking and now awaits trial for forgery.

Murder of J. Michalchuck, at Saskatoon, a Galician. Metre Sharpo shot this man at Saskatoon on July 29. The murdered man was the murderer's foreman and after the foreman had started the construction gang to work, he left the gang and returned to Saskatoon. Sharpo was evidently suspicious as he quit work and followed his foreman. He found him in the former's house with his (Sharpo's) wife. A struggle ensued, whereupon Sharpo drew a revolver and fired, the charge entering Michalchuck's head who was conveyed to the hospital where he died the following day. Sharpo is now lodged in Prince Albert jail awaiting trial.

Peter Fernstein, theft of $300. This man recently arrived from Germany and settled at Muenster, a German colony, The villagers organized a local band and Fernstein being of a musical turn of mind was appointed bandmaster. A subscription list was started to purchase instruments and $300 was collected. The money was placed in the treasurer's trunk in a room which was shared by Fernstein. It is assumed that Fernstein broke into the trunk and decamped to Winnipeg. We have been informed that he committed several petty thefts while in Winnipeg. He was eventually arrested just as he was about to board a train for Milwaukee on receipt of a telegram from the police at Humboldt. On his way to the police station he escaped from the Winnipeg police and was recaptured after an exciting chase of about a mile. On receipt of a telegram from the chief of police, Winnipeg, I sent a constable to escort him to Muenster. He was committed for trial at Muenster and is now lodged in Prince Albert jail.

G. R. Barrett, charged with the murder of his stepson, Burnell Johnson. On October 14 word was received at barracks that the above man had shot his step-son aged 12, with a revolver. It appears that a few minutes previous to this Barrett had

attempted to shoot his wife, and on the little fellow interceding on his mother's behalf Barrett fired and wounded him in the arm. The lad was conveyed to the hospital where he died a week later. Barrett is now awaiting his preliminary hearing as soon as the dead lad's mother, who is now ill, is able to give her evidence.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

On November 6, 1906, it was reported that a man named J. J. Lough had been drowned in three and a half feet of water in a lake north of Prince Albert. An investigation was held and it was found that Lough and a lad named Smith were out shooting on a raft, Smith being in front of the raft, and on looking round to call Lough, all he saw was his hat. Lough had been complaining of not feeling well. The body was recovered and the coroner notified, who decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Lough had evidently had heart trouble and had a fit, fell from the boat and was drowned.

On January 28, 1907, an Indian named Edward Smith was found in a dying condition on the trail between Prince Albert and John Smith Reserve and on being taken to his home he expired. Smith had got whisky in Prince Albert and was drunk. He fell off his sleigh. Every effort was made to find who supplied the liquor but without avail.

On February 28, 1907, Mr. A. Henny reported to Constable Smith, of Humboldt, that a man named Coarson, a farmer living on Section 18.34.26, was missing since January 25. Instructions were sent to all detachments to look for the missing man. On March 4 a man named Marcrois reported finding Coarson frozen to death in a shack. It appears that he went for his mail on foot to a store eight miles from his place on January 23, then started for home, after being advised by the storekeeper to remain there as there was a bad snowstorm. On his way home he passed Henny's place. The hired man called him to come in, but Coarson walked on. He evidently got lost and wound up in an empty shack with a stove in it. When found he was lying face upwards and partly covered with snow, the door being open and a window broken. He was fully dressed with leggings and rubbers on. His coat was open. He apparently had been hunting for matches but had none on him. The body was taken to Saskatoon and buried. Coarson had no effects with the exception of a few household goods in his shack.

On March 6 it was reported to Constable Sherwood at Etiomami that a man named Richard Smith had been killed in the bush south of Etiomami. On investigation it was found that Smith was loading logs with his team when a big log was being put on top of the load, when it came up sideways Smith jumped with a canthook to straighten the log but slipped and fell. The log fell on his head. Death was instantaneous.

On April 18 it was reported to Constable Predicer at Melfort that a man named Jansen had been found dead in his shack eighteen miles southeast of Melfort. Constable Prediger proceeded to the place and found Jansen lying on his bed dead from wounds in the abdomen. A coroner's inquest was held and death from a gun shot wound accidentally discharged was brought in. From the position of Jansen and gun there is no doubt it was an accident. It appears that Jansen was a timid old man and slept with a loaded gun in his arms. It must have been lying on the table and while drawing it towards him the hammer caught on the table. This man was about sixty-five years old.

On May 19 Sergeant St. Denis, of Duck Lake, was notified that a lad named Louis Oscar D. Lutz had shot himself with a shotgun, on his father's farm six and a half miles from Duck Lake. Sergeant St. Denis proceeded at once and investigated. He found that the boy had shot himself just outside the door of the house. The gun was lying on the ground, the left barrel containing an empty shell, the right was loaded and hammer full cock. His face was completely blown off. The lad had been seen by two sisters taking down the gun and loading it. Mother and sisters heard a shot outside the house and saw the boy lying on the ground. Coroner was notified, viewed the body and concluded an inquest was not necessary.

On May 19 it was reported to Const. Belcher, of Etiomami, that a man named Wilson, cook for the Red Deer Lumber Co., had been killed by a bear. Const. Belcher investigated and found that Wilson and three others had been watching a bear cross the river, the bear crossed and proceeded towards where they were standing, when it charged the party. They all ran for the camp, Wilson could not enter the door. He ran around the shack and on coming round again he met the bear, the latter knocked him to the ground, and then carried him off to the bush. The rest of the party obtained guns and started in pursuit, they came upon the body of Wilson partly eaten. The body was conveyed to Etiomami for burial.

On June 10 it was reported to Corpl. Horton at Rosthern that two children of Petro Bilings had been found drowned and on an investigation it appears that the boy six, and a girl eight years of age were found drowned in a small lake by their mother, the boy had no trousers on, it would appear he was paddling and got stuck in the mud. His sister in trying to rescue him also got stuck and both drowned. The case was reported to the coroner who did not consider an inquest necessary.

On July 24 during a violent thunderstorm Wilfrid Robson, of Goose Lake, was killed by lightning, he was coming at the time from the stable, after putting his horse in, his brother saw him putting his horse in and as he was a long time coming to the house he went out to look for him and found him lying dead about ten yards from the house. Doctor was called, who pronounced death from a stroke of lightning.

On July 28 a boy named Janos Frau was shot and killed by Imre Gyalan, these two boys and some others were playing in an attic, the grown up people being away. Gyalan picked up a gun and was fingering it all over when it went off entering the neck on the right side below the ear of Janos Frau causing instant death. Coroner's inquest was considered unnecessary.

On July 28 a boy named Willie Brooks was drowned at Barrows, N.W.T., the matter was reported to Const. Thompson, he investigated and found that the boy was out on boom of logs with another boy named Smit, Brooks ran out on the end of the logs and slipped into the water, the other boy tried to rescue him but could not, the body was recovered afterwards. No inquest was held.

On August 20 the manager of the P. A. Lumber Co. reported that a man named Donald was lying dead in the bush near Spain's winter camp, which is about sixty miles north of Prince Albert. Insp. Penefather, accompanied by Dr. Reid, went to the place. Insp. Penefather, who was coroner, held an inquest, found that McDonald had been drinking heavily and went out to work in the bush. On getting there he got the D.Ts. then got lost from the camp for four days in the bush, when found he was dead, and died from exposure and excessive drinking.

On September 9 Fred Bodnor, near Vonda, accidentally shot his three-year-old-son. Corpl. Horton, accompanied by coroner, went out and investigated. It appears Bodnor's sister-in-law came to him and told him there was a badger or some animal in the bush near the house, he got his gun and seeing something brown he fired, this was about 7 in the evening, on going to the bush he found he had shot his little son. The coroner decided an inquest was unnecessary.

On September 7, a seven-year-old son of J. H. Mochoruck, a Galician farmer near Rosthern, shot and killed a baby belonging to his brother-in-law by accident. It appears the boy was left in charge of the baby and while playing with it he pointed a gun at him telling him that it would make a loud bang, he pulled the trigger and blew the child's head off. Coroner was notified and no inquest was held.

Benjamin Vogan, missing from his home since October 1, and found dead on October 26. He was found dead by a shooting party about four miles from Saskatoon. Sergt. Loggin with party conveyed the body to Saskatoon where a post-mortem was held. No marks of violence were found on the body, neither were there any indications to show cause of death. The intestines were placed in a jar and forwarded to Regina with the object of ascertaining cause of death.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Several prairie fires occurred in the district but the majority of them were soon got under control. A few cases were dealt with and fines imposed. In several cases the fires seem to have originated from the railway engines, but the difficulty is in getting satisfactory evidence to prove that such was the case.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Three sittings of the Supreme Court were held at Prince Albert, two at Saskatoon and one at Rosthern. A commissioned officer, or in his absence, a non-commissioned officer was always in attendance, while constables were supplied to escort prisoners to and from the court house.

Guard-room and Common Jail.—No prisoners are kept in the guard-room here, they are all taken direct to the common jail.

Agriculture.—Assistance to this department comes under the heading of quarantine work. S. S. Mountford was kept very busy attending to the various diseases throughout the district until July 1, when the department took over the work from the police. He availed himself of the offer of a free discharge. On January 17 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in the lumber camps north of Prince Albert, the health officer, Dr. Seymour, was notified and quarantine established, the rigid enforcement of the quarantine by the police prevented a stampede from the camps and the spreading of the disease all over the country. Dr. Seymour went out and examined all the different camps and placed Dr. Reid in charge of quarantine. There were about 125 cases in the camps and some in stopping places on the way to camps, also a few in Prince Albert. There was only one death, this was a case from Montreal Lake and was brought to town before quarantine was established. I think the long cold journey had a good deal to do with this man's death. There were several constables employed on quarantine duty with horses, the important part of their duty was to prevent the lumbermen from leaving their camp and coming to town. One constable alone after hard persuasion turned back sixteen men then on their way to Prince Albert. In many cases relief was distributed weekly by the police. All camps and places where small-pox was prevalent were disinfected by the police under Dr. Reid's instructions.

A small epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the Fish Creek country among Galicians. There were also a few cases in Prince Albert and surrounding district. Quarantine was strictly enforced and parties disinfected afterwards.

Customs.—During the year two cases of evading customs duty were discovered near Hanley. Two men named Derrand and Olsen took advantage of the Settlers Act and entered their effects accordingly. They, however, disposed of several head soon after their arrival and were accordingly penalized with double duty.

Indian Department.—Every assistance was given to the department in my district. Constables accompanied Indian agents on their treaty payments. The treaty commissioner on his trip north to Green Lake, Isle à la Grosse, Portage la Loche, Stanley, Montreal Lake, Reindeer Lake and Lac du Broche were accompanied by police.

State of Indians.—The Indians seem to fare comfortably, very little relief has been issued. The Indians in the district are as a rule very quiet and occasion little trouble. There has been no crime amongst them, with the exception of a few cases of drunkenness which were dealt with, and offenders punished.

DISTRIBUTION.

Station.	Assistant Surgeon.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	14	14
Duck Lake							1	1	2	2
Rosthern					1				1	1
Gillies							1		1	1
Warman							1		1	1
Saskatoon					1		1		2	3
DeLisle							1		1	1
Hanley							1		1	1
Vonda						1			1	1
Wadena							1		1	1
Humboldt							1		1	1
Birch Hills							1		1	1
Melfort							1		1	1
Tisdale							1		1	1
Etiomami							1		1	
Barrows							1		1	
Cumberland House						1		1	2	
	1	1	1	1	3	3	17	6	33	30

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Little time has been devoted to drill owing to the shortage of men in the post, and also owing to the fact that men in the post and on detachment have been kept very busy with police work. A few days' revolver drill was held previous to the annual target practice.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct on the whole has been good. No desertions have occurred in this Division.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good and with the exception of a few petty illnesses I have no serious cases to record.

HORSES.

There are at present 30 horses in this division; 2 died from swamp fever by drinking bad water during the small-pox quarantine, while the third died from the effects of an accident in the bush while on small-pox duty. During last winter the horses in the post were subjected to constant hard work owing to the outbreak of small-pox in the several lumber camps in the district, and it took some time to get them into shape again; they are now in very good condition. The mileage of the horses of this division for the past year is as follows:—

1906.	Miles.
November	7,050
December	6,986

1907.	
January	6,731
February	7,449
March	8,296
April	6,058
May	7,510
June	8,503
July	7,295
August	8,095
September	8,448
October	8,823
	91,244

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The transport harness and saddlery in the division is very old. It is kept in good order by constant repair.

CANTEEN.

A canteen was erected in one of the unused barrack rooms after the disastrous fire which befel the old canteen about eighteen months ago, but owing to the few men in the post this has been temporarily closed.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is no reading or recreation room at present, but a billiard table has recently been purchased which when installed will supply a long felt want.

STORES.

The clothing and kit received during the year has been very serviceable, and the supply has been very well kept up. Provisions are supplied locally and have been of good quality, while the same remarks apply to oats and hay.

GENERAL.

I would draw your attention to the increased amount of work in the district and the few men at my disposal to carry on this work. I ought to have at least one corporal and four duty constables in the post, while generally speaking there are never more than two, sometimes none at all. The strength of my division, as recommended last year, should be increased to 50 rank and file. I am constantly asked by settlers for police protection. These settlers have villages some of them as far as 50 miles and more from any police detachment. I will again bring to your notice the necessity of establishing detachments at Green Lake, 1 constable; Isle à la Crosse, 1 N.C.O. and 1 constable, and at Portage la Loche 1 constable. I know the country and the natives' habits and customs. I will say that police are very much required in these places, otherwise some crime of a serious nature may occur if the natives are not under police surveillance.

During the year six new detachments were established at DeLisle in the Goose Lake country, Wadena, Vonda, Barrows, Etiomami and Birch Hills, while those at Goose Lake and Puckahn were closed.

Assistant Surgeon Madore, who was transferred here from the Yukon, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 10th June last. His body was shipped to his family

at Lachine, province of Quebec. Dr. Reid has been appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in his stead.

Sergt.-Major Richardson was transferred from this division to 'Depot' in July last, and S.-Sergt. Marshall has taken over his duties here.

In the early part of this year the C.N.R. took over the branch line from Regina to Prince Albert from the C.P.R. Railway construction work in connection with the G.T.P. is being pushed ahead to Saskatoon. The C.P.R. permanent bridge at Saskatoon is well under way. The trains now pass on a temporary bridge and it is expected that the line to Saskatoon from Sheho will be completed in a month. The C.P.R. have also twenty-five miles of track west of Saskatoon. The C.N.R. have 200 men building a new line from Saskatoon to Goose Lake for the purpose of hauling the enormous quantity of wheat in the Goose Lake district during the winter. Saskatoon from all appearances will be a great railway centre. Three railway and one traffic bridge will be crossing the river this spring.

All the buildings in the Post require painting, especially the roofs which in some places are worn quite bare. The old transport shed was torn down and a very good one built in its stead. The Comptroller of the R.N.W.M.P. paid a visit to the post in September last.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. V. BÉGIN,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The number of new settlers in this district during the past year was not nearly as large as those that came in 1906. A new settlement of German Americans was located at Cactus Lake, near the Sounding Lake detachment. These settlers do not appear to be well fixed.

A large number of settlers went to the northern part of the district, neighbourhood of English River.

It has been a disappointment to settlers in the south that steel has not been laid on the C.P.R. branch from Saskatoon, and the G.T.P. These railroad grades are finished. The G.T.P. grade crosses the C.P.R. at Round Valley. When the roads are in operation this would be a good point for a small police detachment.

The town of Wilkie, on the C.P.R., is near there, a large number of town lots have already been sold of this town site.

Another point where a detachment could be placed would be T. 39, R. 28. The Moosejaw branch will join the C P.R. branch about there. I would suggest that the Sounding Lake detachment be moved there next year.

The towns along the C.N.R. are growing in size, North Battleford particularly.

Old Battleford seems to hold its own, and does not intend to be cut out. New exhibition buildings were put up this year, new C.N.R. station, grain elevator and mill, steam laundry, and a large number of private residences. In a month the installation of electric light will be completed, and, later on, waterworks.

A new lands title office is being built, and tenders have been called for a court house.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor visited the town in July and opened the exhibition.

The Comptroller visited the post on September 9.

According to the new police map, Sounding Lake detachment is shown in the Calgary district. This outpost is a long distance from here, and no trail during the winter. The settlers of that district go to Hardisty on the C.P.R. ('G' Division district) for their supplies, and keep the trail open in that direction. This post could be better visited from the west during winter.

I have had the police cemetery here put in order this fall by prison labour.

Haying throughout the district was delayed on account of wet weather. Hay was hard to get this year.

The saw-mill here has been running for the past few months. The supply of logs for same are those that broke away from Edmonton last spring and gathered up here.

The work on the bridge across the Saskatchewan between the Battlefords was stopped for a time, so it will be another year before it is completed.

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

There were no cases of any great importance in this district during the past year.

I hold three warrants for the arrest of H. E. Stevens, alias Hugh Emil Daphne, alias Wilson :

One obtaining money by false pretenses.

One escaping from lawful custody.

One unlawfully shooting at Colin Campbell with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

It is supposed that this man has made his way to the United States.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Total cases tried before Supreme Court	12
Number of convictions	284
" fines	182
" imprisonments	42
" prisoners sent to other places	8

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn.	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	28	23	5	
Seduction	1		1	
Attempted murder	1		1	
Attempt to do bodily harm	2		1	1
Neglecting to support wife	1	1		
Rape	2	1		1
Indecent assault	1		1	
Offence against property—				
Cattle stealing	2			2
Mischief	2	1	1	
Shooting dog	1	1		
Theft	40	23	17	
House breaking	1		1	
Nuisances	5	4	1	
Cruelty to animals	2	1	1	
Arson	1	1		
Forgery	1			1
Misappropriation	3	1	2	
Horse stealing	2	1	1	
False pretenses	22	5	17	
Intent to defraud creditors	1		1	
Public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	2	2		
Pointing firearms	3	2	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	10	10		
Drunk	78	75	3	
Creating disturbance	18	11	7	
Selling lottery tickets	1	1		
Buying lottery tickets	9	9		
Indecent exposure	2	1	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	1		
Frequenter "	2	2		
Inmate "	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer	4	4		
Trying to evade justice	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	6	3	
Drunk	17	16	1	
Liquor in possession	4	4		
Gambling on reserve	3	2	1	

—	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn.	Waiting trials.
Provincial Statutes—				
Master and servants	19	15	4	
Game	4	4		
Prairie fire	18	16	2	
Liquor license	3	1	2	
Interdicted	10	10		
Drunk while interdicted	2	2		
Permitting delivery	1	1		
Dirty premises	1	1		
Insanity	10	10		
Stray animals	6	6		
Herd	1		1	
Pound	6	5	1	
Livery	1	1		
Legal profession	2		2	
Motor vehicle	1	1		
Total	369	284	80	5

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were a large number of fires last fall and spring, the C.N.R. set out most of them.

Three appeal cases of setting out prairie fires by the C.N.R. will be heard at the first sitting of the District Court.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the winter the Immigration Department had to call upon the police to look after and give relief to the settlers, chiefly in the south of Tramping Lake, the German-American colony.

On February 12, Assistant Commissioner McIllree, Inspector Knight, two non-commissioned officers and seven constables, with eight horses and flat sleighs, arrived from Regina, for the relief work.

A relief camp was located at Rev. Father Laufer's, Sec. 36, T. 37, R. 20, W. 3rd, Inspector Knight in charge. This work was well looked after by Inspector Knight and satisfaction given to the department and settlers.

On December 17, Inspector Genereux and Constable Tasker, with guide, left for the south to investigate the reported shortage of fuel, and destitution. On the trip he found a family consisting of Jas. Tait, wife and sister and seven children without food or firewood, not even an axe to cut wood, this was on Sec. 16, Tp. 34, R. 19, West 3rd M. They were supplied with what provisions could be spared by the police. This family was actually starving. On this being reported to me, I sent a party from here on December 27, Constables Burke, Townsend and Foster, with provisions and clothing. This party returned on January 8, travelling being slow, some days only eight miles could be made on account of the snow. On arriving at Tait's they found the family entirely out of food and firing, the family had given up all hope and were huddled together in the centre of the floor, trying to keep one another warm. There was wood to be got three miles off, but they had no means of hauling it, and the snow was too deep to get at it. Constable Burke and party hauled them a supply of firewood.

FISHERY DEPARTMENT.

Assistance was given to the Fishery Department at Jackfish.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Up to June 30 last we looked after the quarantining of animals on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

JUSTICE.

Orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme Court and police courts, when trials were held; escorts with prisoners for courts, acting as jailers and guards on the prisoners in the guard-room; escorts on sentenced prisoners to Prince Albert jail; serving subpœnas for Supreme Court.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

The guard-room here is too small, only six cells. There is no washroom, storeroom or bathroom. Prisoners awaiting trial, sentenced prisoners, lunatics, juvenile prisoners and police prisoners are all kept together in one narrow corridor when not in cells.

The doubling up of prisoners in warm weather being anything but healthy.

This guard-room is too far from the barracks. It is connected with the barrack-room by an electric bell, but the wire could be cut and guard held up. With the small number of men only one man can be spared for night guard. A foundation is required for the building; the floor sleepers are decayed, and want renewing; a new floor is required.

AGRICULTURE.

Eagle Lake.—Wheat, oats and flax good. Patrols report that about two thirds of the homesteaders have left.

Tramping Lake.—Wheat crop spoiled, good oats, flax good. As this was the district where some of the settlers required fuel last winter, I have had a patrol visit and advise the settlers to prepare for the winter.

The fine weather this fall has given the settlers a chance to do fall work.

Onion Lake.—Grain touched by frost, cattle in good condition. Bridges in district bad.

Paynton.—The wheat, generally speaking, is good, some affected by frost.

Jackfish.—Cattle are doing well, oats are fair.

Radisson.—Crops are fair in the new Ottawa district, around Radisson, which will grade number 2 north.

North Battleford.—Crops frosted.

Lloydminster.—Grain frosted.

Sounding Lake.—Crop frozen, cattle in good shape.

CUSTOMS.

No assistance was required the past year.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Constable Burke accompanied Mr. Day, the Indian agent, north to Meadow Lake to attend treaty payments.

State of Indians is satisfactory, 33 cases tried under the Indian Act.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Horses.
Battleford	1	.....	2	1	1	6	5	16	11
Onion Lake	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Lloydminster	.....	.....	...	.....	1	2	.....	3	2
Sounding Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	4
Pascal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
North Battleford	.....	....	...	.....	.....	1	..	1	1
Manitou Lake	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	.....	2	2
Lashburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	.....	1	1
Radisson	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Paynton	.....	...	.....	.....	...	1	.....	1	1
Jackfish	....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	...	1	1
On leave	.....	..	.....	...	1	...	.....	1	.....
Special duty	..	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	4
Total.	1	1	3	1	4	23	5	38	33

DRILL, TRAINING AND MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

Revolver practice for the division was held in July. The division was drilled once a week at headquarters, and detachments at inspections.

The Ross rifles were replaced by the Winchesters

Gymnasium twice a week at night from October 1, Mr. Phillips, of the town, acting as instructor. Quite a number of the young men from the town attend.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of some of the men was not good during the first part of the year.

Four constables were dismissed, two transferred.

The new men sent here last summer are a well-behaved lot. No desertions.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The division is short of horses, some require a rest. I could do with eight more saddle horses.

Horse Reg. No. 2526 died at Raddison on October 22, 1907.

Eight horses were received from the depot in February.

Horses Reg, Nos. 1634, 1973, 2034, 2816, were cast and sold last spring.

Mileage during the year, 91,893.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Three heavy wagons are required to replace three worn out.

One half-spring wagon worn out.

I have sufficient harness on hand, and it is serviceable and in good order.

There are not sufficient saddles to horse the division. A few on hand should be condemned.

CANTEEN.

A canteen was opened on March 30.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The recreation room is well supplied with papers. There is a division library which is kept up by subscription.

STORES.

Stores are purchased locally. Good butter is hard to get here.

FORAGE.

Oats supplied are good. Our supply was received from the Edmonton district.

GENERAL.

The division was kept well employed during the year patrolling, and the men endured hardships during the winter looking after destitution, men lost, &c. Hunting up parties who do not write to their friends gave us a lot of work.

Inquiries from friends and relations for parties are received frequently.

During the summer the patrols have been kept going, one patrol going up and down the railroad grade. In Sounding Lake district, one Albert La Roche was lost in a storm on November 15, 1906. The district was hunted over during the winter and spring, but the body was not found.

At Tramping Lake, on December 18, 1906, Antoine Sikora was suffocated in his shack. He slept in his cellar to keep warm, and had a stove there, using soft coal.

On January 11, near Round Valley, Alex. Crawford, when out for hay, got lost Body found next day ; died from heart failure.

Tom Fox, Jackfish, was frozen badly. This man was kicked by an ox, his leg broken, and could not get into his house.

On January 24, Harold Hill was frozen near Radisson. Recovered.

February 19, 1907, George Tatler, of Eye Hill Creek, when out for wood, died from heart failure ; body frozen when found.

On September 1 the body of an unknown man was found in the Battle River near Lashburn.

On July 24, 1907, Wilfred Parr was struck by lightning and killed at Section 20, T. 40, R. 18.

On May 14, Matthew Armstrong was drowned in the Battle River south of Lashburn.

March 7, Jas. Anderson and John McLaughlin killed on C.N.R. track near North Battleford.

Two accidents with guns resulting in death occurred in the North Battleford district, one boy accidentally shot his brother who was walking alongside of him. Another boy accidentally shot and killed his mother, not knowing that the gun was loaded.

Inspector Genereux attended to the magistrates work when not out inspecting. He inspected the outposts during the year. I would suggest that an additional inspector be added to the division to help to inspect detachments. This work is too great for one.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Total number of prisoners confined November 1, 1906	5
Total number of prisoners for 12 mos. 120 (male 113, female 7).	120
Total number of prisoners on October 31, 1907	8
Daily average	4 1-6
Maximum number on any day	16
Minimum number	4
Number awaiting trial	2
Number serving sentence	3
Number of lunatics received, 9 (male 8, female 1)	9

BATTLEFORD, October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'C' Division,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "C" Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1907.

Five were confined in the guard-room in the beginning of the year. The number confined during the year was 120, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	69
Half-breeds	21
Indians	10
Lunatics (1 released)	8
Chinamen	3
Japanese	1
Negroes	1
Total	113

Females—

Whites	1
Half-breeds	3
Japanese	1
Indians	1
Lunatics	1
	7
Total	120

The daily average was 4 1-6, the monthly average 10 1-2, maximum 16, minimum 4. Of the male prisoners 6 were transferred to Prince Albert, 1 sent to other places, 13 awaiting trial were confined for an average of 65 1-2 days. Released on bail 3. Awaiting trial 2. Sentenced for minor offences with optional fines which were paid, 28. The number of lunatics received during the year was:—Males 8, females 1, total 9. Of the male lunatics, 5 were transferred to Brandon Asylum, 1 released and two in the guard-room, Of the female lunatics 1 transferred to Brandon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your odedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. SULLIVAN, Corporal,
Provost.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. A. E. STRICKLAND, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'G' Division for the past twelve months ended the above date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district policed and patrolled by this division is a very large and prosperous one and is being rapidly filled up by an exceedingly good class of settlers. The homesteads taken up during the year number 5,112. Owing to the immigration agent being absent, I have been unable to ascertain the number of new arrivals for the year.

From an agricultural point of view the season has been rather a disappointing one. The winter of 1906–07 being of exceptional severity and the spring late, the farmers were unable to get their crops in in time to reap the advantage of what little good weather we did get. The months of July and August were wet and the latter part of August and the beginning of September saw heavy frosts. A fifty per cent crop is the result. Prices of everything, however, being much higher than last year, the farmer is well satisfied. Cattle and hogs are plentiful and in demand at good prices.

A large number of survey parties have been in the field all summer for the G.T.P. and the C.N.R. contractors are busy between Edmonton and east to the 4th Meridian on G.T.P. construction work. The railway bridge across the north Saskatchewan at Clover Bar, being built for the G.T.P. had several setbacks on account of sudden freshets taking out the false work. The bridge across the Battle River for the G.T.P. will be a very large one. The C.P.R. have done little construction, the bridge at Hardisty being the principal work. The C.N.R. have had large gangs at work all summer straightening their track and ballasting. A large number of coal mines have been opened up during the season. With the transportation facilities we have now a want of fuel may not again be feared.

At Morinville, boring for oil is being proceeded with; and indications are good, but success has not yet been attained.

It is wonderful the growth of the towns along the railways during the year, and they all appear to be prosperous; a very small percentage of failures being reported among the merchants.

Edmonton, of course, is striding rapidly ahead, being the seat of government Having the penitentiary there, and so many public buildings to be erected shortly, viz., provincial parliament buildings and the post office, work for everybody is plentiful.

That the district of northern Alberta, patrolled by 'G' Division, is in a prosperous condition can easily be seen when it is realized that only two families have received destitute relief during the year, and then only because the heads of the families were taken with illness. We have not had a single tramp, and only one case of stealing a ride on a train has been reported.

The provincial government have taken over the telephone system, and with the exception of one or two detachments we are now in long-distance communication with them all.

Edmonton.—The growth of the capital city has not been as noticeable during the past year as in the years 1905 and 1906. The high prices that hitherto ruled all land deals became more normal, but the city is steadily and quietly going ahead. Good substantial brick and stone houses are being erected in the residential portion. Bank buildings and commercial blocks are going up, large increases in the water, electric light and sewer connections have been made. A portion of the street railway has been built and it is hoped that the city will have it in operation next year.

Strathcona, across the river, received its charter at the last session of Parliament. It has now about 5,000 inhabitants and is growing rapidly. Ground is now being prepared for the High Level bridge to Edmonton, which will give employment to hundreds. Brackman & Kerr have a large mill and elevator here. There is also two pork-packing plants. The lumber mills turn out about 10,000,000 feet yearly.

Wetaskiwin has also gained its charter as a city. It is a busy and prosperous town with a large farming community in the vicinity. An extension of the C.P.R. runs east from here as far as Hardisty on the Battle river. This extension supplies a number of small towns, Camrose, Daysland, Sedgewick, besides numerous sidings. The chief support of Wetaskiwin is agriculture.

Lacombe, Alix, Stettler are all growing towns and prosperous. The country is taken up by a good class of English speaking-settlers.

On the Canadian Northern railway east of Edmonton, Vegreville, Vermilion, Mundare and Chipman are each the centre of grand farming districts.

Morinville, Stony Plain and Spruce Grove are the most noticeable west of Edmonton. Numerous coal mines have been opened up in this district and there is a large daily output.

CRIME.

The record for crime for this district for the 12 months ended October 31, 1907, shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent over last year. Below is a comparative statement for the last three years, in which the increase in each year can be seen at a glance. Also, under this heading, is a resumé of the most important cases:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Cases entered	461	502	924
Convictions	335	371	716
Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried	113	115	180
Awaiting trial	13	16	28

This district does not appear to be ever free from the most serious of all crimes, viz.: murder, having to be shown on its records. This year we have one murder and two cases of attempted murder. Besides these, we have horse-stealing, cattle-stealing, forgery, incest and unnatural offences. The convictions under the Indian Act have slightly increased during the year.

There is a great deal more horse and cattle-stealing going on in the remote parts of the district. This can only be successfully handled by a man specially detailed for detective work. However, constant patrolling and watchfulness over the district has resulted in proving a fairly effective bar on active operations in this respect.

We have new towns springing up every few weeks, and they are no sooner able to crawl, so to speak, than they are crying out for a member of the R.N.W.M.P. to protect them. We endeavour to meet their requirements either by stationing a man there, or by constant patrolling.

The following are some of the most important cases of the year:—

V. M. Houde, Murder.—This was the outcome of a drunken row in a shack in Edmonton. It appears that on the night of the murder, Woods, the victim, came to the shack jointly used by them and assaulted Houde. Houde picked up a chair to defend himself, and in doing so, struck Woods over the head with the chair and then ran out of the house. He did not know if he had killed Woods or not, and was too frightened to go back and find out. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

F. Mastopidro, Attempted Murder.—An Italian labourer named Mastopidro had a quarrel with a fellow labourer, a Galician, on the railway construction near Sedgewick. The Italian drew a knife and stabbed the Galician twice and then absconded. After some search, Constable Smith, of Camrose, intercepted the culprit and landed him in the cells. The accused came up before Judge Harvey, in July, on the above charge, and was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months hard labour at Fort Saskatchewan guard-room. The Galician recovered rapidly.

Charles Bunn, Attempted Murder.—On May 14, Charles Bunn gave himself up to the police at Athabaska Landing, saying that he had hit a man named Henry Prudent on the head with an axe. He was placed in the cells while the case was investigated. It appears that during a quarrel, in the heat of the moment, Bunn picked up an axe that was lying near and struck Prudent over the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. Bunn was committed for trial by Inspector Walke, and was afterwards released on bail by order of Judge Scott, and up to the present the case has not been heard.

Henry Pocha, Horse-stealing.—On a complaint, Constable Ensor investigated a case of horse-stealing against this man. After thoroughly investigating the complaint, Ensor was able to make out a clear case of horse-stealing against Pocha, and before Judge Stewart, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months hard labour in the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room.

Herbert L. Watling, Fraud and False Pretenses.—On July 17, F. D. Mount, Acting Manager of the Union Bank at this place, laid information before Inspector Walke against the above man for fraud. The police department located Watling at Minot, N.D. A constable was sent over after him and he consented to waive extradition proceedings and accompany the constable back. In the meantime more fraudulent cheques began to come into the bank. On arriving at Fort Saskatchewan, he was committed for trial on two charges, and is still confined in the guard-room awaiting trial.

James Burns, Threatening to Shoot.—On May 30, 1907, Constable Short; stationed at Vermilion, received a telegram from the next station east, called Islay, saying that two men were holding up people with revolvers. On arrival at Islay, he found the two men held in the hotel by the inhabitants of the town. On the following morning he made a full investigation. It appears that the two men were drinking during the day, and in the evening they went over to the C.N.R. station, and demanded from the agent a place to sleep in. On the agent refusing them, Burns pulled out a revolver, and in a threatening manner said he would have a place to sleep in. The agent and some of the citizens ordered them out of the town, and on their refusal to go, locked them up and wired for the police. On their appearance before a magistrate, Collings was fined $5 and costs, and Burns committed for trial. He is still awaiting trial. This man Burns is supposed to be McQuillian, alias Hill alias Edwards, and bears a very bad criminal record.

F. Blochlinger, Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.—This man, who was a newcomer in Edmonton, went to a man named Grurnigen and told him that he had a lot of money in Switzerland which he expected to bring to Canada. He said he intended to buy the Grand Central Hotel in Edmonton. He also used to hire a team and take them around and show them to Grurigen, telling him that he had bought them, &c., and asking him what he thought of the bargain. In this way he gained the confidence of Grurigen and borrowed $50 from him, telling him that a friend was bringing out the money for him, and that he would pay him back as soon as he arrived. He also got credit in the store for $30. Blochlinger then left town suddenly, taking an overcoat belonging to his uncle. He was afterwards arrested and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

C. J. Clarke, Forgery.—C. J. Clarke was charged in that he did about July 16, 1906, forge two cheques to the amount of $8 and $23 respectively, signing the name of E. T. Holt. These he cashed at the Merchants Bank at Daysland. He was arrested by Constable Reitschel and committed for trial by F. Adam, J.P. A further charge was also laid against him by Const. Reitschel before J. D. Mills, J.P.,

in which Clarke, the prisoner was found guilty by a jury, and Chief Justice Sifton sentenced him to four years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

William Kerr, Theft.—William Kerr, of Athabaska Landing, was charged before Chief Justice Sifton on November 6, 1906, with having at Athabaska Landing on June 26, 1906, stolen certain goods from Hislop and Nagle. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

The following table gives a classified summary of cases entered, and convictions obtained in 'G' Division for the 12 months ended October 31, 1907.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1		1		
Attempted murder	2	1	1		
Rape and attempted rape	7		6	1	
Attempted suicide	2		1	1	
Attempted abortion	1		1		
Abduction	1		1		
Assault, aggravated	6	1	3	2	
" indecent	2	1	1		
" common	130	101	29		
Threatening	5	5			
Wife desertion	2	1	1		
Criminal neglect	2	1	1		
Offences against the property—					
Theft	87	45	37	5	1 dead.
Horse-stealing	12	4	6	2	
Cattle-stealing	4	1	2	1	
Forgery	5	3	2		
Arson	3		2	1	
Fraud	3		2	1	
Fraudulently branding stock	1	1			
Wounding cattle and horses	9	3	6		
Mischief	14	11	3		
Cruelty to animals	10	10			
Trespass	2	2			
Breach of contract	42	31	11		
Conspiring to defraud	12		10	2	
False pretenses	23	17	5	1	
Obstructing highway	1	1			
" railway	1		1		
Offences against the public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons	6	4	1	1	
Pointing firearms	4	3	1		
Accessory after the fact	1		1		
Offences against the administration of justice—					
Perjury	3		3		
Conspiracy	1		1		
Fabricating evidence	1		1		
Escaping from custody	2	1		1	
Resisting and obstructing constable	2	2			
Offences against the religion and morals—					
Drunk and disorderly, &c	187	184	3		
Fighting	6	5	1		
Buggery and attempted buggery	4		1	3	
Vagrancy	40	39	1		
Gross indecency	2		2		
Incest	2		2		
Indecent exposure	2	2			
Keeping house of ill-fame	8	8			
Inmates " "	11	11			
Frequenter " "	4	4			
Concealing birth	1			1	
Using profane language	3	3			
Gambling and keeping gambling house	3	3			

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn and not trial.	Waiting trial,	Remarks.
Offences against the religion and morals—					
Committing nuisance	1	1	.....	.....	
Riotous conduct	1	1	.....	.....	
Disturbing worship	2	2	.....	.....	
Offences against the Northwest Ordinances—					
Insanity	26	16	10	.....	1 died in guard-room.
Prairie fire	14	14	.....	.....	
Masters and servants	50	42	3	5	To Supreme Ct.
Game	6	4	2	.....	
Liquor	69	63	6	.....	
Astray animals	10	7	3	.....	
Hawkers and pedlars	2	2	.....	.....	
Pound	2	1	1	.....	
Health	1	1	.....	.....	
Fishery	1	1	.....	.....	
Weed	3	2	1	.....	
Setting poison	1	1	.....	.....	
Harbouring vicious dog	1	1	.....	.....	
Offences against the Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	16	14	2	.....	
Liquor on reserve	4	4	.....	.....	
Drunk	28	28	.....	.....	
Desertion from school	1	1	.....	.....	
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	1	1	.....	.....	
Architects' Act	1	.....	1	.....	
Total	924	716	180	28	

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the past twelve months we have had very few prairie fires, owing, no doubt, to the long continued wet spells which kept the grass green, but latterly, since the fine fall has opened, fires have commenced to appear and we are using every means in our power to fix the responsibility. This, in a great measure, is a most difficult thing to do, owing to the average farmer's reluctance to 'split' on a neighbour and also, no doubt, to a fear of retaliation. Of course, absolute carelessness or ignorance is the primal cause.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

At Fort Saskatchewan the only jail in the district is located. This has been greatly enlarged and improved during the last three months. We also have the administration of criminal law, besides the work of escorting prisoners to and from the court, jails and the penitentiary. Guards and escorts are furnished for the jail here, orderlies for Supreme Court sittings in the district, escorts for working gangs of prisoners and the clerical work for the returns in this connection.

Ticket-of-leave men report to us and we in turn report to the Commissioner of Dominion Police that they have done so. Reports required by the Department of Justice in connection with any prisoner are also furnished by us.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The animal quarantine service has been principally confined to a few isolated cases of glanders and an outbreak of mange which was successfully dealt with by S. Sergt.

Sweetapple until July 1. Since that date very few cases of contagious diseases have been reported, and these have again been referred to Dr. G. Hilton, of Regina.

Very little disease of any kind is present in the district.

CUSTOMS.

There was nothing done in the customs line this year by this division.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A particularly close watch is always kept on the several Indian reserves in our vicinity and quite a number of Indians have been brought up by members of this division before the magistrates for infractions of the Indian Act and Criminal Code. The summary shows a slight increase in the number of convictions under this heading during the past twelve months. Liquor is the bane of an Indian and if he can get it he will get drunk.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL.

During the summer, the guard-room underwent considerable alterations and repairs, in fact, the capacity was doubled and the cell arrangement changed so that they do not face each other as formerly. The floors are of concrete and the ceilings higher. A series of new steel doors and steel work for the cells were put in. Electric light has been installed and a sewer, with an outlet to the river, connected. A new stockade has also been built, and a new washhouse and latrine. Our facilities for the care and maintenance of prisoners is greatly improved.

I still have to complain of the lack of sufficient men for the duty of escorts, guards, &c., &c. which is necessary around a post where a large number of prisoners are kept. Prisoners escort is a wearisome and thankless work, especially when guard comes the same night. I would ask for some relief in this respect.

The following is the acting Provost's report for the past twelve months:—

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'G' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'G' Division guard-room for the year ending October 31, 1907.

Thirty-two prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, and 164 were admitted, making a total of 196 prisoners confined during the year. These were classified as follows:—

Males—	
White	127
Half-breeds	31
Indians	18
Lunatics	15
Negroes	1
Chinamen	1
Females—	
White	1
Lunatics	2
Total	196

The daily average of prisoners was 26·50. The average number admitted per month was 13·75. The maximum was reached during January with thirty-eight and the minimum in Jume 18.

Of the male prisoners four were transferred to the penitentiary with an average sentence of three years and one month. Thirteen were sent to other places in this province and Saskatchewan, two were released on suspended sentence, nine admitted to bail, one (an Indian boy) was sent back to school, twenty-one were acquitted and twenty-six paid fines. Fifteen were lunatics, nine of whom have been transferred to the Manitoba asylum at Brandon. One was deported to England, one died from exhaustion on February 11, one was handed over to the C. P. R. authorities by order of the Attorney General, and three were discharged as cured.

Of the female prisoners, one was convicted of theft and sent to Calgary and two were lunatics, one of whom was sent to Brandon and the other discharged as cured. Twenty-one male prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of 68 days.

There were two escapes during the year. One, a half-witted Indian named Makokis, escaped from his escort while returning from the prisoners' wash-room. He surrendered himself into custody again on September 25. The other was a boy, aged 12 years, who escaped from his escort by crawling under a temporary gate in the stockade. He was speedily recaptured, about 300 yards from the guard-room.

The health of the prisoners has been good considering the unsanitary condition of the old guard-room. Three prisoners suffering from typhoid, bronchitis and alcoholism, were confined in the hospital for an average of 25 days. C. Miller, a negro, sentenced to 4 months for theft, had both feet badly frozen before he was arrested, and after being received here, had all his toes amputated. This necessitated keeping him in the hospital until the expiration of his term.

M. P. Fillmore, a man of 76 years of age, who was serving a 6 months term for vagrancy, died of debility on April 28, 1907. He had been in the hospital for 29 days prior to his demise.

Very few punishments have been inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

Great improvements have been made in the guard-room by remodelling the old building and by building an extension of 54 feet to the north end. This gives us 18 additional cells and a fine large kitchen and dining room, 18 x 24 feet. The cells are built back to back with a corrider on each side. Thirty-two of the cells are lined with galvanized iron and the other two with heavy steel plate which makes them exceptionally strong. The cells are locked with heavy lock-bars made on the same principle as the ones used in the old guard-room. A new laundry and wash-room has been built close to the guard-room. This building is inclosed in the new stockade, 13 x 100 x 50 We can now bath prisoners, &c., without taking them outside of the stockade.

Concrete floors and foundations have been placed in and under the guard-room, laundry and latrine. Drains have been dug and sewer tile laid to drain the above mentioned building, thus greatly improving the sanitary conditions. Electric light has also been installed, making it safer and much more satisfactory than the old oil lamps. One cell has been fitted up as an observation cell, the whole of it being visible from the office. This has already proved to be of great convenience.

At present the prisoners are sleeping on the concrete floors with nothing but a hay mattress under them. I am afraid that under these circumstances the prisoners will find it very cold at night. I would beg to suggest that each cell be fitted with an iron hinge bed which could be fastened to the cell wall during the day.

I have received a fair amount of prison clothing during the year, but am badly in need of heavy clothing for winter use.

Of the 32 prisoners confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, 13 were committed for trial and 19 serving sentences. At midnight of October 31, 1907, 22 prisoners were confined in the guard-room, 10 awaiting trial and 12 sentenced.

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served, and who are serving sentences.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) M. A. JOYCE,
Acting Provost.

TABLE showing prisoners who have served or who are serving sentences :—

Crime.	Number.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	10	2	12·7
Assault with intent	2	9	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	
Creating a disturbance	3	2	
Drunk and disorderly	6	1	14·75
Drunk while interdicted	1	3	
Fraud	1	2	20
Forgery	1	12	
Horse-stealing	3	11	
Indecent assault	1	6	
False pretenses	3	3	10
Stealing ride on railway	1		10
Theft	30	2	2·15
Vagrancy	11	2	17·7
Indian Act.			
Drunk on reserve	4	2	
Drunk	5		27
Having liquor on reserve	4	1	8
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	2	

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

Besides our work as peace officers, we look to the enforcement of the different ordinances of the province, which entails a great deal of work on the post and various detachments. We forward all moneys collected in fines under these ordinances and criminal code, to the Attorney General's Department.

The officers of the force, who are justices of the peace try a great number of cases and take the preliminary hearings.

We report to the proper department, anything radically wrong with the roads or bridges which our men may notice while on patrol.

DISTRIBUTION.

The actual strength of 'G' Division now is 48 of all ranks. Several new detachments have been established during the year, viz. : Hardisty, Stony Plain, Tofield, Morinville and Harland. Tofield and Harland are along the construction of the G.T.P. The district now is, in my opinion, efficiently covered, every portion of it being thoroughly patrolled. With headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan, there are, as the summary shows, 19 detachments out at present.

The following is the distribution state of 'G' Division for October 31 :—

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	Horses.			Total.
									Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	
Fort Saskatchewan		2	3		2	10	2	19	5	9		14
Edmonton		1		1		3	2	7	4	2		6
St. Albert					1			1	1			1
Lac Ste. Anne						1		1	1			1
Stony Plain						1		1	1			1
Morinville					1			1	1			1
Wetaskiwin				1				1	1			1
Ponoka						1		1	1			1
Alix						1		1	1			1
Stettler						1		1	1			1
Camrose						1		1	1			1
Daysland												
Sedgewick					1			1	1			1
Hardisty						1		1	1			1
Tofield						1		1	1			1
Harland						1		1	1			1
Vegreville						1		1	1			1
Vermilion						1		1	1			1
Andrew				1				1	1			1
Saddle Lake						1		1	1			1
Athabasa Landing						2	1	3	2			2
Attached				1				1				
On command									1		3	4
Discharged, not struck off						1		1				
Total strength		3	3	4	5	28	5	48	29	11	3	43

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians in this district are very quiet and give us very little trouble except for the arrest of an occasional drunk.

We had a case of horse-stealing by one Makokis, and he is now waiting trial.

Reports from the detachments stationed near the different reserves show the Indians to be well fed and comfortable.

A sanitarium has been opened by the Dominion Government on a beautiful site on the borders of Saddle Lake, and a trained nurse is in charge.

There has been no epidemic of any kind among them during the year.

DRILL, TRAINING, ETC.

I regret to say that owing to the division being so shorthanded, I was quite unable to carry out the usual spring drills.

The division was put through revolver practice, both mounted and dismounted, this fall. Inspector Worsley put through the men on the Edmonton sub-district and the remainder were called into the Post and put through here. All horses have been trained to stand fire, lay down, &c.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division, on the whole has been good during the past year. One constable deserted and one was dismissed.

HEALTH.

With the exception of one case of typhoid, the health of the members of the division throughout the year has been good.

The old drains were taken up and tile piping laid from the latrine, wash-room and guard-room to the river.

Every attention is paid to cleanliness and the sanitary arrangements are as good as we can make them.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The barrack buildings are in good repair with the exception of No. 1 barrack room and the canteen, both of these buildings require new floors. The roofs of some of the buildings require painting, and the canteen building, reshingling.

Having no carpenter, we have to depend for the necessary repairs on prisoners.

We have an unlimited supply of water in case of fire, the pressure being supplied from the Canadian Northern pump house.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses of the division has been good during the year. Besides the minor complaints and accidents, two horses were injured so seriously that they had to be destroyed.

The best general purpose team in the division was transferred to 'N' Division, and left for the north in March. Three horses were transferred from 'D' Division, Macleod and two of these were cast and sold. The other is a good serviceable animal.

Three other horses were cast and sold as unfit for further use and all brought good prices. Four horses were transferred from Depot Division to 'G' and left for the north together with three ponies from here. Horse 194 died on the Athabaska Landing trail from enteritis and horse 2813 was taken sick with pneumonia and after recovery, was brought back to the post.

Horse 181 was destroyed in the north, having become exhausted on September 27.

Four remounts were posted to this division and these are doing well and will make good serviceable animals.

The horses are all doing well and with one or two exceptions are sound and serviceable.

CANTEEN.

There being very few men at headquarters, the canteen does not do a large business. It is, however, on a sound basis and is a great benefit to the men.

A new billiard table is urgently required, the present one which has been in use for years, being very small, the cushions perished and bed slates chipped.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The reading and recreation room has been newly painted and a new floor put in. A writing desk was bought from the canteen funds and also a dozen chairs for this room. The illustrated papers arrive weekly, but we are badly in need of some of the principal dailies, the subscriptions to them having run out. With the electric light the room is bright and cheerful.

STORES.

Good hay is supplied, under contract, in stack at $10.90 per ton. The oats supplied have been of first-class quality in every respect. The detachments purchase locally at market prices. The rations delivered under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company to Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton are of first-class quality.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit, as supplied from Regina, has been fully up to requirements. Special Constable Becker, the tailor, knows his work and alters the uniform well.

GENERAL STORES.

The general stores are purchased from the local dealers as required. No stock of consequence is, therefore, kept on hand.

With the exception of the coal for the winter of 1906-7, no trouble was experienced, all other contracts having been filled satisfactorily.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS, ETC.

The transport on charge in this division is in good repair. Two new double buckboards with side springs have been added to our equipment.

Some single harness is required, and has been requisitioned for; otherwise, both harness and saddlery are in good repair and sufficient for our requirements.

GENERAL.

I would like to draw your attention to the necessity of having new sills placed under the quarters occupied by the Officer Commanding, and also sills under the Sergt. Major's quarters. The work would not be costly, and the buildings, which are otherwise in good state of repair, will last for years. I would recommend that this work be done in the spring. Under the heading of 'Barracks and buildings' I have recommended that all the roofs be painted.

The large increase in the number of cases entered and the convictions obtained, as compared with last year, shows that the members of the division have not been idle.

I have found that owing to the tremendous amount of magisterial work that is, I may say, shoved on us, it is difficult to have the detachments inspected monthly. Some of my detachments may be classed as remote, but it has frequently occurred that when officers were about to inspect, important and tedious cases, such as the Lumber Combine, the Lord's Day Alliance, &c., have tended to intervene.

I would like to point out that this division covers a very large district with twenty detachments out, necessitating, as you are aware, a tremendous amount of work to meet the departmental requirements. One clerk, however hard he may work, is not enough, and cannot keep up-to-date with the work. A stenographer is badly required.

I would like to place on record my hearty appreciation of the way I have been supported by all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. A. E. STRICKLAND, Insp.
Commanding 'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D. M. HOWARD, HERSCHEL ISLAND.

MACPHERSON, July 16, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information the following report on this district.

There are at present two detachments established in this district, Herschel Island and Macpherson.

HERSCHEL ISLAND.

This post will be in a satisfactory condition, so far as buildings are concerned, by the purchase from the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. of their quarters. A few alterations will have to be made and cells put up, and this work can be done by our own men. Constable Carter, now at Macpherson, is a first-class carpenter.

With regard to the rationing of this post I arranged, in accordance with your instructions, to get a year's supplies for three men landed at the island, and succeeded in doing so with very little damage, but these supplies are liable to be lost at any time on the trip from the mouth of the river to the island and could not be replaced until the following year. The Hudson's Bay Co. would undertake to land these supplies at the island but at a much higher rate than they charge for landing supplies on the river, and will assume no responsibility for loss or accident, I think a very unsatisfactory arrangement as there is bound to be a loss sooner or later. This year they could not do so, not having the necessary boats, and I had to arrange with a Mr. Stein and some Huskies to take them in in whale boats.

The Mission, when at the island, recognized the risk of rationing from Macpherson and always had their supplies and fuel sent in from San Francisco, getting them safely and cheaper, even after paying duty. We have been able this year to purchase coal from the ships (Captain Leavitt) but this is an unsatisfactory way as they have not always got a sufficient supply to enable them to sell any to us.

Indians from here are moving to the head of the divide between two and three hundred miles nearer Dawson, where game is plentiful, and are trading with Dawson, getting a far better price for their fur than they can at Macpherson, and buying their supplies much cheaper. Fur traders are also coming up the Porcupine from Dawson and taking that trade, which used to come here, away, and the fur receipts of this post are falling off. If this post is closed, the nearest Hudson's Bay Post, Good Hope, is 280 miles up the Mackenzie, and 540 miles from the island.

There should always be two years' supplies on hand at these posts to meet any extra calls on them through prisoners, and in some cases witnesses having to be held for a long time, or to meet cases of having to give relief to starving natives. I do not think the arrangement to ration Herschel Island from Macpherson a satisfactory one.

At present we only control the coast from the westerly mouth of the Mackenzie to the island. Until we have a detachment established at Bailey Island we cannot exercise any control on the coast to the eastward of the Mackenzie. I have already reported on the necessity of a detachment at that point as there are always some ships or ship wintering there. A post at Bailey Island could not be rationed from Macpherson

as the distance is too great, and the coast a dangerous one, the only way would be by ship from outside which could ration Herschel Island at the same time.

Portable buildings would also have to be sent in from outside as there are no trees and no buildings, the whalers wintering living on the ship. As there is no wood, coal would also have to be sent in for fuel as at Herschel Island.

MACPHERSON.

The building we are at present occupying at that point is not a satisfactory one as it is in a very bad state of repair, and liable to come down at any time. The roof and upper part has shifted very badly, and was only prevented from falling by propping it up with heavy logs. The lower part has also shifted, so that it is almost impossible to close the doors; the roof also leaks badly. This house has been up a long time, since 1872 or 1873, and I think it would be cheaper and better for us to build, we can get logs required on the river, and lumber, if ordered in the winter, would come down from Simpson by steamer in July. We have window sashes, and Const. Carter could direct the men as he built most of the posts in the Yukon.

A post, even if the Hudson's Bay Co. moved, would, I think, be necessary here to keep touch with the island, and enable them to send out mail by the winter patrol.

The amount of lumber required for doors, flooring, &c., for dwelling house, store house and dog house could be whipsawn at Macpherson. So long as this company have a post here this place is easily rationed by the Hudson's Bay Co's. steamer *Wrigley*, and there is a plentiful supply of wood for fuel handy.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

With regard to the Mackenzie River neither of these posts are on that river, and no control can be exercised from here. I have in my previous reports pointed out the places where it was necessary to have detachments, viz., Resolution, Providence, Simpson, and Good Hope. If the government intends to control this district all these posts are absolutely necessary to enable the officer in charge to keep touch over this long distance. Resolution is, I think, the most important place in the district, and where police are most required.

ESQUIMAUX.

These people are come in contact with in this district at Good Hope and Arctic Red river on the Mackenzie, and Macpherson on the Peel river where large numbers of them come every year, as soon as the river opens in their whale boats to trade, and buy goods and supplies from the different posts.

I do not think the Indian Act as it now stands would justify a conviction for giving liquor to an Esquimaux as I do not think Esquimaux would come within the description of 'Indian' as given in the Act. They are the only people to whom the Act applies, and I think it would be well to have it amended to cover these people by adding them to Indians in the Act, and thus remove all doubt.

JURIES.

A difficulty might arise in criminal cases tried in this country, in cases where a jury would be necessary, but in time this will right itself as it is only a question of a short time as this country becomes better known and easier of access that prospectors and others will drift in from the Yukon and Peace river, and even from the outside, and a jury of six could easily be obtained.

WOLVES.

Wolves have been very numerous this year, and having been made bold by hunger have done a good deal of damage in this district. I have had complaints from Red river and Good Hope and suppose it is the same up the river at other posts. At Good Hope they came right up to the posts and killed and ate a number of train dogs belonging to the Indians, they also destroyed the snares the Indians had put out to catch rabbits for food for themselves, and also the traps put out for fur. Those in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co. and Hyslop and Nagles places at Good Hope wrote me about it, and wanted to put out poison for them. There is at present no ordinance with regard to putting out poison for them as the old ordinance was repealed.

If the wolf bounty system now existing in the Athabaska district was extended to Mackenzie River district it might have a good effect in helping to keep them down.

MINING.

There are at present three or four miners working up the Black river between Norman and Wrigley. They came out on the same boat with me and I had a long talk with the leader, an American from Kansas City. They had been in the country since the fall of 1905, and had been prospecting between Norman and Wrigley, but had not had much luck, and had no gold with them. The leader expressed his intention of coming back again, and I fancy will do so as he is a man of independent means.

It might be well to have the officers in the district authorized to issue miners' licenses, and record claims on the usual conditions, the men applying to record showing his gold and making the usual affidavit. This would enable the officer in the district to know whenever a strike had been made, and he could inform the government of the fact, otherwise, owing to the great extent covered by the district men might be mining for a long time and he never hear of it. Of course, with detachments on the river they could keep track of men going in.

A mining engineer from the United States came in on the *Wrigley* in 1905 to report on the mining possibilities of Great Slave Lake for a Seattle syndicate, but I have been unable to hear anything further about him, and am in ignorance as to what his report was, whether favourable or not.

Another mining engineer, a Mr. Faulkner, came out this year with me from the Slave Lake district where he has been examining the country.

Two men came across from Dawson last August, one named Sullivan from Quebec originally and well known in the Yukon under the name of 'Black' Sullivan and Waugh, originally from Fredericton, N.B. These men claimed to have found good gold quartz up the Peel River about two hundred miles from here, and had specimens of it with them which they showed me. They went out on the whaler *Karluk* last August from the island on their way to Dawson to record, and expressed their intention of returning to work it next year.

I fancy mines will be discovered on the Upper Peel River and also on Great Slave Lake in course of time. There has always been a great deal of talk about gold quartz being in both these places. This is another reason for stationing an officer at this place (Resolution.)

The place where Sullivan and Waugh staked their claim, from what I can learn, is in the Mackenzie district.

A number of miners from Dawson have been in the neighbourhood of the divide, about two hundred miles from here, prospecting and living with the Indians camped there. They state that a number are coming out from Dawson in the spring with pack horses to prospect in that district. If they are successful, it would, I think, be necessary to have a detachment there and an officer to record claims and deal with any disputes that might arise. This place would be in the Mackenzie River district.

In anticipation of this I have made inquiries and find that there is a good waterway nearly all the way, and it would be possible to ration from here.

An American miner named Bernard, from Dawson, came in here from across the divide early in April and left to go back again two weeks later, he was hunting for the

quartz found by Sullivan and Waugh. He expressed himself as being satisfied that good quartz would be found in that region. He is a practical miner, having mined in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Two miners came in from Dawson in July and report Waugh's claim as no good, but have samples of ore to be assayed, and intend to return next summer if assay is satisfactory. One of them, Mr. Hunker, was the discoverer of Hunker Creek in Dawson district.

OCCURRENCES.

Rabbits have been very scarce this year, and the Indians at this place and Arctic Red River have had a hard time the last two months (March and April). They will not put up enough fish for themselves and their dogs in the summer and fall, relying on rabbits to help them out, and when the supply fails, as it did this spring, they have a hard struggle to get along. The trader and company helped those at Red River a little and the Indians managed to get two or three moose and some fish, and will be able to get along until the river opens. A trapper named Williams was out hunting with these Indians and left them and came very nearly starving to death. He managed to make Red River having had to kill and eat his dogs to keep himself alive. I brought him here with our dogs, and after a few days he got all right. I gave him some tobacco and rations enough to keep him going until the river opens, and he went back to Red River.

A half-breed named John Stewart, belonging to this place, came in from fifteen miles up the river, in March, starving, he had left his wife and family, having lost his dogs, he was unable to bring them in. I gave him some food and sent our dogs up the river for his family, and brought them here. They were in bad shape on arrival but soon got right. A short time after, a brother of this man, Aleck Stewart, came in from down the river and also claimed to be starving. This man's family was at Red River, so I gave him rations to take there.

In April an old man came in from up the river, where he was hunting, and said that he had left his wife and family in a starving condition eighteen miles up the river. I gave him food for himself, and sent our dogs up with some more for the family, to keep them going until the river opens.

These Indians are to blame themselves for a good deal of the shortness now prevailing, as they can easily put up enough fish to last them over the winter, but they are too lazy to do it, and the more you do for them the more you may. Mr. Fraser, in charge of the mission here, also ran out of supplies and I have helped him.

Constable Walker came up from Herschel Island in July, and reported that the exploring schooner *Duchess of Bedford*, Capt. Mickleson, had been wrecked and lost in the ice last May. From what I can learn, when laying this ship up in winter quarters last fall they put her in the tide track, and in the spring when the ice began to weaken when the tide was out, the weight of the ship broke it, and her seams opened under the strain, and she sank. They got supplies out of her, and built a house from her timbers on the beach. Mr. Stephenson has left the island to take charge, and intends to send the men to Point Barrow (the nearest point), from which place they can be easily sent outside. A few days before this happened, the captain, mate aud another man went out on the ice with dogs and sleds, taking two months' supplies. The ice broke off and drifted after they left, and they have not been heard from since. One of their dogs came to land 150 miles below where the ship was (the starting point), and I think the ice must have been drifting in that direction to the westward. It is just possible that they may be picked up or ice may jam again and enable them to get to shore; but I think the chance is small, and they are in all likelihood lost. I could not learn the name of the mate or the third man of the party.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD, Insp.
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON G. P. BELL, M.D., REGINA.

REGINA, November 25, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The average strength of the force serving during the year in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Northwest Territories was 543. The number of admissions was 332, and in addition there were 834 attendances for minor ailments. The number of deaths was two, one resulting from exposure and the other due to heart disease. The average number constantly sick was 9·11, the average sick time to each man was 6·12 days, and the average duration of each case of sickness was 10·01 days.

The general health of the force has been very good, the admission, death, and constantly sick rate being considerably lower than last year.

General diseases.—Under the heading of eruptive fevers there were 6 admissions for measles. Influenza was the cause of 38 admissions, and there was one case of diphtheria.

Enteric fever caused 8 admissions, an increase of 6 cases over the previous year. There was only 1 admission for dysentery.

Malarial fever gave one admission, due to ague.

Gonorrhœa.—There were 4 admissions. *Parasitic diseases.*—There was 1 admission under this head due to ringworm.

Rheumatism was the cause of 17 admissions, and there was 1 admission for debility. For other general diseases there was 1 case of anæmia.

Local diseases.—Diseases of the nervous system caused 10 admissions. The cases were 6 of neuralgia and 4 of headache.

Diseases of the eye.—There were 6 admissions, 3 being for conjunctivitis, 2 for ulcer of cornea, and 1 for defective vision.

Diseases of other organs of special sense gave 1 admission for suppuration of frontal sinus.

Diseases of the circulatory system contributed 6 admissions, the cases being varix 2, tachycardia 1, cardiac dropsy 1, and valvular disease of the heart 2, one of which died.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 60 admissions under this heading consisting of 43 cases of coughs and colds, 14 of bronchitis, and 1 each of broncho-pneumonia, pleurisy, and asthma.

Diseases of the digestive system gave 54 admissions. The cases were 19 of mouth and throat affections, 5 of appendicitis, 9 of diarrhœa, 8 of biliousness, 3 of hæmorrhoids, 3 of colic, 5 of gastritis, 1 of fistula in ano, and 1 of inflammation of gall-bladder.

Diseases of the lymphatic system caused 1 admission for suppuration of lymphatic glands.

Diseases of the generative system.—There were 8 admissions, consisting of 3 cases of orchitis, 1 of paraphymosis, 1 of hydrocele, 1 of stricture of urethra, 1 of balanitis, and 1 of chancroid.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion were the cause of 2 admissions, 1 for caries of femur, and 1 for synovitis.

Diseases of the connective tissue gave 15 admissions, all included under inflammation and abscess.

Diseases of the skin.—There were 15 admissions, 12 being for boils, 1 for ulcer, 1 for eczema, and 1 for urticaria.

Injuries.—There were 75 admissions under this head. There was only one case of general injury, one of exposure in the far north, resulting in death. For local injuries there were for wounds 18 admissions, contusions 18, sprains 20, fractures 5, dislocations 2, abrasions 6, frost-bites 3, burns 1, and old injury to head 1.

Surgical operations.—The most important were, for supperation of frontal sinus, 1 for appendicitis, and 1 for inflammation of the gall bladder.

Invaliding.—Five men were iuvalided from the force, 2 for varix, 1 for caries of femur, 1 for defective sight, and 1 for old injury to head.

Recruiting.—Of 140 applicants for engagement medically examined, 22 were rejected as unfit. The chief causes of rejection were, poor physique, and defective vision.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Reports from thê several divisions show no conditions, in barracks, productive of ill-health. There were four cases of typhoid fever at Calgary, two at Macleod, and two at Fort Saskatchewan, all presumably contracted from an outside source.

The medical officer at Macleod reports as follows: 'The water supply to the barracks is of excellent quality, yet, owing to the increasing settlement by the C.P.R. to the southwest of the post, the question arises, is it possible for it to become contaminated before reaching the well? Considering that the Macleod waterworks main passes across a corner of the barracks, it is highly advisable that advantage should be taken of it, and a complete system of waterworks and drainage, with modern closets be installed as soon as possible.'

The medical officer at Calgary recommends that the female prison be connected with the sewerage system and water supply, and he reports that the guard-room is overcrowded.

The medical officer at Prince Albert in his report says: 'All the buildings at the barracks need renovating to make them in a sanitary condition. The water should be obtained from the city hydrants and not from the river itself. As soon as possible arrangements should be made to connect with the city sewerage mains, as the present disposal of slops is not healthy.'

At Regina the post has been kept in as s tisfactory a conditîon as was possible, but the installation of an improved water supply and sewerage system, already commenced, and the abandonment of some of the oldest quarters, will, no doubt, conduce to better health conditions.

Prison accommodation in the barracks at Regina and Calgary is very insufficient, overcrowing is the usual condition, and with the class of inmates received, this is a powerful factor in the promotion and spread of disease. Increased accommodation is much needed, or a limit placed upon the number admitted.

A table is attached showing the principal statistics of sickness and mortality according to the various sections of disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

TABLE showing the Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases, Deaths, Invalided, and Constantly Sick of the Force, outside Yukon Territory, for the year ending October 31, 1907, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH, 543.					RATIO PER 1,000.			
Disease.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Eruptive fevers	6			·30	11·04			·55
Influenza	38			·55	70·88			1·01
Diphtheria	1			·05	1·84			·09
Enteric fever	8			·65	14·73			1·19
Dysentery	1			·02	1·84			·03
Malarial fever	1			·02	1·84			·03
Gonorrhœa	4			·24	7·36			·44
Parasitic diseases	1			·05	1·84			·09
Rheumatism	17			·51	31·30			·93
Debility	1			·01	1·84			·05
Other general diseases	1			·01	1·84			·01
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	10			·08	18·41			·14
Eye	6		1	·12	11·04		1·84	·22
Other organs of special sense	1			·41	1·84			·75
Circulatory system	6	1	2	·23	11·04	1·84	3·68	·42
Respiratory system	60			·64	110·00			1·17
Digestive system	54			1·30	99·44			2·50
Lymphatic system	1			·13	1·84			·23
Generative system	8			·39	14·73			·71
Organs of locomotion	2		1	·12	3·68		1·84	·22
Connective tissue	15			·50	27·46			·92
Skin	15			·36	27·46			·66
Injuries.								
General and local	75	1	1	2·40	138·12	1·84	1·84	4·41
General total	332	2	5	9·11	611·41	3·68	9·20	16·77

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, V.S

REGINA, November 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The general health of the horses during the past year has been remarkably good, very few cases of disease or sickness of a serious nature having occurred, a fortunate condition considering the large amount of work the force was called upon to perform with a limited number of horses.

Only one case of contagious disease was reported, that being of horse Reg. No. 2662 of 'D' Division, which was destroyed at Lille, December 22, 1906, on account of its being affected with glanders. This animal was kept in a stable with a number of horses owned by different parties, and no doubt contracted the disease from some one of these.

Depot Division lost two horses during the year, one Reg. No. 104 was struck by a C. P. Ry. train between Pasqua and Moose Jaw, Dec. 17, 1906, and was instantly killed. The other horse, Reg. No. 2181, on detachment at Moosomin, was so badly injured by another horse that got loose during the night, and kicking it, that it was found necessary to destroy it.

'A' Division lost two horses. Horse Reg. No. 1443 was destroyed Dec. 6, 1906, on account of old age and debility, and horse Reg. No. 2405 was destroyed July 23, 1907, on account of it suffering from incurable laminitis.

'F' Division lost three horses. Horse Reg. No. 2179 dying March 6, 1907, from swamp fever, and horse Reg. No. 2109 died from the same disease May 11, 1907. Horse Reg. No. 176 died March 31, from injuries received having thrown its rider, and then run into the bush where it was found some days later lying in a hollow its hind legs so tangled up with the saddle strappings that it could not get up, it was got to a stable with a good deal of difficulty but only lived for a few days.

'E' Division lost horse Reg. No. 2703. This horse was kicked on the hock, and the joint so badly injured that it was found necessary to destroy the animal.

'G' Division lost four horses. Horse Reg. No. 194 died at Athabaska Landing, July 11, from enteritis.

Horse Reg. No. 81 had the tendons of hind leg severed on Feb 5, and was destroyed May 27.

Horse Reg. No. 2549 had tendons of fore leg severed on July 23, and was destroyed the same day.

Horse Reg. No. 181 was being used on the Peace River Yukon Trail, where it became so exhausted on a trip that it could go no further, and was destroyed Sept. 27.

'K' Division lost horse Reg. No. 2881 from pneumonia at Pendant d'Oreille on June 27, this being the only death of a horse in this division.

'D' Division lost horse Reg. No. 2663, destroyed for glanders at Lille, Dec. 22, 1906. Horse Reg. No. 1988 having broken its leg Nov. 2, 1906, was also destroyed.

Horse Reg. No. 2567 was accidentally killed at Leavings, July 18, and horse Reg. No. 2699 was accidentally shot and killed near Macleod, Sept. 26.

'H' Division reported the death of horse Reg. No. 2966 from enteritis on April 30.

'N' Division reported the loss of twenty-four horses, nine of this number having died prior to Oct. 31, 1906.

The majority of the deaths occurring among the horses of 'N' Division were due to exhaustion, and want of proper food, conditions which I believe could not be averted in the country in which they were being used.

I attach herewith list of the horses which have died, and one of the horses which have been destroyed, also a list of the cases treated.

HORSES DIED.

Reg. No.	Div.	Cause of Death.	Date.
			1906.
43	N	Exhaustion	August 3rd.
8	N	"	" 10th.
18	N	Abandoned on trail	Sept. 20th.
57	N	Lost	" 21st.
12	N	"	" 22nd.
60	N	Abandoned on trail	" 30th.
51	N	Exhaustion	October 4th.
34	N	Result of an accident	" 20th.
146	N	Abandoned on trail	November 9th.
104	Dep.	Killed by C. P. Railway train	Decem'er 17th.
			1907.
2179	F	Swamp fever	March 6th.
176	F	Result of an accident	" 31st.
2966	H	Enteritis	April 30th.
2109	F	Swamp fever	May 11th.
149	N	Result of an accident	" 18th.
27	N	Abandoned on trail	" 29th.
2881	K	Pneumonia	June 27th.
6	N	Drowned	" 29th.
194	G	Enteritis	July 11th.
2567	D	Result of an accident	" 18th.
3	N	Exhaustion	August 4th.
13	N	Abandoned on trail	" 20th.
1	N	" "	" 27th.
38	N	" "	Sept. 19th.
42	N	Lost	" 24th.
2699	D	Accidentally shot	" 26th.

HORSES DESTROYED.

			1906.
1988	D	Broken leg	November 2nd.
1443	A	On account of old age	December 6th.
2663	D	Glanders	" 22nd.
			1907.
17	N	Suspected kidney disease	January 24th.
2181	Dep.	On account of an injury	February 6th.
2703	E	Injury to hock-joint	April 8th.
148	N	Disease unknown	" 29th.
81	G	On account of an injury	May 27th.
39	N	Broken leg	June 27th.
2405	A	Laminitis	July 23rd.
2549	G	On account of an injury	"
29	N	Exhaustion	August 15th.
23	N	"	Sept. 27th.
31	N	"	"
181	G	"	"

List of cases treated during the year

	No.
Digestive	27
Respiratory	32
Nervous	5
Muscular	91
Osseous	11
Lymphatic	4
Urinary	2
Plantar	78
Tegumentary	44
Fever, typhoid	1
" swamp	6
Tested for glanders	3
Reacted and destroyed	1
Wounds—Punctured	30
Incised	19
Lacerated	20
Contused	32

Sixty remounts were taken over during the year, the following being a list of the parties from whom horses were purchased, and the number supplied by each :—

Name.	Place.	No.
Imperial Remount Commission	Regina	1
J. Graham	Macleod	1
J. McKenstry	Dauphin	1
J. McDonald	"	1
W. A. Douglas	Maple Creak	5
J. Hargrave	Medicine Hat	1
E. C. Drake	"	1
A. J. Day & Co.	"	17
J. Walker	Calgary	2
J. N. Bond	High River	1
F. Heslip	"	1
G. Limoges	"	1
P. McNab	Macleod	1
W. McNab	"	1
J. McNab	"	1
E. F. Cummings	"	1
Harris & Blake	Cardston	2
R. Smith	"	1
J. J. Furman	Lethbridge	1
H. Miller	Pekisko	19

With one exception these horses have turned out well, some of them being considerably above the average. The one hor e that has not fulfilled expectations was reported to have some spinal trouble, this affection presenting itself some little time after the horse was taken over, so that in all probability the animal injured itself after coming into our possession. I am of the opinion that the horse is not permanently injured as on the last occasion on which I examined him he was going sound.

On a recent inspection made of the horses throughout the two provinces, I found conditions very satisfactory. The stables are comfortable, well ventilated and lighted, they are not what might be termed modern buildings, but answer our requirements.

The hay supplied the force this year is, I think, a little better than that usually secured, the past season having been particularly favourable for the hay crop.

The oats have not been of the average good quality we are accustomed to, but the best that can be had are being purchased.

I found the shoeing much better than usual, more especially on the detachment horses ; this is due, I think, to the fact that a number of good blacksmiths have found their way into this country.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS, C.M.G., ON WOOD BUFFALO IN THE MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT SMITH, June 22, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

Re WILD BUFFALO.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Moosomin on May 9, reporting to you at Regina, and receiving your instructions there, proceeded to Calgary, and thence to Edmonton, arriving there on Sunday May 12. I left there on the 14th for Athabaska Landing, arriving there on the 15th. I wired you *re* the boats leaving this place, and received your instructions, under date of May 16 to proceed to Fort Smith and report on the wild buffalo and the necessity of police posts.

I took the Hudson's Bay Co.'s transport in open boats, down the Athabaska River, and arrived at Fort McMurray on May 28, going into camp there. Having ascertained that the H. B. Co's steamer *Grahame* could not get through Athabasca Lake, for ten or twelve days owing to the ice, I arranged with Mr. E. Thompson-Seton, the well known naturalist, and a fellow passenger, to take passage in his boat the *Sturgeon Head.*

I left McMurray at 3.25 p.m. of the 29th, the boat requiring to be caulked and needing a few general repairs.

We arrived at Lake Athabaska (Fort Chipewyan), at 4.20 a.m. of June 5, taking advantage of the night calm to row across the lake, a distance of ten miles. That morning I visited the detachment, and found everything in very good shape. The detachment had been painted, and the men appeared to be very comfortable. There were no complaints. I called on the priest at the Roman Catholic Mission and left cards on His Lordship Bishop Girouard, who was then absent.

I then called on the Church of England clergymen and other friends at Chipewyan.

As the Peace River was very high and the current running into Lake Athabaska, Mr. E. T. Seton hired Mr. Colin Fraser's tug *Keewatin* to tow us to the mouth of the Peace, some 40 miles distant. We left Chipewyan at 6.30 p.m. that evening, arriving at the mouth of the Peace at 11.30 p.m.

Rumours that the wolves were destroying the buffalo were current everywhere. Some went so far as to say that these wolves were a new and larger race come in from the Barren Grounds, to prey on them. Such rumours were repeated at every point in much the same words, without any details. This aroused my suspicions.

At Smith Landing, where we arrived at 11.30 p.m. of June 7, I met Pierre Squirrel, Chief of the Chipewyans, and arranged for a meeting of the chiefs and hunters who knew the buffalo country near here. At the meeting next day, I told them that I had come to investigate the buffalo question, and if necessary, take steps for the destruction of the wolves; that I must go in person to the buffalo country, and if possible see the buffalo and the wolves. Countless objections were raised to my plans; the whole country was under from one to five feet of water now; they said we would not get a dry spot to sleep on; we should be devoured by flies; we would die of rheumatic fever; it was impossible to find the buffalo; they might be hundreds of miles off now. To all of which I replied that I should go at any risk if I could get a guide.

Next, all the horses were lost—wives were sick—contracts and promises elsewhere were remembered, and on the following day the chiefs were gone. Sousi Beaulieu, a half-breed of good reputation, was the only one left. He agreed to guide me to the country if I did not stay more than a week, and pay a man to tend his nets at the fishing grounds $1.50 per day. I hired him pending the arrival of horses, for which I was negotiating at Fort Smith. I invited Mr. O. T. Seton to go with me to the Buffalo grounds, which invitation he gladly accepted.

It was not until the 13th that I could get horses, and then we set out, Mr. Seton and myself, with Sousi Beaulieu as guide, and a pack horse laden with supplies. We left Smith Landing at 3.30 p.m. of this date and struck west-sou'-west through a level country covered with mixed poplar and spruce. Very soon we began to meet with the swamps so much talked of, but found none of them very serious, and evidently all are dry in late summer. At one point only did we see a true bog. This was five miles from the Landing and extended for half a mile. The trail around this was difficult but not dangerous. The swamps continued with occasional dry places, till at 7.45 p.m. we reached Salt River where we camped for the night.

This is a beautiful, clear stream, about 30 ft. wide, with gravelly bottom. Its water is slightly brackish.

About four miles farther down we came to a stretch of open prairie, now covered with a few inches of water. This prairie was about two miles wide and extended, our guide told us, about twenty miles north and south.

On the 14th we continued our journey. After this the swamps were passed and the whole country dry. The surface here is slightly rolling, and our guide called attention to the fact that we were rising to the upland known as the Salt Mountain. This country, and in fact all we have seen here, is, as Mr. Seton pointed out to me, eminently suited for settlement. The ground is a rich clay loam. The growth is chiefly black and white spruce, tamarack, aspen poplar, balm of Gilead, while birch and willowa bound. As we rose higher, the soil grew lighter, and jackpine, ground cedar and ground hemlock appeared.

The pasture is fine. Plenty of grass, among which is a luxuriant growth of Anemone Pulsatilla (called Crocus in Manitoba), and Avena. The trees, plants, vegetation generally, and animal life, the advancement of the season, the rainfall, the soil, and the different climatic conditions, seemed exactly the same as in central Manitoba. The only important Manitoba tree not observed was the oak. The French priest here assures me that oats, barley, potatoes, and garden truck are everywhere successfully grown, and wheat equally so in some farmed localities. This, it will be remembered, is exactly what was said of Manitoba 30 years ago.

There seems no reason to doubt that here is a new and far larger Manitoba lying ready for settlement, as soon as it is made accessible by better means of transport. As we rose to the gentle ascent of Salt Mountain, the country became diversified with open glades and small lakes, recalling the west side of Riding Mountain.

The trails, wallows and chips of buffalo became noticeable, but as they were old we gave them only passing note. But when two perfectly fresh ones appeared, we dismounted to follow them on foot. I took charge of the horses as the flies were very thick, and sent Mr. Seton on with his camera. Beaulieu stalked them exactly as he would a moose, and in about an hour led Mr. Seton to an open glade where in plain view were a herd of 13 buffalo: two big bulls, one calf of this year, and the rest cows

and yearlings. Their photograph was taken three times at 60 yards, before they became alarmed and ran off.

Bear tracks abound everywhere, and that night Beaulieu shot an old bear and two cubs within 50 yards of our camp. In the morning Mr. Seton remained in camp for the purpose of taking photographs of Buffalo wallows, and making observations.

Beaulieu and myself started out at 6.45 a.m. and travelled around the west side of Salt Mountain until 10.40 p.m., following fresh tracks of two buffalo, until we came upon fresh tracks of what appeared to be a large herd.

We tied our horses in the woods and followed along for about a mile through wet, swampy ground, until we came in sight of a bunch, all of which were lying down, except three large bulls. They were on a large salt lick. We crawled up to within (which we afterwards measured) 50 paces of them, through the brush. I took out my glasses, but owing to our position, could not get correct count of them.

After resting for a little while we both walked into the open. I took out my pocket-book and wrote down as follows:—"Four big bulls, one yearling, four little calves, three two-year-olds, and eight cows." They then saw us and got up one by one, and stared at us, showing how easily they can be approached and killed. Beaulieu then shouted and they galloped into the woods. The bulls were magnificent looking animals. They had not yet shed all their winter coat, but the cows were sleek and fine looking. Before going into the open, Beaulieu, who had his rifle along, said, 'Mon Dieu, major; Let me kill him one cow.' I explained to him that we would be fined $500 and that I would lose my position. He then said, 'Let me kill him one for the Government.' But I would not permit it. We returned to the camp where we had left Mr. Seton and that evening moved our camp to a spot where we thought these animals might pass, through the night or early morning. But we saw no more of them. As we had seen thirty-three of these animals, and the fresh tracks of ten or twelve more, possibly bulls, in the woods, we concluded that we had seen all the buffalo in this particular district. And as there was no time to go to Peace Point and Rapid de Beaulieu, and keep our word with the guide, I decided to return, go to Fort Smith and arrange, if possible, to see the band reported to be in the Caribou Mountains, near Hay River. We looked everywhere for buffalo bones, but found only four very old skeletons, with nothing to tell how they had been killed. At all drinking places, muddy lakes, marshes and salt licks, we looked particularly for track of wolves and found very few. I got a glimpse of one small wolf, or possibly coyote, in the woods, and heard one coyote calling, just as we were leaving the mountain, he having probably smelt the bear we had killed. We found the skull of one wolf killed years ago, but I am forced to conclude that wolves are scarce here, and I found ample justification for my suspicion that the constant cry of 'wolf' is a mere ruse to divert attention from the two-legged depredators, who are really doing the mischief. Other game abounded. Bear tracks were seen on every side. Caribou are said to be plentiful in winter. Moose are common. I saw one without doing any hunting. This is important for the buffalo, as several well known hunters claim this region as their hunting and trapping grounds. They go in ostensibly to kill moose and come out abundantly supplied with pemmican, but bring out very few moose skins. I am informed by the traders here, that a few years ago these hunters begged a sale for moose skins, but of late years scarcely any have been brought out. This is very suspicious to say the least of it. These men did all they could to prevent me going in, and I consider it no longer doubtful what is destroying the buffalo.

The following morning the guide announced that his time was nearly up and he wanted to return to Smith Landing, which we did, arriving there at 4 p.m. on the afternoon of June 16. It will be seen by the map that we barely entered the buffalo country, so were fortunate in seeing so many head.

In case it were desired to capture some calves for the purpose of infusing fresh blood into other national herds, it could, I think, be easily done, as in the early summer, when the calves are young they could be run down and roped. A fresh cow could be taken out from Smith Landing or some other point, calves captured, and weaned on to the cow. I consider this feasible.

To sum up I conclude :—

(*a*) That it is impossible for me or any one else in this country to give you an intelligent report as to the numbers of the buffalo, without first making a thorough patrol of the country, which would take from two to three months with a complete pack outfit ;

(*b*) That the buffalo are in danger of extermination, not by wolves, but by poachers ;

(*c*) These poachers are all known and live at the village of Smith Landing in the summer time ;

(*d*) They could easily be controlled by a local police patrol ;

(*e*) Without some such protection the buffalo will not last five years longer. Therefore I strongly recommend, as I did some ten years ago, that, if it is the wish of the Government to protect the buffalo, resident guardians be placed on the grounds.

As I have everything in readiness to proceed to the Caribou Mountains this afternoon, provided our guide Perre Squirrel arrives, and as the steamer *Grahame* will most likely be here during our absence, I deem it best to send this report. I will forward a supplementary one of our doings in this district. Trusting this report and the action taken by me will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. JARVIS, Insp.
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

P.S.—Map of buffalo grounds will be forwarded with supplementary report.—A. M. J., Insp.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT SMITH, July 1, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

Re WILD BUFFALO.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that our second trip of investigation of the buffalo country was made from Fort Smith, some sixteen miles further down the Great Slave River. The only available guide was Pierre Nee-yung or Squirrel, the Chief of the Chipewyans. He was under contract for one of the trading companies, so that he could not go with us until June 24.

The usual difficulties about support for his family, no moccasins for himself, mounts for our party, were meanwhile overcome, and we set out for Fort Smith at 6.50 a.m. of Monday, June 24.

Our company consisted of myself in command, Pierre as guide, Corporal Selig, Mr. E. T. Seton and his assistant, Mr. E. A. Proble, the American naturalist.

Pierre said he might get us to the buffalo country in four or five days, but must be back on July 1, as that was treaty day at Fort Smith.

We went westerly from Fort Smith through a level dry country, covered with jackpine and poplar for about nine miles, following nearly the course of Slave River to Gravel Point, where we turned southwesterly through a region of swamps and muskegs for nine miles more. This brought us to Salt River where we camped for the night.

The next day we rode northwesterly along the banks of Salt River, in a region of extensive prairies, some of them wet, some dry, but all covered with a fine growth of grass and capable of supplyîng unlimited quantities of hay. After three miles we came to the crossing of Salt River, but our guide seemed not to know it well. The bottom here was treacherous mud and quicksand, and we nearly lost two of our horses. After two hours we got them out and went up the thickly wooded slope of Salt Mountain, which is here, as farther south, a plateau of no great elevation.

From there on the country was beautiful, the ground was slightly rolling with occasional lakes, the soil rich, and the timber spruce, poplar, jackpine and tamarack.

The pasture was of the richest descrîption, so that the horses fared well in spite of the swarms of mosquitoes and bulldogs. But they were at best a poor lot, and the two that had been mired showed that they were not fit for the arduous trip ahead. Our guide spoke of it once or twice, and seemed afraid that they could not make it in the time allowed.

On the night of the 25th, we camped in a grassy glade, where was a small pond. Here we saw the first signs of buffalo trails aud wallows, but they were old, nothing of recent years.

Next day after a four hours ride through the same pleasing country, we reached the Little Buffalo River at noon. This is a deep beautiful stream about 40 feet wide, with swift current, and hard gravelly bottom and banks. Our guide had been getting uneasy and called a council, and plainly told us that with these horses it was impossible to reach the Buffalo before three days more, and al'owing the same time for returning would make him too late for Treaty day at Fort Smith, where his presence was essential.

As alternatîves he offered to go on foot, in which case we might see the game in 1½ days, provided each carried his own outfit ; or to return after Treaty by another route with canoes down Little Buffalo River, and up Nee-yung or Canoe River. Although very unwilling to turn back, it was plainly impossible to go on, and the party voted unanimously to return to Fort Smith, and prepare for the canoe trip. We retreated our course from the Little Buffalo River to our morning camp, and there stopped the night.

Next day we turned off the old trail in a northeasterly direction, travelling through a high dry country of rich pasture and large timber. About 10.30 a.m. we came to the top of the mountain, and had a cl·ar view of a great extent of country below us. To the north were some muskegs, but northeast were the open plains of Salt River stretching away for many miles.

We now left the mountain to cross this open stretch and at noon reached the east side of this prairie, where we camped. Thenceforward we travelled through dry poplar woods of scattered large trees, under which the richest grass abounded. The whole of this region seemed ideal for stock. About 3 p.m. we once more reached Salt River, and followed its banks through the same dry poplar country to its junction with Slave River, which we reached at six o'clock. A boat was handy so we put all baggage in this, and swam the horses, camping for the night. On the 28th we broke camp at eight a.m. and rode southerly for two miles through a dense growth of spruce, varied with a few swamps. This gave place to the open poplar woods with rich pasture which continued for seven miles, bringing us to Gravel Point. Here we struck the outgoing trail, and followed it nine miles to Fort Smith, where we arrived at 5 p.m. on June 28, having been absent five days.

It will be seen by the accompanying map that there is a good deal of swamp in this region. There is, however, much land that is dry, rich and eminently suited for ranching and mixed farming. Animal life was not abundant. We saw no big game whatever, and but few signs of moose or bear. Mr. Proble was fortunate to find the nest and eggs of a very rare bird, the Bohemian Waxwing, but we saw no game birds in the woods, and only a few ducks on the ponds.

Although we found no fresh buffalo signs, we learned a great deal about the range and were glad to hear that the main herd is the one that we expect to reach by the Canoe River. We saw no signs of wolves, not even a trail, and I am confirmed in my suspicion that the wolves are not the destroyers of the buffalo. In conclusion, I would point out that the range of the buffalo herds is very limited ; that it has certain natural boundaries ; that the buffalo do not attempt to leave this area ; that it is removed from any village or permanent habitation ; and that, finally, it would be an efficient and easy measure of protection if the whole area in question were at once turned into a National Park.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, Insp.

Commanding Mackenzie River District.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT,
FORT MCPHERSON, July 21, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* my third trip into the buffalo country, which I made from Fort Smith.

Mr. E. T. Seton and party were at Fort Smith when I announced my intention of making a third trip in search of the buffalo, and he being very keen to make the trip with me, I extended him an invitation.

As he and his party were about to start for Fort Resolution, we concluded it would be better to take the whole party, and make the work as easy, and the trip as soon as possible.

But I found that the question of getting a guide had to be solved first. The best man I could find was an Indian named Francois Bescaya. He was working for the R. C. Mission, helping to bring their scows over the rapids, and would not be able to start before July 4. Then there were the usual excuses about no food for his wife and dogs. After overcoming these, and with a considerable amount of trouble, I finally got started on July 4, at 9 a.m. with the following party:—Corpl. Selig, Messrs. Seton and Proble, the Indian, Francois Bescaya as guide, and 'Billy' Loutit, Mr. Seton's hired man. We went down the Slave River in two canoes, myself and the guide leading, and the remainder of the party in Mr. Seton's canoe.

At noon we camped at Gravel Point, and had some very heavy rain during our camp. The H. B. Co.'s steamer '*Wrigley*' we passed at 11 a.m. on her way to Fort Smith, and as Mr. Anderson had given me six days from the time when she was sighted, I knew that I would have no time to lose to reach the buffalo. It rained heavily during the afternoon, but we proceeded and had supper at Salt River, and afterwards went eight miles further down before camping for the night. It continued to rain heavily during the night, and everything that we had got soaked, our bedding particularly. The rain continued on the 5th, and we found it necessary to remain in camp, otherwise our provisions would be rendered useless by further travel in the rain. It ceased somewhat and we made a start about 2.30 p.m., but had to land at 4.50 p.m., as the wind made the river too choppy for the small canoe which was driven ashore. We then changed and I went into the large canoe, leaving the Indian to paddle the small one. After supper we kept down the river, and made the landing where our portage started, opposite 'Le Grand DeTour', at 10 p.m., pitching our camp in a very heavy rain.

On Saturday the 6th we took some time in the morning to try to dry our blankets, and then started to make the portage to the Little Buffalo River, the distance of which we knew not, but had heard variously estimated at from 3 to 15 miles. It required two trips to take our provisions, baggage and canoes across, and we made the following portages:—First, 700 yards overland with fair footing, then a slough of 500 yards, through part of which we had to push the loaded canoes, there not being sufficient water to float them. Secondly, a small portage of 60 yards, and then another slough of 300 yards through which we passed easily. But our hardest work was yet to come. The third portage was found to be about 3 miles long, through wet, swampy ground, where one sank to the knees in water and mud, and packing was rendered very hard work indeed. We successfully accomplished this portage, and it brought us to the banks of a beautiful slough about two miles long. It would seem that it had at one time been a river, and we had no difficulty in passing through it, as the water was very deep. We finally made our last portage of one-half mile, and landed on the banks of the Little Buffalo River at 7.30 p.m., five and one-half miles from the Slave River. We paced the portages, and estimated the water we passed through. Here we made large fires, and attempted to dry out our bedding, etc., but it was still raining.

On Sunday the 7th we broke camp at 5.25 a.m. and started on our way down the Little Buffalo. This is a beautiful stream about 20 yards wide, 10 feet deep, and has

banks of hard clay, sloping to the water, grass-covered for a few feet, and then with a thick growth of alder, and back of that poplar and spruce. I mentioned in my second report that this is a swift-running stream, but we must have struck it where a rapid was running, as on our journey down we found the current to be about one mile an hour. The water is reported by the Indians to be saline, but we used it for cooking and drinking and found it to be very good. We camped at 6.30 p.m. for the night on the second tributary, called the 'Sass tessi' or Bear River, having made about 40 miles. The first tributary was about 12 miles from where we started We saw three bears, three beavers, and some ducks along this part of the river, and all along we saw numerous signs, and fresh, of beaver, rats and mink. We also saw an exposure of limestone on the left bank during the afternoon. We found the river abounding with jackfish, Mr. Proble catching four with a troll in a very short time.

On Monday the 8th we broke camp at 6.10 a.m. and reached the third tributary, also coming from the west, at 8.10 a.m. This is called the 'Nyarling tessi,' but we could get no understandable interpretation from 'Billy' Loutit, but from the signs that the Indian made, took it to mean the 'Underground' River. In my second report this was referred to as the 'Canoe' River. Up this stream the guide turned, and we found the current much stronger than in the Buffalo, and very hard to paddle against.

We had to make a portage of about 300 yards at 11 a.m. This was caused by a jam of logs which must have taken years and years to accumulate. We camped for one hour at noon, and at 2.45 p.m, on our way up the river, came to where two smaller streams joined to form the Nyarling-tessi. We took the left or southwest branch, and at about 3.30 p.m. the river banks began to open back, and great stretches of marsh, covered with luxuriant grass, were exposed to our view. Along here we had to do some poling and tracking in order to make any kind of time, as the water was running very swiftly. We camped at 7 p.m., our guide informing us that we would reach the buffalo before noon to-morrow.

On Tuesday the 9th we broke camp at 7 a.m. resuming our upward journey. About 8.30 we observed the first signs of buffalo, their licks, tracks and chips, probably a few months old. The guide informed us that the Indians had seen buffalo in here last winter. At 10.30 a.m. we reached as far as we could go with the canoes, the river becoming so narrow and overhung with brush, that it was impossible to proceed farther, and which the guide claimed to be the head of navigation for this stream. Here we landed, and the guide informed us that we would have to make the rest of the journey on foot, and that we might see the buffalo in one-half day and that it might take several.

This being now the sixth day from Fort Smith, and since we met the steamer '*Wrigley*,' and not knowing how far we were from Fort Resolution, where I intended to meet this steamer, I did not deem it advisable to proceed farther. I talked the matter over with Messrs. Seton and Proble, and I wanted them to stay, and, if possible, see the buffalo. I decided to return to the Buffalo River, follow it to Slave Lake, and thence to Resolution, taking Corpl. Selig and the small canoe. The guide I left with Mr. Seton. The provisions by this time had run short, and we made a division, we trusting to kill something before we reached Resolution, which turned out to be the case on our way down the Nyarling-tessi. We parted at noon, and bent ourselves to the task of reaching Resolution before the '*Wrigley*.' We made the portage before mentioned, and reached the mouth of the Nyarling where we camped for supper, consisting of one teal and a cup of black tea, at 6.25 p.m.

We decided that in order to make connection, we would have to paddle all night, and so we divided the night into two watches, I taking the first and paddling until midnight, and Corpl. Selig the second. During his watch we reached the mouth of the Buffalo, running into Great Slave Lake, at 4.15 a.m. Here we found an Indian village, but found no one at home, all being away at Resolution for the treaty payments. During the night the Buffalo seemed to be alive with mink swimming forwards and backwards across it. We had breakfast of more teal and black tea, and at 5.50 a.m. started on our trip across the Great Slave Lake to Fort Resolution, some 12 miles distant.

The lake was very rough, but we got in safely at 9.45 a.m. and found that the '*Wrigley*' had not yet arrived. We learned that she was lying in the mouth of the Slave River with five scows in tow, unable to cross the lake on account of the heavy sea. She arrived the next morning at 4 a.m.

I was much afraid when starting out on this trip that our time was too limited, but felt that you desired me to gather as much information as possible *re* the buffalo, and consequently I pushed on as late as I dared, hoping all the while to reach them before I would have to start for Resolution. A trip of this kind required time unlimited.

I am in hopes that Messrs. Seaton and Proble will have killed a moose, and that will enable them to get to the buffalo, and accomplishing this will be able to give them a good report of their numbers and location.

Mr. Seton is carefully preparing a map for me, and it was not completed. But I herewith attach one roughly made from my own notes. This country appears never to have been entered by surveyors. The map that Mr. Seton will give you might be of much value to the Government as he has taken great pains in making it as accurate as possible. Photographs of the buffalo we saw on the first trip, Mr. Seton has promised to give me copies of, for yourself and the Comptroller.

I was in hopes on this last trip of reaching the Buffalo Lake country where live families called the 'E jere gons' (pronounced ejerickons) who are said to be in close touch with and know the buffalo well. They are said to have houses at the lake, and also at the mouth of the big Buffalo River. Not getting in to see them, I was in hopes of meeting them at Fort Resolution or Hay River, but they had not come in to either place for treaty. It appears to me that a man or two should be stationed in this country, drawing their rations from Resolution, and work in that district.

We did not see any signs of wolves on this trip, but there is no doubt there are some. But I am still of the conviction that they are not the destroyers of these animals. There are quite a number of skins brought in from the bounty district. But there is nothing to stop the nefarious practice of buying wolfskins elsewhere, bringing them into the bounty district, and collecting the bounty on them.

If it is your intention to place men at Smith Landing, which is one of the places needing them badly, I would recommend to your favourable consideration the name of Murdo MacKay, as special constable. He is highly recommended by Mr. Anderson, of the Mackenzie River District, Hudson's Bay Co. He has been many years with the Hudson's Bay Co., and was highly spoken of by Mr. Warburton Pike on his trip to the barren grounds. He is a good hunter, trapper and traveller. My plan would be to employ this man and let him have a line of traps from Smith to where we first saw the buffalo, and remain there reporting to whoever is in charge at Fort Smith, or Smith Landing.

On this trip and the last we found the flies very numerous and troublesome, and the last trip especially was rendered very arduous as we had such a great deal of rain, not seeing the sun for the first five days.

I wish to bring to your favourable notice Corpl. Selig. On the two trips that he accompanied me he was untiring in his efforts to make them successful.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I received the greatest assistance and kindness from Mr. Thomas Anderson, who is in charge of the Mackenzie River District of the H. B. Co., and from all the officers under him.

The men that kill the buffalo are no doubt the best hunters, and, if caught, would be able to raise any fine imposed on them. I am of the opinion that this offence should be punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, Insp.
Commanding Mackenzie River District.

APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER, OF PATROL FROM REGINA TO CHURCHILL AND RETURN, WINTER 1906-7.

REGINA, March 11, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'Depot' Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I returned on the evening of the 8th inst. from Fort Churchill, where I went on a patrol of inspection, also carrying mail and despatches.

I left Regina, accompanied by Corporal Reeves, on December 8, 1906, and arrived in Prince Albert on Sunday morning, December 9. I left Prince Albert by the C. N. Ry. on Monday afternoon and reached Mafeking on Tuesday morning at 7.45 a.m. Waiting for us there were two dog teams and two natives to take us to Norway House. Arrangements had been made previously with Mr. Leask, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Shoal River, whereby he was to furnish conveyance to Norway House for the sum of $100, rations on the way being provided by me.

We left Mafeking the same morning, that is, December 11, and reached Shoal River that night, a distance of 25 miles.

We left Shoal River the next morning and travelled on Lake Winnipegosis until we reached High Portage when we came to Cedar Lake, after which we followed the trail to Grand Rapids, which is situated on Lake Winnipeg, at which place we arrived on the afternoon of December 15.

Our stores and provisions were replenished, and we left on the afternoon of the following day, Sunday, December 16. We travelled north along the west coast of Lake Winnipeg and met some rough ice for a couple of days. We circled the north shore of the lake and passed by Warren's Landing and got into Norway House on the afternoon of December 20.

On Saturday morning, December 22, Corporal Reeves and the outfit from Shoal River started on the return journey.

I made an inspection of Norway House detatchment and found it as reported in the special inspection report which I forwarded from there. I found that the first packet over the ice from Selkirk was unaccountably delayed, and as there was a couple of months' mail coming on this first packet which was expected every day, I decided to wait until it came in before going on to Split Lake. It would have disappointed the people north if I had left a day or so before this packet, as this is the most important of the season.

I left Norway House on the morning of December 26 with three dog teams, and accompanied by Sergt. Smith and Special Const. Donald Sinclair as guide and interpreter. We arrived at Cross Lake on the morning of the 28th, having been delayed by a snow storm on the way. We found there that it was necessary to have a man running ahead of the dogs, so we procured a native, the chief of the Cross Lake Band, Chief Peter Ross, to take us on to Split Lake at $1.00 per day going down and $6.00 for the return journey, with the promise of adding a little present. We were to furnish him transportation one day back from Split Lake.

We left Cross Lake the next day, December 29, Chief Peter going ahead of the dogs. It was stormy every other day all the trip down, which made travelling heavy, and fast time was out of the question.

We portaged across to Lake Sipiwesk and then across to Landing Lake into the Grassy River until we arrived at Natounan, at which place there are some natives trapping and fishing.

We were delayed one day at Natounan on account of a snowstorm. Chief Peter took a native boy and a dog team with him, going on to Split Lake for him to return with. We followed the Grassy River down to Stinking Lake and then crossed over into the Nelson River, after which we portaged across into Split Lake, and arrived at the post on the afternoon of January 6, 1907.

The country travelled from Norway House is, generally speaking, flat and low. As the river is full of rapids and the lakes full of islands a great many portages have to be made, some of considerable length. Indeed, it takes a good guide to pilot one through this even country where there are no landmarks—in fact, no white man, even the Hudson's Bay Company's agents who have been a long time in the country, hazard themselves on these trips without being accompanied by competent native guides. Most of the portages travelled must be covered with water in summer and practically impassable. The country is a medley of muskegs, lakes and rivers with ranges of higher land running here and there. No hills above 50 feet high were met with, so you can have some idea of the flatness of the country. We often passed long areas of burnt timber. The timber consists of black spruce, juniper, jackpine and a small proportion of poplar and birch. On the lowland, it is muskegs and short willows. Here and there at long intervals we came across patches of fair sized timber, but none was passed that would be of great commercial value.

Railways could find sufficient suitable timber for sleepers all along and around the district travelled to Split Lake.

About 15 miles up the lake, Split Lake, timber can be procured, i.e., logs twenty to thirty feet long for building purposes, some even longer.

The river down from Norway House in summer is reported full of rapids, and coming down many portages are encountered. Itwould be folly for any man to trust himself on these rivers without guides. Even the lakes are of such a size and so full of islands that one has to know all about them to be able to tell where the mouth or the entry of the river is when he is on one of these lakes. This is not at all as one at first sight thinks it to be on looking at maps of the country. It is a very hard country to find one's way in, and I foresee many accidents through losing their way, ignorance of rapids, &c., to those who would hazard themselves to reach Fort Churchill without competent guides and proper outfits.

If a rush is made in the country anywhere through gold, cobalt, or any other mineral strikes that might be made at any moment (for I hear there are signs of mineral ores distributed throughout the district, and prospectors, few just now but who are increasing in numbers yearly, will perhaps fall on some promising quartz which will occasion some kind of a stampede)—I say if some such strike is reported some arrangement will have to be made to safeguard and keep track of every one coming down, so as to be able to prevent or trace up accidents, drownings, &c., which may occur, something like the arrangements we had in the Yukon River when all those small boats were leaving Whitehorse for the diggings, on a smaller or similar scale according to the extent of the stampede and the number of people coming in on it.

Weather.—The weather is generally good. This is said to be an exceptional winter for snow, there is more snow this year, so the natives report around Norway House and Split Lake districts, than there has been for the last sixteen years, and even at that it compares favourably with the usual fall of snow around the Eastern townships in the province of Quebec.

Game this year is fairly plentiful. Moose meat and deer meat is to be had anywhere from the natives around Norway House, and down around Split Lake there are large quantities of deer. The fur though is poor, rabbits are practically died out and that means usually scarcity of fur in general.

Fish is plentiful except in Split Lake and the near vicinity, which is recognized to be the worst fishing district of the country travelled. The quality of the fish there is

not so good either. Perhaps this is caused by the fish not getting the kind of nourishment they thrive on. Everywhere else fish is of good size and quality, both for domestic use and dog food.

I saw comparatively few Indians. They are all off hunting and trapping at this time of the year and are usually in isolated places where game and fur is not disturbed. This is the reason I met so few. In winter their occupation is hunting and trapping, and some mix fishing with it. In summer they either work on the York boats used by the Hudson's Bay Company for freighting purposes or fish for the Fishing Companies operating in their respective districts.

With regard to the Fishing Companies.—I take the liberty of suggesting that by what I heard and what I believe, some restrictions should be made in the extent of their operations. The fish caught I hear is mostly all exported to the United States market, and it is foreseen that soon there will be hardly fish enough left to feed the natives and their dogs. If some law could be passed to forbid the exportation of fish caught in the Keewatin district, outside of Canada, it would benefit the country a great deal, for at this rate the fish will soon become extinct or practically so, something like it is in Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods, and is getting in regard to Lake Winnipeg, which is getting fished out. Fishing companies are operating as far as Lake Sipiwesk. This new railway coming in from the Pass will come through a country of good fishing lakes. Fishing companies find it even profitable to haul fish some 100 or 150 miles from railway transportation with horses. One can easily imagine if a railway ever comes through to Fort Churchill to what extent the country will be exploited by these fishing companies, and as these lakes are all of comparatively small size it will take very few years indeed to drain them all of their fish and then the natives will be left starving if a poor year of fur comes. As it is now they can always fall back on fish after everything else fails. Even then, this country is growing now at such a rate that if no restrictions on the exportation of fish are made at an early date there will be no fish left for our own consumption.

The scale of wages paid for half-breeds and Indians in the district is very reasonable. One can get a good guide for $1 per diem and rations. The rations consist of 2 lbs. of flour, 1 lb. of bacon, some sugar and 1 oz. tea per man per diem. One notable peculiarity of the country is that when one engages a guide or any other man to travel he has always to pay wages for the return trip and furnish rations also, whether they are required on the return trip or not.

In general they are good sturdy men, good runners and dog drivers. They are very faithful and patient, look to your comfort generally and are very quick to pick up your ways and habits. The more you allow them to do for your comfort the more pleased they seem to be. Natives and half-breeds are very peculiar in this way, the less you do of manual work the more they think of you. By driving my own dog team I lost prestige with them, whereas if I had allowed myself to be well wrapped up in a cariole and be driven instead, although it might give them double the work, they would have thought the more of me, and apparently have been more pleased.

As regards this district becoming an agricultural centre, I am positive it will never become so as there is no land fit for agriculture of any extent. Perhaps here and there there may be a few stretches of soil fit for growing staple food products, but they will be all so small as to be altogether ignored and unexploited. Although the ground was covered with snow this could be told by the appearance of the timber growing on it and by the hearsay of every one. The only way this country could be developed is through minerals being discovered, otherwise it will be left in its present state of wilderness, a fur-producing district.

Split Lake to Fort Churchill.—On my arrival at Split Lake I found things fairly mixed up. For that reason I thought fit to delay the inspection of the detachment until my return from Fort Churchill. I left instructions with Sergt. Smith, who remained in Split Lake to investigate the conditions of affairs and report to me on my return, also to get things into shape.

Re Dogs.—Of the nineteen dogs they took from Norway House only thirteen were alive, and of these thirteen there were perhaps one or two dogs that might be called fit

for the trip to Fort Churchill. We took five of the best dogs and made a train; the balance were totally unfit for such a trip.

Corpl. Nicholls not expecting an officer to take this patrol had made arrangements of his own to go on on the arrival of the packet. I did not change any of them except that I left one of his dog teams behind, taking instead the team I had taken down from Norway House. It takes a few days to get dogs used to one's driving, and as they were in good condition I simply went right on with them. As no Indian guide would undertake to take the party to Fort Churchill alone, two guides had to be engaged to go ahead of the dogs to break trail. This country is very little travelled, even the Indians themselves are not sure of it. Chief William Kitchikisik, chief of the Split Lake Band, was engaged at the rate of $1 25 per diem to be paid from the day he left Split Lake and Sandy Maham, another Indian, was also engaged at $1.00 per diem. The dog team of the latter had been retained by Corpl. Nicholls at the rate of 75c. per diem. He was to be paid for himself and his dogs from the time he left on the patrol. Whilst in Split Lake I purchased from Sandy Maham 400 fish which he had in a cache ninety miles north of Split Lake on the trail to Fort Churchill. For these fish I had to pay five cents apiece; they were not very good fish either as regards size or quality. Most of them were red suckers and sometimes it took four to feed one dog. Corpl. Nicholls had arranged the transaction previous to my arrival at Split Lake and I found it satisfactory and approved it.

We prepared provisions for men and dogs during January 7 and 8 and left early on Wednesday morning the 9th for Fort Churchill in the following order:—Chief William and Sandy Maham ahead of the dogs, Special Constable Edward McPherson, half-breed interpreter with his team, Corpl. Nicholls with second dog team, and myself driving the third dog team. We carried no dog feed as it was procurable along the trail for about ninety miles north. Three Indian camps were situated along the trail within this distance. We struck the Little Churchill the third day out and on the fifth day we struck the last Indian camp, about forty miles from the Big Churchill River, at about noon on Sunday, January 13. We were just getting camp ready when two trains of dogs pulled in from the north, consisting of Mr. Thibaudeau, a Government surveyor, Constable Seller and Special Constable Mosher, a carpenter and three Indian guides. They were coming south from Churchill and gave us cheerful news about the trail, snow, shelter, &c. Const. Seller was coming outside on leave. Special Cons. Mosher was returning to Halifax, having completed his work as carpenter for the R.N.W.M. Police at Fort Churchill. Mr. Thibaudeau had his own dog team and native, and was doing work for his Department and intended to go on by the Pas following the Grassy River. Mr. Thibaudeau being without dog feed I gave him some from our cache as none could be procured anywhere else. We camped together that night. Next morning we pulled out, Mr. Thibaudeau remaining behind one day to do some work and rest his dogs. He is very enthusiastic about Fort Churchill as a seaport and railway terminus.

We engaged two natives there with their dog team to come along the trail with us for three days carrying dog feed. I might add as an explanation that dog fish is a very cumbersome and heavy food to carry for dogs. Each dog needs about eight pounds of fish per day, while if fed deer meat or moose meet three to four pounds is a good ration for a good sized dog doing hard work in cold weather. It took about 120 pounds of dog feed per day for fifteen dogs, and as we were reckoning on taking eight days to Fort Churchill it would have made a very heavy load for us to take. We paid these Indians 75 cents per man per day and 75 cents per day for their dog train. We travelled down the Little Churchill two days and about 3.30 p.m. of the second day we struck the Big Churchill River. We travelled down it for about five miles and came to the beginning of the long portage to Fort Churchill. Next morning the 16th, we started out crossing a few lakes until we came to a large one about six miles wide. We crossed this lake, which is reported to be alive with whitefish and is known as Sam Gray's Lake. (This lake is not entered on the maps of the country.) It is the head of the Deer River. Next day the natives left us to return to their camp and we went along, striking the beginning of the barren land in the afternoon of the same day. We saw a large number

of deer tracks. In fact, any one who had leisure to stop to hunt would have been able to kill a good many.

Next day we were in the barren land for good, but shelter, good at that, could be procured anywhere inside of a mile or two in case of a storm starting up. We crossed a river that afternoon of a fair size, which is not entered in the map, and which empties itself into the Big Churchill River a good distance above the Deer River. The following day we followed this river down ; there is good shelter all along, although to our right we could see open, barren land as far as the eye could reach. We came into the Churchill River at noon on January 19, and travelled down the river until nightfall when we camped.

All along the Churchill fair-sized timber is to be had anywhere. One can hardly conceive the state of barrenness of the inland when one follows the well-timbered and sheltered valley of the Churchill River. The river is full of islands, and these islands are a mass of beautiful green timber of good size, and this all the way down to about nine or ten miles from the mouth of the river,

We arrived at Fort Churchill the following day, Sunday, January 20, 1907, and met Supt. and Mrs. Moodie coming out of church.

The detachment is built about four miles farther down, near Fort Prince of Wales, on the west shore of the river.

This is said to be the earliest packet that ever reached Fort Churchill from the outside.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

There are no Indians living between ninety miles north of Split Lake on the Little Churchill down to Fort Churchill, a distance of about 160 miles. If there are we did not encounter them nor come across any of their trails.

The general appearance of the country from the time we left Split Lake to the time we reached the Little Churchill River is a little more undulating than from Norway House to Split Lake. About thirty miles north of Split Lake we could see far away in the distance some hills which are situated near the chain of lakes shown on the map northeast of Split Lake and called North Fishing Lakes ; also on the north side of Burnt Wood River we could trace a ridge, for a long distance, of about 50 ft. high. Otherwise the country is what I would call flat. Some little hills here and there may come up to about 50 or 75 ft. above the surrounding country and these are only getting on and off lakes and creeks which we crossed all along until the Little Churchill River was reached.

Timber of fair size is to be had at places here and there until one gets to the end of the Little Churchill when timber is getting too small for constructional purposes. Large areas of burnt timber are crossed as far as 50 miles north of Split Lake. From there I did not notice any burnt area af any extent.

Coming down the Little Churchill there are, at the head, many lakes that are not shown on the map, but as one gets lower down no more are met with. The banks become steeper and steeper until, when nearly at the mouth, the banks are about 70 ft. high or more. The Little Churchill opens up on the Big Churchill into what seems to be a lake at first sight, except for the rough ice in places. We came down the Big Churchill for about five miles, and then saw nailed to a tree near the bank a broken paddle on which is written 'Entry of portage to Deer River.' This portage is used in summer by outfits going over to Fort Churchill, but in winter this is not followed. From there on we crossed a succession of lakes and timbered country, direction northeast for about fifteen miles. Then we came into a large lake some six miles wide, length not known, with one large island in it of a size, I should judge, of about a mile or so long, lying towards the northeast corner of it. This was the last lake met right down to Fort Churchill. We crossed little swamps, travelled through timbered country for some 25 miles farther north when we struck the beginning of the barren lands which appear, at first sight, like the bluffy prairie in winter, only the trees, instead of being poplars or cottonwood, are small, mean-looking black spruce, some dried, some

green, in about even quantities. We travelled through such country for about one day, *i.e.*, thirty or thirty-five miles, then we came down on a fair size river with sharp-cut banks, the edges of which are timbered. We followed it down for about half a mile and came up on the opposite side, when we had a good view of the real barrens extending on the right as far as the eye could reach. The barren lands consist of a mossy soil full of little lakes. The deer paw off what little snow there is on top to get at it, and, a peculiar thing, they seem to paw where the snow is deeper, some four or five inches. Perhaps on account of the moss being kept more tender the deer choose to eat in such places when any amount of moss is bare.

We followed the river keeping it on our left for about 18 miles, direction due north and came upon the Big Churchill most unexpectedly. We could not in the least imagine we were coming into the big river until we were right on it. The banks at this place are not steep on the opposite side and perhaps that was the reason. For some time we could see in the distance some cut banks, but we did not allow ourselves to say that it was the big Churchill although we might have suspected it to be so.

From there on the trail runs down the river due north. The Deer River is encountered about one mile further down from where we came into the big Chnrchill River. The Churchill River is full of islands for about fifteen miles, then it is open and of good width, I should judge about one to three miles wide and in some places wider, until Mosquito Point is reached when we are in sight of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post about five miles off. We kept on the east side of the river for about eight miles, then crossed over to the west side and followed it right down. We met comparatively very little rough ice on the Big Churchill, which appears to freeze fairly evenly.

The weather all the way down from Split Lake to Churchill was very fair, in fact we had beautiful weather all the way down; a little cold perhaps, but clear. The further north we went the less snow we met, and when we got into the barren lands they were practically bare of snow, bare moss showing all over. If there had been more snow we would have had better sleighing. As it was, we had to go over all the unevenness of the soil whereas the snow would have covered it evenly had sufficient fallen. Of course the wind blows away and packs the snow a good deal. Even then, in the sheltered places not more than from 12 to 18 inches of snow were found except where there were snow banks.

Deer were very plentiful right down to Fort Churchill from about 60 miles north of Split Lake; the snow in some places being simply packed down with their tracks. They are very easily frightened away, and can scent danger from afar, and it necessitates going on a hunt to get them unless one falls on a band unperceived or unawares. When one travels with dogs he has to make so much noise that game is frightened for miles around. We saw many bands of deer on the barrens but too far away for us to get at without going out of our way.

I stayed in Fort Churchill for five and a half days resting dogs, preparing provisions for the return trip, &c. We started on the return journey on January 26, Saturday morning. I was obliged to leave Corpl. Nicholls behind at Fort Churchill as he was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, nothing serious, but very painful and of such a nature as to incapacitate him for the return trip. When I passed the Hudson's Bay Post I exchanged one of the dogs I had brought from Split Lake, which was thin and unfit for the return journey, paying $8 over. I must say this is the biggest husky dog in Churchill, also a splendid worker; he reached Mafeking in the very best of condition. We left Fort Churchill in the following order:—Chief William Kitchikisik as guide ahead, Sandy Maham driving his own dogs, Edward McPherson with the Split Lake team and myself driving the Norway House team. The first day we made about thirty miles, leaving the Churchill River and getting inland for about half a mile. General travelling direction south.

The next day, Sunday, the weather was cold and very windy, a strong wind from the northwest. We travelled all that day in the barrens, crossing the small river at 2 p.m. We travelled until 4 p.m., when we camped for the night, having made about 25 miles, general direction south. The following day was cold and windy. We were in the bluff country, having left the real barrens the afternoon before. We made a good

long day's travel, about thirty miles. We got well into the timber country by about 3 p.m., and camped for the night about 5 p.m., general direction travelled west of south. On January 29 we struck the big lake known as Sam Gray's Lake at about 10 a.m., and the Big Churchill river at 3.30. We camped for the night about one mile up the Churchill, having travelled about 28 miles. Weather clear and cold. General direction southwest. The next day, the 30th, we followed the Little Churchill until nightfall making about 30 miles, the weather being clear and nice. On January 31 at about 10 a.m. we reached the Indian camp. We left there at noon and went on until 5 p.m., when we camped for the night, having travelled 25 miles. On February 1 we made about 25 miles. On February 2 it was very cold and we travelled until we were within about 15 miles of Split Lake and then camped, having made about 30 miles. On February 3 we reached Split Lake at 11.15 a.m., having travelled about 15 miles, the weather being clear and cold.

We had but one mishap on the way up. The dogs ran away on account of fresh deer tracks and the sleigh of Edward McPherson collided with a tree smashing the nose of it badly. We managed to reach Split Lake with it however, but it is no more fit for police use. Otherwise we had no accidents and made fairly good time, travelling the 240 miles in eight and a half days, an average of a little over 28 miles per day. For the last three days the dogs were very tired and it was almost impossible to go any faster than at a walk although the sleighs were very lightly loaded by that time.

At Split Lake I found that Const. Doak was away at Natounan with all the dogs, having taken them there for the purpose of feeding them. Dog fish this winter is almost unprocurable around Split Lake, and it was to save as much as possible of the supply they had left that this course was taken.

I instructed Sergt. Smith, on my first passing in Split Lake, to do so if he could not procure a sufficient supply of fish to last until spring. There were on hand only 993 fish when I returned to Split Lake, this being all that could be had round Split Lake, and that they had to haul for a distance of 35 miles to get it into the post.

I was informed that a fire occurred at the post a few days after my departure. I have sent a special report *re* this.

During that week I made a general inspection of the police post, staking a police reserve for building purposes, spoke to the chief and councillors of the Split Lake band when they came to interview me about our coming in the country. I am forwarding under special cover the report of the inspection of Split Lake detachment.

During my stay in Split Lake I engaged another special constable as guide and interpreter, a native by the name of Alex. Spence. Although he does not speak fluent English he understands it well. Edward McPherson was returned to Mr. Flett, the Hudson's Bay Co's. agent, who loaned him to us until we could procure a suitable man. Alex. Spence is one of the few natives who know the summer route into Fort Churchill from Norway House, and this is one of the main reasons why I engaged him, besides this, he is a very good man. I agreed to pay him $25 per month, and whilst on the Churchill patrol, i.e., this summer, he would receive 50 cents per diem extra. This is about the average pay of a man who is engaged for this work, that is about $1.50 per diem.

On Saturday, February 9, we pulled out, Alex. Spence ahead of the dogs, Const. Rose with the first dog team and myself with the second dog team. I hired two native dogs from Alex. Spence. He was to receive 25 cents per diem for both of them whilst on the way to Norway House and return. I had to do this as I intended to leave Const. Doak three dogs to work with while Const. Rose was away, and as I wanted to leave only six working dogs at Split Lake, Const. Rose would only have had three dogs left with which to return to Split Lake from Norway House. By hiring these two dogs I made him a train of five dogs, three not being sufficient for a trip of 250 miles. It was threatening weather that morning, and about an hour after we started a blinding snowstorm came up. We had to do about 35 miles that day and we were progressing so slowly in the storm that we found it advisable to return and wait until Monday to start. On Monday morning we left in the order named above. It was fairly windy and cloudy all that day and off and on we had a little flurry of snow. There was hardly any trail

to be seen, it having been covered by the recent snowstorm. We reached the rapids at 6 o'clock p.m., distance 35 miles. We pulled out the following morning at 4 o'clock and about 12.30 we met Const. Doak returning to Split Lake with eight dogs. We took four from him, which left him with three working dogs and one young pup. He reported that he had left behind at Natounan a dog which had had one of his feet so badly frozen that he could not walk; he had arranged with some Indians to feed him. We left Const. Doak with eight dogs on each sleigh and reached Natounan at 6.15 p.m. In the morning we broke trail until we met Const. Doak and travelled altogether about 35 miles. It snowed all that night and the next morning, making it impossible for us to pull out. Fish of a good quality was hard to purchase at Natounan. We could only get jackfish and suckers and they are poor food for dogs. We had to take a great quantity of it as we had eight dogs on each sleigh and the trails were all snowed up, which means ordinarily slow travelling. We took four nights fish with us to reach Cross Lake, a distance of 130 miles.

Eight dogs on a train in the portages is a great deal too many and instead of being a help they are a hindrance. We did not like to have some of them loose as there are traps and snares all along. We had only two sleighs and good loads on. We hired a native outfit to come out two days with us carrying dog feed. We paid one of them 75 cts. per day and 50 cts. for his train of dogs. I gave his off man 50 cts. per day. I could only get about half the dog fish I required from the natives and had to take the balance from the man in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's fish cache.

We pulled out from Natounan on the morning of February 14. It snowed that day and became very mild afterwards. We all got wet, the snow melting on our clothes moccasins, &c. Travelled 35 miles.

Next morning we started early and found the trails very heavy all day. We struck Lake Sipiwesk at about 3.30 p.m., travelled until 5 p.m., and camped for the night, having made about 35 miles. The following day before daylight the natives I had hired pulled out for Natounan and we pulled out directly after. We had some good travelling on Lake Sipiwesk that day although we had to break trail, and by 5 p.m., we found ourselves about 20 miles from Cross Lake. From there on the trail was well defined, someone having been on it that day hauling moose meet which was killed near the trail on the portage. We decided to go on, and reached Cross Lake at 10.30 p.m., having travelled sixty miles during the day.

The next day being Sunday, and being informed that the Indian chief and councillors wanted to see me, I decided to stay over. On Monday morning we pulled out and reached John Bull's cabin at 6 p.m., a distance of 40 miles. The next morning we got into Norway House by noon having travelled about 20 miles. The distance between Split Lake and Norway House is 260 miles and we covered it in six and a half days actual travelling, an average of over 43 miles per day. For the first five days we had to break trail most of the way.

The train of dogs I took to Fort Churchill from Norway House returned in fine condition. These dogs had travelled up to this time over 1,000 miles.

No accident occurred along the trail from Split Lake, only some bad colds which we caught on February 14, the day we left Natounan, when we all got very wet on account of the mild weather.

When I arrived at Norway House I found that Const. Cashman was away, having gone to Mafeking with Const. Seller and Special Const. Mosher. Const. O'Neill was under orders to proceed on a patrol, so Const. Rose was ordered to accompany me to Mafeking I stayed at Norway House nntil Saturday morning, February 23, when we pulled out in the following order: Doc Simpson, a native guide hired from the Hudsons' Bay Co. to pilot us to Mafeking, Special Const Alex. Spence who was to drive back my train of dogs, Const. Rose with first dog train and myself with the second dog train, the same dogs I drove to Churchill and back. We took six days rations with us and two night's dog food. The first day we travelled only eight miles. We were obliged to camp on an island on Playgreen Lake on account of a snowstorm. In the evening the wind turned round and we passed a most uncomfortable

night. It snowed all night and part of the morning. On the 24th we left camp at about 10 a.m., still snowing and blowing. We got on the Mossy Portage at noon, made a fire and got on Lake Winnipeg at 3 p.m. We travelled until 4.30, made another fire and pulled out again at dusk. We were intending to travel a good distance that night as the weather was perfect and beautiful moonlight. At about 6 p.m. we came in sight of a fire about one mile out. We made for it and found it was Const. Cashman returning to Norway House. We camped together that night. Travelled 25 miles. Next morning we started at 4.30 a.m. and reached Limestone Bay Fishing Camp at 10 a.m., left at 11.30 and travelled until 4.30 p.m. Weather very stormy, impossible to see further than 200 yards ahead. There was no trail and we had to keep our course by feeling the wind, which was easterly. Travelled about 30 miles. On the 26th we pulled out in the early morning and reached Grand Rapids at dusk. We had no trail all day. The storm of the 25th (yesterday) was reported to have been very severe at Grand Rapids. No sign of any track was left on the lake. We had to go from point to point all the way in; travelled 35 miles. We put up for the night at a Mr. Simpsons who keeps a kind of hotel at that place. We refilled our boxes of provisions which were getting short, had some bannock made, and the next morning, February 27, pulled out at 8.30 a.m. We reached the Narrows at 2.30 p.m., a distance of 25 miles. From there on to High Portage, a distance of 20 miles, we had no trail and it was very heavy travelling. We made High Portage at 9.30 p.m. We could only procure a few dog fish, hardly enough for the night's feed. Travelled 45 miles. On the 28th we pulled out at 9 a.m., made Channel Islands at 1.30, a distance of 15 miles. Our intentions were to make Shoal River that night. We were told some one was living on Channel Islands. As it was, the place had been vacated some few days before. The weather had been so bad since then that the trails were all snowed up. We remembered that they had told us of a portage starting somewhere in Pelican Bay on Lake Winnipegosis, ending at Shoal River. We travelled all that afternoon until dusk and could not find it, everything was snowed up so as to make it impossible to locate it. We made a fire, boiled the kettle and then started on the return trip to Channel Islands at 7 p.m., and reached the place at 10.30. We had no dog food and so went to the fish holes and dug out a few suckers that had been left in the snow. We made up the balance with bannock. We took a little flour from a bag that was in the house, and I left a note to inform the owners that we had done so and instructing them to write to Mr. Leask the Hudson's Bay agent for compensation.

I sent a letter to Mr. Leask from Mafeking explaining to him to communicate with me in case the owners applied for compensation. I have heard since that the shack was abandoned and that nobody is to fish there until next winter, also that the place belongs to some Norwegians. All that day the sun was very strong and the guide got very snowblind by noon, and by night we all had sore eyes, more or less, the guide suffering agony. On March 1 we left at 6 a.m., direction due west. We made from point to point, circling that long arm of Lake Winnipegosis on the entry to Dawson's Bay known as Graves Point. Weather warm; sun very strong and very hard on the eyes. The dogs were not working well—slow walk. We got to the Point at 2.30 p.m. From there into Steep Rock, which is 12 miles from Mafeking, is a horse trail. We made a fire, made a bouillon for our dogs and added some tea to it. Tea is a great pick-me-up for played out dogs, only one has to be careful as to the quantity he gives them as it acts as an intoxicant with them. We waited for the sun to go down a little before starting, as we found it very painful on the eyes. We left Graves Point at 4.30 p.m., and got into Steep Rock at 8.30, distance 18 miles. That day we travelled altogether about 30 miles. We stopped at the Road House for the night. Next morning, March 2, we got into Mafeking at noon, having travelled 12 miles. I learned in Mafeking that no train would pass before Monday at midnight. I wired my arrival to headquarters. On Tuesday, March 5, I got on the train for Prince Albert, and left there on the morning of the 8th for Regina, where I arrived the same night. The trains were running very irregularly on account of the snow, and this is the reason of my being so long from Mafeking to Regina.

GENERALITIES.

Clothing.—Parkees made of duck with muskrat trimmings about the hood and cuffs should be issued to each detachment that has dog trains, as this is the only thing in which to drive dogs. They are inexpensive and serviceable. Rabbitskin robes cannot be procured on account of the rabbits being almost extinct. I saw some eiderdown robes in Fort Churchill made by a firm named Woods. of Ottawa, which were just the article required to sleep in the snow. They are very light, large and serviceable. The price is about $20.

Judicial.—There is so much opposition in the fur trade now at Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, etc., on account of so many different parties being engaged in it, that a justice of the peace is absolutely required. I had complaints laid before me all the way down and coming back, some serious, others quite trivial. The natives are getting enlightened to the fact that no one has any right to punish them, not even the Indian agent, whose powers are very limited.

The Cross Lake and Norway House bands, principally the former, are getting to be immoral, lying, unscrupulous and thieving. An officer stationed at Norway House could attend to the whole district, even as far as Moose Lake, including Cedar Lake, Grand Rapids, Oxford House and Nelson House. It might keep him busy travelling, but still it could easily be done with efficiency. All that is required there is to have a few of the worst Indians punished to make everything right again. This would necessitate building cells in Norway House and Split Lake.

Quarters.—I strongly advise that a log building for detachment use be built at Split Lake. The present one, rented from the Rev. Mr. Fox, is totally unsuitable. All the material for a log building with a pole roof can be procured right at Split Lake, except such parts as doors, windows, &c., which would have to be imported from the outside and taken down in York boats.

Re Dog Food.—This is a serious matter which needs immediate action. After inquiring into all the different ways of getting dogs through the summer I have come to the conclusion that the best way would be to furnish each detachment with a good supply of nets, 20 nets for Split Lake and 20 nets for Norway House. The dogs at Split Lake could be taken out on one of the islands by a native who would look after them, he using the nets to fish with. A native could be engaged at the rate of about $20 per month and rations for the summer. At Norway House wages are a trifle higher and one might have to pay as much as $30 per month to get a good man and a reliable one. I am of the opinion that this is the best method of summering the dogs.

Medical Attendance.—Norway House is getting to be quite a popular district, that is to say, many white men winter there at present. I think it is time that a doctor should be stationed there. I am suggesting this, that a young doctor be appointed to Norway House, the Indian Department to pay half, and the Police the other half. He would draw his rations and be quartered by the Indian Department. The natives I find are very much neglected, and a doctor only visits them at treaty time. This is of course only a suggestion I am putting forward.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. A. PELLETIER,
Inspector.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. A. PELLETIER OF PATROL FROM NORWAY HOUSE TO CHURCHILL AND RETURN, SUMMER 1907.

NORWAY HOUSE, N.W.T., September 27, 1907.

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division,
The Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I returned from Fort Churchill yesterday, September 26.

NORWAY HOUSE TO SPLIT LAKE.

I left Regina on July 5, and accompanied by three constables I reached Norway House on the evening of July 10. While en route I picked up Sergt. Butler at Winnipeg, who had left a day or so previous.

My instructions were to wait at Norway House for the return of Constables O'Neill and Cashman who were in the interior in pursuit of two Indian murderers.

On the following day, July 11, they arrived here with the two prisoners, Jack and Joseph Fiddler and two Indian witnesses, Owl Rae and Angus Rae.

The next day I held their preliminary trial and there being sufficient proof of guilt I committed the two prisoners for trial.

I had previously been instructed to await the arrival of the mail packet before leaving for Churchill. I was also instructed that there were one or two more constables to be added to the party.

Finding that the canoes would be overloaded to Split Lake by taking Sergt. Butler and Const. Wood also, I sent by York boat the following: Butler and Const. Caldwell and Brown.

Expecting somebody from Regina, on Tuesday, July 23, I went to Warren's Landing. Const. Travers was there when I arrived. He brought mail and instructions for me.

In accordance with these orders I picked 10 dogs the next morning, July 24, from the police pack at Kettle Island, and took them down to Norway House so as to be ready to leave for Fort Churchill.

I also received orders to proceed at once to Fort Churchill. While lying at Norway House I gathered all the information I could regarding this trip, how best to rig the canoes, man them, &c. I found that oars fitted to canoes (large) are most essential as one pair of oars pulling are worth from three to four paddles. I therefore had oars fitted to all my canoes.

I also gathered that the waters were very difficult to navigate, that long portages would be encountered, and that white men, unless used to canoes from their boyhood, would find it very arduous and dangerous work, unless each canoe contained at least one Indian as a steerman.

On July 25, I left Norway House in the following order: First canoe—Light, 16 ft. (this canoe was changed for a 19 ft. canoe at Split Lake), Special constable Alex. Spence, native, chief guide and myself, with provisions and kit. Second canoe—17½ ft., Jimmy Painter, native, Sandy Mayahm, native, five train dogs, provisions and kits. Third canoe—18 ft., Moses Gore, native, and Consts. Woods and Travers, five dogs and a little baggage, provisions and kit.

The day we left, July 25, we made 10 or 12 miles. We had a very strong head wind on Little Playgreen Lake, which made it hard paddling. On July 27 we reached at 10 a.m., Cross Lake, a distance of 65 miles from Norway House. I stopped there about half an hour. Our stoppage there was a short one as there was a fair wind and I wanted to get all I could out of it.

We reached the first rapids below Cross Lake at 4 p.m. We portaged that rapid and camped a few miles below.

From 2 p.m. it rained fairly heavily and the flies were very bad.

On the 28th we reached the upper end of Sipi-wesk Lake, after making four portages during the day, the portages ranging from three-quarters to a mile in length.

On the morning of July 29 we again had a fair wind and it was good sailing until about 3 p.m., when a bad thunderstorm arose and the wind changed to dead against us. We reached the lower end of the lake at 9.15 p.m. and camped on a small island.

The following day, July 30, we had a fair wind and made very good time down the river until we came to the bend, when we had unfavourable winds off and on. We passed Clearwater River at 4.30 p.m. and camped for the night at 7.30 p.m.

On July 31, we had very bad weather, with head winds and rain off and on all day with a cold north wind in the morning. We shot two fair sized rapids. We eventually reached Grand Rapids, 30 miles from Split Lake, and slept on the portage that night.

Aug. 1, I reached Split Lake about 6 p.m. We had a strong head wind all day and we had to shoot across the lake and get under the lee of the islands, the sea being too heavy for the canoes.

I found Sergt. Butler and his men were just from their wood camp. He reported having got fifty building logs up to that date. I passed one day in Split Lake and prepared the outfit for the Fort Churchill stretch.

WATERCOURSES.

From Norway House one comes on to Little Playgreen Lake, which is about 4 miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post. The current of the river for about 12 miles is very slow until we come to the first rapid which is called Great Sea Falls, the height of which is about 5 feet.

At this point one has to portage. Then for about 9 or 10 miles the river is slow, only here and there around the little islands there are very swift currents round the points, but it is good going.

The water is of a muddy nature in consequence of the large number of shoals, and one has to keep on the look-out all the time as there are no ripples to indicate the presence of the bars. Notwithstanding this it is fair travelling.

Then we come on a little rapid which has a 2 feet drop, which has to be portaged. From there the river divides into two branches. The west branch is the canoe route and the east branch is known as the York boat route.

The York boat is a large freight boat used by the Hudson's Bay Company to freight their supplies to their posts from Norway House. These boats are homemade and are capable of carrying 6 or 7 tons with a crew of 10 to 12 men.

For about 6 miles the canoe route from the little fall is quite good although the volume of the water is large. After these 6 miles on toward Pipestone Lake there are two rapids, and some pretty swift currents round the points, which are shot going down and which require tracking coming up.

At the last rapid which opens into Pipestone Lake the drop is about 10 or 12 feet and is precipitous enough to be called a waterfall.

Pipestone Lake is a pretty little body of water full of islands covered with spruce, tamarack, and a few of the islands have balsam and birch on them, the whole making a beautiful picture.

From Pipestone Lake to Cross Lake the river channel expands. The Hudson's Bay Co.'s post is situated about 5 miles from where we entered the lake.

Between Cross and Sipi-wesk lakes, a distance of about 15 miles, there are five very big rapids and portages, three of the latter are fairly long ones ranging from three-quarters of a mile to a mile in length, and there are two shorter ones.

These portages are well beaten tracks and are extensively used by the Indians and York boats travelling up and down the river.

Sipi-wesk Lake is about 40 miles long and is also full of islands, there being only two large stretches of water in the whole lake. In fact one travelling through so many islands would imagine he were on a river.

Unless the traveller has Indian guides with him he would have very great difficulty in getting either in or out of that lake, or for matter of that in or out of any of these lakes, as there is no valley as a shore. The shore is flat all round with no landmarks standing out to indicate the course.

Lake Sipi-wesk empties into a very swift and well-defined stream, with very few islands in it, and the land on each side is fairly high ranging from 40 or 50 to perhaps 100 feet in height and of a rocky formation.

This state of things continues until one reaches the rapids about 30 miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Split Lake. Split Lake is 75 miles distant from Lake Sipi-wesk on the Nelson River. On that stretch of 75 miles there are only two rapids, about three-quarters the distance from Lake Sipi-wesk. They are shot by canoes and York boats going down but they occasionally require tracking and portaging round the sharp points on the way down. The balance of the river is very slow, the current in some parts is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, which is the fastest.

At the grand rapids there is a portage over a hill of 200 yards where the river takes a curve. The rapids require that the canoes be very light in order to be shot. The baggage was portaged and the Indians shot the rapids in the canoes. For each canoe it required three Indians to get through.

Having shot the rapids we arrived at Split Lake on which we had to travel 24 or 25 miles before we reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post situate on that body of water.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general appearance of the country is flat and as far as I can learn from hearsay and from what I have seen, as soon as the banks of the river are left one gets into muskegs which make it impossible to travel in the summer, and for that reason no Indians live inland. They all live on the water's edge and all the travelling is done by water, even the portages, which should be well drained, they being close to the high river bank, are in some places very wet and muddy. This is always the case whether the weather is fine or foul.

From Norway House to the lower end of Lake Sipi-wesk, the country is very flat indeed. From then on to the first rapids, on the first 25 miles on the river there are some hills which are quite rocky on both sides of the stream, but after that they diminish in size until one reaches Grand Rapids.

The surroundings at Split Lake are also of a similar flat nature and are muskeggy.

TIMBER.

The timber chiefly is small, consisting of black spruce, a few jackpine, some tamarack with small poplar and birch, but the latter is pretty scarce, and the Indians have difficulty in finding trees of sufficient size to construct their canoes.

Over large areas below Sipi-wesk the timber is all burned. In other places the timber is quite green and on account of the boggy nature of the soil the fire was not able to retain its hold.

In little patches along the river banks and lakes, the wood is of a fair size, but it does not exist in sufficiently paying quantities to make it of any good for commercial purposes. However, the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company find sufficient timber to whipsaw for their own use.

INHABITANTS.

The Indians are all employed in the summer time by the Hudson's Bay Company or the independent traders freighting provisions by York boats. The few that are left

are working for the fishing companies operating on Lake Winnipeg and Playgreen Lake. Those that are too far inland to work for the fishing companies are either preparing their winter outfit or fishing for the dogs that the traders place in their charge, or else they stay around the trading posts. In fact there are only a few unemployed—the infirm and the crippled. The families of the men employed on the York boats live in proximity to the trading posts.

MINERALS.

On Pipestone Lake, Mr. Hyer, an independent fur trader, living at Norway House, has staked some quartz properties from which he has good prospects. The country has never been thoroughly prospected, in fact it has never been gone over. In the summer it is so very hard to get around on account of the muskegs and flies, that whatever prospecting has been done has been limited to the river beds.

In the winter time the snow is so deep that there are no prospectors. I have heard from the Indians and travellers that there is mica.

There is a solution which comes through the ground which looks like pitch and resembles very much what I believe to be the sign of coal oil. I give this latter opinion for what it is worth, and its reliability cannot be vouched for.

FISH.

The principal denizen of these waters is the whitefish. It is very plentiful and large in places, particularly around Norway House and Cross Lake. The other fish there are suckers, jack, pike, gold-eyes, sturgeon and a few pickerel. Where sturgeon is most plentiful is below Cross Lake, but it is too far to carry it to the market to make it a commercial success.

There are still the remains of the old steam tug which was used by a fishing company years ago dealing in sturgeon, also its tramways and fish warehouses. The company had to cease operations, as it found that it could not get the fish to the market in good enough condition.

GAME.

Very few ducks were met with on the river, this not being their recognized feeding and breeding grounds, which are farther north in the hay marshes.

WEATHER.

For the first two days after leaving Norway House, from there to Cross Lake, we had fine weather. From then on to Split Lake we had rain every day more or less, and the flies were very bad in the wet weather, principally in the portages where it was impossible to get away from them, our hands being employed in carrying and portaging.

SPLIT LAKE TO FORT CHURCHILL.

On Saturday, August 3, at 1 p.m., we left Split Lake in the following order :—

First Canoe—(19 ft.) Special Constable Alexander Spence, the chief guide; Sandy Mayahm, Indian; and myself, and some provisions and kit.

Second Canoe—Jimmy Painter, Indian; Constable Brown, 5 dogs, kit and provisions.

Third Canoe—Moses Gore, Indian; Constables Travers and Caldwell, 5 dogs, provisions and kit.

We also took down Corporal Nicholls' kit. Nicholls was detained at Fort Churchill last winter on account of illness.

We travelled about 2½ miles on Split Lake, and then started across the divide that brings us into the little Churchill River. We found the first portage to be about 2½ miles long and very bad with muskegs.

At 9 o'clock that night we had still one more trip to do, and we were obliged to quit then and leave it for the morning. The flies were very bad, the worst encountered on the journey so far, and it was very hard work indeed to get the canoes and the baggage over. One would go down to his knees and hips in mud, and the whole district was of the same nature.

The next morning we finished the portage and left at about 9 o'clock. We travelled on a little lake for a mile and a half and then came to a little stream which we followed for about 300 yards.

It was very crooked and narrow. We practically had to pole our way along in the mud with the paddles until we came to another lake called Assean Lake, on which we travelled for about 2½ miles until we came to a river called by the Indians the Hunting River. It is a river of the width of about 40 or 50 feet and is a very slow stream. On that river we travelled all that day until we came to a little rapid in it. We pulled the canoes up empty and the baggage was portaged across a portage of about a quarter of a mile. We camped for the night above that portage.

The next morning we left early as usual and after an hour's travelling came to the Crying River, which empties itself into the Hunting River. We followed Crying River until we came to Crying Lake.

It rained for over 24 hours that journey. Crying Lake is about 1½ miles wide where we crossed it and we were obliged to stop on the opposite side of the lake to allow a bad squall of rain to blow itself out. After 1½ hours wait the rain having somewhat diminished, we left there and took to the river and met a succession of smaller rivers and lakes until we arrived at the headwaters of the Crying River, which consists of a small lake. We arrived there about noon. It was raining so hard and was so cold that we had to lay over there for the afternoon.

The next morning, the weather having abated, we started on the second long portage which is about 2¾ miles long. Very bad muskegs and much water was met on the portage, which we made under great difficulties. We camped at the far end of the portage that night.

On Wednesday, August 7, we had reveille at 4 a.m. We started at sunrise. We made one portage before breakfast, a fairly dry one of about half a mile in length. We made two more portages before dinner and one trip on the third portage. These three portages ranged from half to three-quarters of a mile each and were very good compared to what we had made the day previous.

We dined on the shores of Lake Waskatowaka, the headwaters of the Little Churchill River. We travelled all that afternoon on that lake and camped at the entrance of the river for the night.

On Thursday, August 8, we had reveille at 4.30 a.m. Again we left at daylight. For the first part of the journey the current was slow until we came to the first portage at breakfast time. It rained twice during the day, just enough to make the flies very annoying, the black flies particularly.

From that first portage on we met very swift rapids and swift water. Before night we had made four portages, two of them were about three-quarters of a mile long and water to the knees. There was little or no track and there was much fallen timber in the way. Jimmy and Moses shot their canoes at every rapid and Alex. and Sandy shot every one except the last one, where they struck a rock in the middle and the canoe swamped.

They had a very narrow escape for their lives as they banged a hole in the bottom of the canoe. However, they managed to get ashore with the canoe full of water. They did not have the nerve to finish the rapid. Their nerves were too badly shaken and Sandy Mayahm would not shoot any more rapids, which occasioned much delay.

We were delayed for an hour to allow for repairs to the canoe.

In some of the rapids while the Indians were portaging I used my troll for fishing and I got quite a number of good sized jackfish.

On Friday, Aug. 9, we made three short portages before breakfast which we had at 10 o'clock. Between the second and third portages we got into shallow water and Moses' canoe got a hole punched in it by a stone.

We again had to wait for repairs. All the afternoon we had a good stream and no rapids, and we camped that night at the foot of Indian Camp Lake. This is a lake I crossed last winter on my way to Churchill. This lake is 70 miles from Spirit Lake across country.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, we made two portages before breakfast. At 9 a.m., my canoe started to leak and we had to stop to patch it up. On one portage of three-quarters of a mile, while portaging kit and provisions, Constables Travers and Brown got lost and we had to fire guns. We lost about half an hour before we found them.

The track on this portage is barely perceptible, as hardly anybody goes over that road, excepting in the early spring when one or two families of Indians come by canoe to Split Lake and in the fall return to their winter camps. This is the reason why it is very hard to follow the trail.

We made the last rapid on the little Churchill River at 10 a.m., and travelled until 7 o'clock. The travelling was good with swift water and no rapids. We killed two ducks during the day and four geese, and shot two or three partridges, but they were too far away to reach them.

One bag of meal which we were carrying for dog feed got wet either from rain or from the canoes getting full of water in the portages. It got heated up and we had to throw it away. That left our dog food supply pretty small.

We must have travelled on Saturday, Aug. 10, at least 50 miles.

On Sunday, Aug. 11, we had a strong north wind all day. We reached the big Churchill River just at noon. There being a high sea running, and it being Sunday, and very nasty cold weather, we stayed on a little island at the mouth of the Churchill for the balance of the day.

We set the net; before 4 o'clock we had caught 16 jackfish, ranging from 10 to 25 lbs., and a 30-lb. sturgeon. In pitching our camp on the island we could not drive the peg below the moss, the ground being frozen hard. The moss was pretty nearly knee deep.

That night we gave a good feed to the dogs, in fact as much as they could eat, and there was enough left over for the morning meal. In my opinion this catch of fish helped the dogs a great deal to reach Churchill in as good condition as they did, as dog feed after that was very scarce all the way.

On Monday, Aug. 12, we left the island at 7 a.m., and came down the Churchill River to the entrance of the portage across to the Deer River. I endeavoured to persuade the Indians to go down the Churchill River to save the long portages, but I could not get them to essay it.

They claim that it is a very bad river, there being very swift water with very long stretches, and that it is impossible to get shelter on account of the cut banks on either side.

We made one trip on the first portage before we had breakfast and we finished that portage about 4 p.m. The portage is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and the first part is a steep climb, though good walking. The last part was quite level though swampy and marshy.

Before one can reach the little lake at the end of the first portage, he goes into the water and mud up to his waist. The track across the first portage is hardly visible, and Constable Travers lost his way and we were detained there for over an hour.

We sent the Indians out to make big fires on the top of the hill and to shoot guns. Constable Travers had lost his way going down and had reached the river half a mile below our camp. Hence his going astray. About 4 p.m. we crossed the little lake which is about a mile long, and came to the second portage which is about 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

We made two trips before night and camped there for the night.

The next morning we finished the portage and made the balance of the second portage by 3.30 p.m. The second portage is smaller than the first, only it is level all through and muskegs are very bad in places.

We crossed another little lake and reached the third portage at 5 p.m. We made two trips across that portage before night of about 3½ miles long, and it was quite dark before we had supper at 9.30 o'clock.

The flies were very bad ; the black flies, mosquitoes, midgets and bulldogs were ubiquitous.

The next morning, Aug. 14, we continued portaging and finished at 1 o'clock, dinner time. We left at 3.30 p m. We went on the little lake two miles until we came to a little creek just wide enough to float a canoe. In some places we had to cut our way through the bush. It got gradually worse. It was very slow and painful work cutting our way over fallen timber and other obstacles.

The creek was very crooked and in some places its current was very swift, and we nearly had several accidents on account of the big canoe colliding with submerged obstacles and logs. We camped that night on the top of a beaver house.

On August 15 we kept on our course on that creek until about 10 o'clock, when we struck another little creek falling into the one on which we were travelling, which made it deeper water and a little better going. The timber jams, however, were as bad, if not worse.

On one occasion the first canoe got through one jam by cutting the key log, and before the other canoes could get clear they were caught in the jam. The water was pretty low in these places and scraped the bottom of the canoes quite frequently on the rocks.

We shot our last game about noon. The river by that time had widened to about 30 or 40 feet. Our store of provisions was getting low. We had lost a good part of it from its getting spoiled by the wet, the flour being a bag of paste.

On Friday, August 16, we started at 7 a.m., in a rainfall with cold weather. We had to abandon travelling at noon on account of dirty weather, although we were anxious to get on, the provisions being low. We fed our last oatmeal to the dogs that day.

On Saturday, the weather having moderated, we started at 5.45 a.m. and travelled until 6 p.m. The river was very crooked, and there were many rapids which were all shot. On account of the water being shallow we hung on the stones quite often.

We reached the beginning of the barren lands by night.

On Sunday, August 18, we caught twelve geese before 10 o'clock in the morning. We frequently went to the top of the cut banks to look for deer, but were disappointed in this regard all the way down. In fact, we got sight of none. We met plenty of geese all the way on to Churchill, and as we had nothing else we lived on them for the balance of the journey ; having fifteen birds left when we reached Churchill.

August 19 we again camped on the big Churchill River, about 35 miles up from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police post. We had some very hard rapids at the latter end of the Deer River, and we had to lighten the canoes while the Indians shot the rapids.

There was a strong sea on the Churchill River with a straight north wind blowing, but not enough to prevent travelling, and we went down the river until 6.30 p.m., when we camped for the night about 20 miles from the post.

We left camp the next morning, Tuesday, August 20, at 6 a.m., and reached the R.N.W.M.P. post at noon and found all well.

WATERCOURSES.

We started across the divide between the Nelson and the Churchill rivers after travelling 2½ miles from Split Lake. The portages encountered between the Nelson waters and the Little Churchill River are seven in number. One is 2¾ miles long, another is 2½ miles long, and the others are from a half to three-quarters of a mile. They are all bad, the two large ones particularly.

The water that is met between those little portages consists of little lakes, excepting the Assean Lake, and little rivers.

Some of the rivers are very small and shallow, and some between forty and fifty feet wide. The divide between the watersheds is very slight. Waskatowaka Lake is the head of the Churchill River. It is a very large lake. I could not gather much information from the Indians. They pointed out a little hill about twenty-eight miles off, and they told me it was about half way to the other end of the lake. But this may not be right, the lake may be longer, as this body of water has not been explored. Even the Indians have no knowledge of its length.

The Little Churchill River is a fair sized river between sixty and seventy feet wide at the beginning, and increases until it reaches the Big Churchill River, when it is 150 yards wide. It has a current of about three and one-half miles an hour, in some parts the current is seven miles an hour. It is fairly good travelling after you are over the first stoppage where it is swift. It has bad rapids with poor portages. In the rapids the bed of the river is very rocky.

Leaving the Big Churchill River the direction across the portages is due east, if anything a little south of east. The first lake encountered is about half a mile wide. It is practically an inland swamp with no outlet.

The second lake is about three miles long, though we travelled only two miles on it. The third lake is about two miles long, and there are the head waters proper of the Deer River.

In very low stages I am told by the Indians that the creek down which we came is not navigable, there not being enough water to float the canoes, they being obliged to portage into another lake which empties itself into the little creek which we struck about 10 o'clock in the morning of Angust 15; but we found it sufficiently high to travel on, though it was hard work getting through.

Where these two creeks met, the river is a fair size and it gradually increases all the time from additional creeks emptying into it. The trouble with it is that the river gets very wide and shallow in places and the passage is obstructed by rock and sand-bars, there being not enough water in such places to float the canoes. We had to lift the canoes over the rocks. It is a hard river to travel down on when the water is low. But I am told that in the spring when the water is high, it is very good going, two or three of the rapids being fairly steep near the mouth of Deer River, where the fall is very perceptible.

The Big Churchill River is three or four miles wide in places and extremely shallow, in fact our paddles touched bottom all the way. On account of the dirty water we could not see the stones and we had to be very careful to avoid rocks and shoals even in mid stream. The tide reaches as far as Mosquito Point, about eight miles from the police post.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The general appearance of the country from Split Lake to the Big Churchill River is flat and the timber is a good deal smaller in size the further you go north, there being only a few fair sized trees growing on the banks of the river. As soon as you leave the banks you get a very stunted growth.

On the Little Churchill River as one goes down it, the higher the cut banks get on each side until they attain a height of sixty or seventy feet. Generally one side of the river is a cut bank and the other side is a gradual slope.

On the Big Churchill River the hills get higher and one can get a splendid view from the top. There are no sharp inclines; they are gently undulating. They are fairly high for that part of the country, being 200 and 300 feet above the water's edge, though the rise is a very gradual one. As soon as one gets on the top of the hill from the Big Churchill he is in the semi-barren country, only here and there little trees of 3 to 5 inches in diameter growing there. The timber is of a very thin growth and not in forests. In places the land is quite open and the majority are dry sticks, some being down on the ground.

Round the little lakes and sloughs that one encounters in the semi-barren la nds, there are little sharp banks and one sees that the first layer consists of decayed vegetable

matter on which the moss grows. That vegetable matter varies in some places from 6 inches to 2 feet in thickness. Below the decayed vegetable stratum is the clay.

The same formation obtains all the way through from there on to Churchill. On the Deer River the banks get high, being 50 feet in height near the mouth. As soon as one leaves the river he sees big plains with nothing growing on them. The surface is moss.

TIMBER.

No timber of any commercial value was met with from Split Lake to Churchill except on the shores of the Deer River, here and there grow close to the shore a few fair sized spruce trees. There are not enough for commercial purposes.

INHABITANTS.

There is nobody living between Split Lake and Churchill. In the winter one or two families of Indians camp on the Little Churchill River fishing, trapping and hunting.

FISH.

Fish is plentiful in the Little Churchill river, and also where it empties into the Big Churchill they get very plentiful. There are jack and sturgeon and some whitefish.

In Waskatowaka lake the Indians report that there are a great many whitefish at certain times and also some salmon and jackfish. In the Deer River there is hardly anything. We set the nets there every day and the biggest catch we had was two suckers.

GAME.

Geese and ducks are plentiful at the lower ends of the Little Churchill and Deer rivers, but at the beginning of each of these rivers there was hardly anything in the shape of wild fowl. All the deer which were reported as being very plentiful at certain times of the year on the Deer River were in the big barren lands in the north.

FORT CHURCHILL TO YORK.

On our arrival at Fort Churchill I delivered the mail packet, 10 dogs and 3 constables I had taken down on transfer to 'M' Division. I stayed there for twelve days expecting the steamer *Rouville*, which was supposed to have left Quebec August 1. She was then expected to arrive any day. By August 31 the boat not having arrived, I could not delay my departure any longer and all preparations being made I left the Fort on Aug. 31.

I took with me Sergt. Nicholson and Constables Heap, Verity and Stotherd. It was too late in the season to attempt to reach York by canoes. On this account I hired a coast boat from the Hudson's Bay Company to take the party to York.

We were very fortunate in having a fair wind all the way and we made the journey in a little over two days reaching York on the afternoon of September 2, covering a distance estimated at 180 miles.

YORK TO SPLIT LAKE.

I stayed one day, September 3, at York, getting outfit in shape to go up the Nelson River, and the following day, Sept. 4, we left about 9 a.m., rounded Beacon Point by noon, and were well into the Nelson River by sunset.

Beacon Point is a very difficult piece of land to circumnavigate, the ebb flow of the tide, extends to three or four miles out, and the tide water is full of shoals and rocks half hidden in sand.

There is only a certain time that that point can be navigated on account of the very strong current from the Nelson River and the ebb tide which has to come down. One has to travel on the ebb tide from York and wait there for the incoming tide before venturing on the Nelson side of the point.

On the second day we had a fair wind and we had the sails hoisted and made good time.

On Friday, September 6, we again had a fair wind and made some pretty fast time, having the sails up and using the oars also. The banks were very steep and we had to do some tracking on that account. We came across an Indian camp near a small river ; and we got some splendid trout in exchange for some tea and flour.

We were just about to stop for the night when we sighted, on a point about a mile away a man ahead of us. When we reached him we found it was Joseph Kitchikisick, a brother of the chief of the Split Lake tribe and the catechist who was on his way from Split Lake to Severn on the Hudson Bay.

We procured from him much valuable information regarding the river.

The following day we had a fine north wind again. We made very good time, although the current was very swift and for two miles we had some very difficult tracking with steep and muddy banks.

We reached the first rapid about dinner time. We portaged most of the baggage over the bank for about a quarter of a mile distance and the canoes, light, were tracked over. All the afternoon the current was too difficult for rowing or paddling and we had to track. By night time we got in sight of Limestone Rapids, a few miles ahead of us. We camped that night on the southeast bank of the river.

The next morning we reached Limestone Rapids in time for dinner. We portaged just across the point, which was the first portage, and then we had a little slack water for a mile and a half when we came to big Limestone Rapids.

The banks were high and we had trouble in portaging the canoes, having to slide them down the bank at the other end of the portage. We camped there for the night on the top of that cut bank.

The next morning, September 9, we had some other hard tracking. On account of the high state of the water the banks were washed away and timber slides had occurred all along the bank, which made tracking exceedingly difficult, the men having to have the line clear of the trees.

The banks were of clay with water from inland sweeping through, this made them very muddy. In places it was almost impossible to move, the men going down in the stiff clay to above their knees.

There were other places where we had to portage the canoes over the timber slides, which were too far out in the water for tracking. The river, I would say, all that day was one continuous rapid, it being all the time so swift as to make it impossible to make much headway.

Round those points tracking was dangerous work in places as the canoes were at times taking in water on account of the fast current.

On September 10, we made two short portages three-quarters of a mile long, but the state of the water was something similar to that encountered the previous day.

To add to the hardship of tracking we had a very heavy cold rain off and on during the day.

The next day, September 11, we got going before breakfast. We did not have to track during that time, in fact it was the best piece of water met yet. We had breakfast at the beginning of a very large rapid where the Kettle River strikes the Nelson River. We had some pretty difficult tracking and portaging to do until 1 p.m., when we had dinner.

After dinner we tracked and portaged up very bad waters with several enormous rapids We stopped for the night at the end of a portage.

On Thursday, September 12, we met a succession of rapids all day along which we had to track and to portage. Very little slack water was encountered between the rapids, and the canoes had a hard time, as the shores were very rocky. The river was full of holes and sharp curves, eddies and little curves and falls.

The canoes got into two or three difficult situations at times and only with patience and hard work were they extricated without any serious damage being done.

In getting behind a rock in one of these rapids, before we could extricate the canoe, the Indian that was steering the canoe broke two paddles and one oar, and he was hung up there for about fifteen minutes.

A great deal of excitement prevailed before we could rescue him from his plight. We camped just above Moosehead River that night.

None of the party knew the river from York to Moosehead River, except from what they had gathered from the Indians that we had met en route. (Joseph Kitchikisick's party.)

On that account, perhaps the travelling was naturally slow as every rapid we came to, and there were many, the Indians had to size the thing up and pick out the place to go up. Likewise the heighth and the amount of the water gave the rapids great power and weight and made tracking very poor.

From then on we were in known waters, which made it a great deal easier, knowing where we were and what water to expect.

Sept. 13 we had a very strong head wind all day. We left about 9.30 a.m. Until noon we had fairly slack water. We made the first portage on the Gull rapids before dinner. This was a portage of three-quarters of a mile long. Gull rapids are three miles in length, and there are three portages on them ranging from a half to three-quarters of a mile in length. There were likewise hard polling and difficult tracking in between. We camped for the night at the head of the second portage.

Sept. 14, Saturday, we made the third portage and we were on Upper Gull Lake by breakfast time. A strong head wind was blowing and there was a little rain. We camped for the night at a big rapid at the head of Gull Lake.

On Sunday, Sept. 15, we met a swift current until about noon. We had to pull ourselves along by the willows growing along the shore, the waters being very high and tracking out of the question. On account of these willows growing in the water poling was almost impossible. We arrived at the lower end of Split Lake at noon and reached the police post at 12 o'clock.

The party from York to Split lake consisted of four Indian guides, Sergeant Nicholson, Constables Heap, Stotherd and Verity, and Mr. Lang, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent, whom we took on at York Factory, and who was of great help to us, he being a splendid interpreter and a very capable canoeman.

WATERCOURSES.

The waterways between York Factory and Split Lake: This river from the start to the lake is very swift. The distance to Gull Lake is 150 miles. The fall of the water from Gull Lake is 440 feet in the 150 miles and there are no waterfalls. It is all swift currents and powerful rapids. The river is very wide and on the start from York one stays on the south bank until he is well out of sight of Flamborough Head. He then crosses over to the north side. That side is kept until we come to the first rapids where we cross on to the southeast side.

Just below Limestone rapids we cross again on to the north side and on that side we remain until we reached Split Lake. In fact the current is so strong and the river is so wide that one loses pretty nearly half an hour in crossing the stream even rowing very hard (against the current).

On account of the very high water and timber slides we found tracking most difficult until we reached Gull Lake. It was out of the question to pole on account of the river bed being of clay, as the pole went too deep into the stiff substance.

The rapids that we encountered were certainly a beautiful sight. Such a vast quantity of water rushing through the narrow gaps and over the limestone debris in the river made an impressive scene.

When one remembers that this river is drawn from practically the whole of the northwest, from Edmonton in the northwest down to the international boundary, including the watersheds of the Red and Winnipeg rivers and lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, it will be observed that it is no insignificant stream.

Between Gull and Split lakes the river is full of rapids of all dimensions and sizes, there are some large ones which take some very long portages.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Round Beacon Point one sees a height of land which is known as Flamborough Head, which is a cut bank 100 ft. in height. The south shore is also a cut bank, but is between 60 and 70 ft. in height. The nature of the country on top of these cut banks is level and swampy. The strata consists of surface moss and stiff gray clay. The higher up we go, the lower the banks become, though no appreciable lessening is observed until we are well up near Gull Lake. Some fairly large timber grows on the river's edge.

As soon as we go inland, the timber gets small immediately. From the Kettle river the stream is very crooked and full of islands, large and small. In places above the Kettle river it takes a very tortuous course, being full of islands separated by more or less fast currents.

FISH.

The river was too swift to set our net. On two occasions only did we have it out and our catch was practically nil.

GAME.

Very poor, and practically no wild fowl, catching only one porcupine from York to Split Lake.

SPLIT LAKE TO NORWAY HOUSE.

We stayed in Split Lake all the afternoon of September 15, and the whole of September 16 and 17. We were to have started on the 17th, but a bad rain storm came up and we could not pull out.

So, on Wednesday morning, September 18, having added Constable Wood to the party, we left at 9.15 a.m. The wind was still very high, and we shipped a quantity of water until we managed to get under the lee of the island. We camped at the first rapid that night.

The next morning we had fine weather and had breakfast at Grand Rapids, and camped for the night just below the two rapids, about 25 miles up the river.

It rained all night, and on September 20 we had a very strong southwesterly wind with snow. We made one rapid portage round the point before breakfast. We had dinner above the second rapid. It rained and snowed all day until about 4 p.m., when it got so bad that we had to stop. It kept on snowing till about 8.30 p.m., then it diminished a bit.

On Saturday morning, September 21, we arose with the ground covered with snow and with a very stiff breeze blowing. We reached Clearwater River by 11.30. The wind got so strong that we had to lower our sails and get on a lee shore. We rowed about three hours, then the wind quietened down.

We afterwards got to windward and camped for the night on the big bend of the river about 18 miles from Lake Sipi-wesk. On and off during the day we were caught

by snow squalls and we had to take to the shore on two or three occasions to empty the canoes which had shipped considerable water, the waves breaking continuously over the gunwales.

The next day was very fine although sharp and cold. The snow still remained on the ground, it being too cold to thaw. We made Lake Sipi-wesk by dinner time and camped on an island well up the lake for the night. During the night it snowed again considerably.

On the morning of September 23 a very strong north wind prevailed, blowing hard all day with snow. The temperature was low. The wind being in our favour, we left camp at 7.30 and made Sandy Bar by 12.30 and camped at Long Portage, about eight miles above Sipi-wesk Lake. We sailed all that day, excepting about three miles when the seas were too high and the wind too heavy.

September 24 the weather was cold and cloudy in the morning. It cleared up in the afternoon. The prevailing breezes were northwest. We left camp at 6.30 and made one portage before breakfast. We dined at White Mud Rapid and reached Cross Lake at 7.30 p.m. and stopped at the Hudson's Bay Company's post for the night We made four portages during the day—two long ones and two short ones. These portages were covered with snow, which made travelling very dangerous and slippery.

We left Cross Lake on the morning of September 25, with a fair wind. We breakfasted at Pipestone Rapids and camped for the night about six miles below the second rapid from Norway House. It rained and snowed in the morning but cleared up by night and we had a fair wind.

September 26 we reached the second rapid and arrived at Seafalls at 10.30, 18 miles from Norway House. We reached the second rapid before breakfast, and arrived at Norway House about 5.30 p.m.

On my arrival at Norway House I found that the steamer would leave Warren's Landing on the night of Monday, September 30, for West Selkirk.

I intended to send the men that I had brought out from Fort Churchill on that boat leaving Warren's Landing Monday night.

RECAPITULATION OF DISTANCES.

As near as I could learn from inquiries and from notes in my diary of the journey, I found that the distance between Norway House and Split Lake is about 260 miles.

From Split Lake to Churchill by the route I went it was at least 350 miles, although in the winter it is no more than 240 miles.

From Churchill to York the distance is placed at 180 miles.

I make the distance from York Factory to Split Lake by the Nelson River to be about 220 miles.

The round trip back to Norway House I figured at 1,270 miles. The whole of this was made in canoes, excepting 180 miles on the bay which was made in a coast boat.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On my way to Fort Churchill and back I made inquiries as to the welfare of everybody at every post, particularly on the return journey, when at Split Lake I spoke to the chief and the councillors. At Cross Lake I also spoke to Chief Peter Ross. He had nothing to bring up and reported that everything was going very nicely with them.

They all expressed their pleasure at the Mounted Police coming into the country.

I wish to express my thanks to the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, who were all most courteous and obliging when I stopped at their different posts on my journey.

I found the oars that I had fitted to the canoes most valuable and also found that lateen sails were efficient and easily handled. The best canoe to use on such a trip is a 19 ft. or 19½ ft. canoe with good depth and about 44 inches in the beam.

I recommend good depth for shooting rapids where the waters are fairly rough. A canoe that stands well up is less liable to ship water. Most of the water I met on the way was very rough, and in this a low canoe would hang while a high canoe would ride easily. The weight of the canoe should not be more than 160 lbs. I had basswood canoes. I also got good results out of cedar canoes. The two bottom boards should be slightly thicker than the other ones and a metal band should run all the way along the keel from the bows to the stern.

For obvious reasons the bottom of the canoe should be smooth with no keel or battens. The long portages that are encountered and the difficult footing makes 160 lbs. about all that two good men can carry safely over them. The canoe should be reinforced with knees at the thwarts.

PROVISIONS AND BAGGAGE.

One should carry only what is absolutely required. The provisions should be simple and nourishing and with very few of what we call on a trip of that kind, luxuries.

A small net, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch mesh, 60 feet long made of strong thread is always very useful. It is an invaluable help in furnishing the larder. It should be all ready for use with leads and corks. Fish is fairly plentiful in most of the rivers and lakes. I recommend strong thread so as to resist the large jackfish and sturgeon. One should always carry a mending needle and thread.

The most serviceable tracking line for canoes of such size is No. 18 strand. It is strong enough to pull a canoe through any water that it can safely ride.

White lead and copper tacks are absolutely necessary to repair the canoes when punctured. Tin cans are satisfactory material where a strip of tin is required on the top of a puncture.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. A. PELLETIER,
Inspector.

APPENDIX Q.

REPORT OF INSPR. E. J. CAMIES ON PEACE RIVER–YUKON TRAIL FROM OMINEKA RIVER TO BEAR LAKE.

PEACE RIVER–YUKON TRAIL.

MACLEOD, September 25, 1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, this, my report of the Peace-River Yukon Trail detachment, from last report, up to August 20, the date the detachment under the command of Inspector A. E. C. McDonell, and the party I had the honour to command, joined hands at the junction of the Bear and Skena rivers. Since my last report the work has been pushed with vigour and no time lost that could be avoided.

On Saturday, July 13, the trail party moved from the headwaters of the Omineka river over the divide of the Buz mountains. Our route, is the watershed of the river, and flowing into the Peace, and to the north, and the branches of the Skeena flowing into the Pacific.

This divide is 6,775 ft. above sea level, with a very easy ascent and descent. On the 14th, the party arrived at Bear Lake, the site of old Fort Connelly. The male portion of the Indian population being away at Babine attending their yearly religious services, I was unable to learn very much of the country ahead. From what I did hear, I decided to take the opportunity, while the pack train was going to and returning from Graham for supplies, to go over the route and prospect country, and get in touch with Inspector McDonell.

Having received orders from Supt. Constantine to send back Corporal Profit and Corporal Lukey and one constable, the party was divided into three. The above corporals and Constable Singer left Bear Lake on the 18th inst., with Corporal Darling, three constables and 21 horses. Corporal Darling, head packer, and the three constables to return with pack train of stores. Corporals Profit and Lukey and Constable Singer returning with Supt. Constantine to Lesser Slave Lake. With Constable Carruthers and Constable Laurent, and our guide, I left Bear Lake with the five strongest horses to proceed over route to No. 4 Cabin on the Telegraph trail, leaving the balance of the party with Sergeant Wilson, with six sore-footed horses to finish the work on the Buz divide, and build house.

The country west of Bear Lake, to an Indian bridge over the Bear or Sustut River, is very easy to travel. This bridge, so I am informed by our Indian, was built before the memory of any living Indian. It is a true cantilever, very old and frail and unsafe, though it has been repaired from time to time. The Indians use it. It is built of fir, tied together with willow bark and very old rope, over a cañon about 70 ft. wide. This spot is about 12 miles from Bear Lake. The Bear Lake Indians do not travel or hunt west or north of this point, and do not know anything of the country at all.

The Kispiox Indians claim the country from the bridge west, the Stickine Indians to the north. After using our pack ropes to strengthen the bridge, our equipment was carried over. I crossed the horses by swimming, about $\frac{3}{4}$-mile below, to the north side. I followed the north bank to the junction with the Skeena and crossed that river about one mile above, rafting our outfit, and swimming the horses. From the crossing of

the Bear River, although I came across evidences of a survey party's blazing, some years old, we had to cut or force our way through dense tangled willows and heavy dead fall timber. Whatever trail had been made, it was obliterated by a dense and tangled undergrowth of red and white willows. The timber also was much heavier. This made travelling very slow, and, as our Indian knew absolutely nothing of the country, rather uncertain. However, by the help of the old blazes, and by following the bars of the river I reached No. 4 Cabin on the eighth day from Bear Lake. I at once wired to you at Regina, and to Insp. McDonell reporting my arrival. I received a reply from Assistant Commissioner McIllree, saying you had left Athabasca Landing the day before to traverse the Peace River-Yukon Trail. From Insp. McDonell to await him at No. 4 Cabin. I met him next day. He arranged for rations and stores needed for the trail party, and, upon their receipt, I returned to Bear Lake, reaching there in six days from No. 4, packing the five horses with 900 lbs., rations stores and camp equipment. The bulk of the rations I cached on the north side of the Skeena River for use on our return trip west. While going up Bear River I discovered a good ford about three miles below Indian bridge. This was a great help. I reached our main camp next day, August 8. Corpl. Darling had not yet returned with pack train from Graham with stores. The party left with Sergeant Wilson had received from Babine, rations sent in by Sergeant Ackland, On Monday, 12th inst., Chief Thomas arrived with a further supply from Babine, 1,008 lbs., but only about one-half he had contracted to carry for the Hudson's Bay Company. The fishing harvest being on, the chief did not wish to go for the balance. I got him to promise that he would, but made arrangements to get them up if he failed us The same day Corpl. Darling with the sixteen horses returned from Graham with stores ; receiving orders by this party to again send back to Graham for kit bags and kit. I had now more rations than I could move with the horses that I should have. I sold three loads of the old stores to a local storekeeper, taking his draft on the Hudson's Bay Company, Babine. This I reported to you by letter at Bear Lake. Leaving Constable Carruthers to look after stores for your party, I moved west to the work on the 13th inst., sending back Constables Ross and Conway with six horses to bring on the kit bags from Graham, as ordered.

The trail follows down the north bank of the Bear River for about six miles. It then crosses that river by a good ford and follows the banks of the river to the second crossing about 15 miles from Bear Lake and below the Indian bridge. The Indians had made a good trail for some miles, and we had very little work until we reached the bridge. The work then was through thick underbrush and some small standing timber to the second crossing of Bear River. This is crossed again to the north bank by a good pack ford, and the ford is marked and notices as to the depth of water, &c., blazed on the trees.

The work, after crossing comes somewhat heavy. The willows and underbrush could only be cut by the use of heavy knives and hatchets. This underbrush was the worst feature we met with during the season. The men working so well, on August 20, I was enabled to report to Insp. McDonell at his camp just across the Skeena. Work on the north side being finished on the 22nd, I crossed my party to Inspector McDonell's camp and turned over to him party, &c., remaining with him until your arrival, and upon receipt of your orders, left with you for the outside.

You, Sir, having ridden the entire route, I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say anything about it. I, however, feel that I cannot conclude this report, without expressing how well the party I had the privilege to command behaved and worked under somewhat trying circumstances at times, without complaint. They are a good body of men for such work, and could turn their hands to any kind of work they met. During the whole time I had command of them, there was no breach of discipline from the regular men of our force. They were willing and good-natured.

I have the honoor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. J. CAMIES,
Inspector.

APPENDIX R.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL ON PEACE RIVER-YUKON TRAIL, BEAR LAKE TO FOURTH CABIN.

MACLEOD, October 22,1907.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police.
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render herewith report for season's work of the Peace River Yukon trail party, together with copy of diary from August 20 to October 16, 1907, and map of trail from Bear Lake to Fourth Cabin where trail joins government train. Inspector Camies having forwarded copy of diary and maps for work on trail from Fort Graham to Bear Lake.

ACCIDENTS.

Reg. No. 4290, Const. Thorne, H., on June 12, cut his foot with an axe, serious wound right through foot at instep, was left at camp 8 and treated by Dr. Genest. Taken to Fort Graham and Lesser Slave Lake. Did not rejoin party. Reg. No. 4160, Const. Ryan, D., on June 13 cut his right foot at joint of big toe with axe, was left at camp 8 and treated by Dr. Genest. Taken to Fort Graham, made a good recovery, and rejoined party on August 12. Reg. No. 4411, Const. Richardson, C. H., on May 30 small cut with axe on right knee cap, off duty until June 13, made a good recovery. Reg. No. 4058, Const. Meehan, H. C. J., on August 13 cut his right leg above knee in fleshy part of leg which necessitated putting in a few stitches, made a good recovery and returned to duty on August 15. These were the only acccidents and there was no seri - ous sickness, a few men off duty for a day or so, with colds, &c.

HORSES.

There is a loss of ten horses for the season's work. Nine government horses and one belonging to C. Barret & Co., of Hazelton, B.C., which was hired and whilst en route with load from Fourth Cabin on September 8 fell over embankment, rolling into Skeena River, breaking his thigh and was destroyed. Boards have been held on all the above horses and forwarded to you on the 14th inst. from Vancouver, B.C. The balance of the horses, 38 in all, are being wintered by Mr. R. E. Lowing, of Hazelton, B.C., at the cost of $27.50 per head. This includes pasturage for both fall and spring, agreement in duplicate having been mailed you from Vancouver, B.C., on the 14th inst. The 38 horses now at Hazelton are a good serviceable lot, all sound, well broken and acclimatized and a valuable lot of horses for that country.

SADDLERY.

All saddlery, with the exception of that mentioned in board, is in serviceable condition, all pack saddle pads will have to be replaced. These pads are only fit for one season.

In supplying these, I would recommend that more space be left between the pads over the withers, so as to allow room for saddle blankets to be well raised over withers,

as saddle blankets must be used in addition to the pads to keep the backs in good order, with good fitting saddles with pads and blankets there is no excuse for sore backs.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A board was held on all damaged or worn-out articles and forwarded to you on the 14th inst. The balance of the equipment is in serviceable condition and stored at Hazelton.

A new cooking stove, a few cooking utensils and two tents will be required for next season's work.

TOOLS.

A board was held on all broken or damaged tools and forwarded to you on the 14th inst. The balance of the tools are in good order and stored at Fourth Cabin in police store-house. A few new tools will be required for next season's work.

PROVISIONS.

Rations purchased in Victoria were of good quality and ample for season's work. A few articles were stored at Fourth Cabin and Bear Lake. A list of which has been forwarded to Regina.

TRAIL.

I was agreeably surprised with the conditions met with in building the trail from Fourth Cabin to crossing of the Skeena River. This section from reports received was described as almost impassable : we have a good trail over this portion above high water mark. From Bear Lake to Skeena River it is an easy country for a trail, and the trail over that portion was built in eight days. The distance from Fort St. John, B.C., head of navigation on the Peace River, to junction of the Peace River-Yukon Trail, four miles north of the Fourth Cabin telegraph office, is 377 miles and 1,500 feet. One hundred and ffity-three miles was built this season.

GENERAL.

Work was started 16 miles west of Fort Graham on May 29 and trail completed to telegraph line September 25. Inspector Camies and party reached Bear Lake on July 14. Inspector Camies, two constables and Indian guide with five horses left Bear Lake on July 18 for Hazelton. Constable Meehan with 10 days' rations for 20 men rcached Bear Lake via Tatula Lake, July 21

Inspector Camies and party reached Fourth Cabin July 25, my party met him on Poison Mountain on July 26, Inspector Camies and party with rations returned to Trail party at Bear Lake on August 8, myself and party to head of Skeena River via old cattle trail and returned to Fourth Cabin August 10, left for Bear Lake August 13 with rations for party. Met Insp. Camies and party at crossing of Skeena River August 20. I took over command of the whole party. Commissioner Perry and party reached end of work and road party September 3, Commissioner and party left for Hazelton on September 4, taking Insp. Camies with him. Trail party left Fourth Cabin for Hazelton September 26, reaching there October 4. Left by canoes October 5, reached Port Essington October 7. Left on SS. *Princess Beatrice* on October 9, reached Vancouver October 14 at 9 a.m., and left same day for Calgary, arrived on 16th inst. Left one sergeant and sixteen constables in barracks and arrived in Macleod October 16. Sergt. Acland and Const. Yeomans having returned to Whitehorse from Port Essington. Corpl. Darling being left in Hazelton to have general supervision over the wintering of the horses.

The Commissioner's visit on September 3 to end of the work was much appreciated by all ranks and put new life in the party.

The wreck of the Hudson's Bay steamer *Mount Royal* on the Skeena River delayed me six days, otherwise I would have met Inspector Camies at Bear Lake as per instructions.

Twenty-three lives were lost in the Skeena River this season. I do not consider the Skeena River a dangerous or difficult river for crossing if proper precautions are taken. Indians when they get so much per head for passengers overload their canoes. I will take the liberty of recommending, if a party is sent in next summer, that they go early. Navigation generally opens on the Skeena River about May 3. The party should leave about that date. They could go into camp at Hazelton and get everything ready for an early start and not being in a rush, could save the horses until they got hardened up by making short drives, so as to keep them in good condition as all success depends on the horses being able to do their work. Mr. Perry, a prospector, told Insp. Camies that he and his partners were taking out $100 per day to the man on bars in the Ingnika River, which flows into the Findlay River from the west about twenty miles north of Graham. The bars are limited and the gold found is said to be coarse. Perry and two men made a trip to Hazelton for provisions in June and returned to the Ingnika early in July. Gold has also been found on the Upper Findlay.

In conclusion I wish to state that the conduct of the detachment has been very satisfactory. There have been no breaches of discipline.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, Insp.,
Commanding Peace River-Yukon Trail Party.

APPENDIX S.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE J. A. W. O'NEILL, OF PATROL FROM NORWAY HOUSE TO ISLAND LAKE, KEEWATIN, AND RETURN.

Extract from a report made by Constable J. A. W. O'Neill of a patrol in Keewatin from March 11 to July 11, 1907.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Trip to Island Lake.—The weather from the start was exceptionally good, and the trail was hard and in good condition for travelling. The Indians did not use their snowshoes for more than 15 miles, and I only used mine for about four.

The journey is nearly all over water, there being hardly 25 miles of portage, and half of that is in the last stage of the journey,—from Beaver Lake, which is regarded as the worst and hardest trail in the surrounding country, although the longest portage does not exceed three miles in length. With a load of four hundred pounds, or over, it is necessary to unpack in several places.

The principal lakes crossed are Molsens (40 miles long), Little Porcupine, Big Porcupine and Beavers.

The course from Norway House to Island Lake is almost due east, perhaps a point or two to the southwest until Beaver Hill Lake is reached, when it branches off to due south. There is good camping ground all the way.

Island Lake to Sandy Lake.—This journey was an exceptionally trying one, the gale blowing for a few days before the start had piled the loose snow in heaps at the mouths of the different portages, where it was waist deep. Going through the long portage, the trail was only about 18 inches wide, and if a false step were made, you were immersed up to the waist in snow, which required quite an effort to regain the track.

The sleds occasionally slipped over the edge, which meant at least half an hour's delay, as sometimes it was necessary to unpack and take the dogs out of harness to right them again.

The work at this time of the year was exceptionally hard on men and dogs, as after the first two days the weather turned very warm, and on the fourth day the heat was so intense that a halt had to be made for three hours, until men and dogs were rested.

From early morning until the camp for the night was made, our feet were soaking wet, and the snowshoes were clogged with thawing snow, which added to the discomfort and fatigue, also for the last day and a half our feet were blistered.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s agent, Mr. Campbell, expected we should experience difficulty in crossing the River Severn, which is a very swift-flowing river, and is usually open about the end of March, but it was apparently frozen as solid as the lake, and we did not know it was a river until we had crossed, when our interpreter told us.

The journey, with the exception of the long portage, is nearly all over water,—none of the smaller portages exceeding a mile in length.

Sandy Lake to Red Deer Lake.—Our interpreter managed to patch up one of the Hudson's Bay Company's canoes, and we hired another from one of the Sucker Tribe Indians to proceed to Red Deer Lake, also another man to help in the canoe. Several of the band accompanied us. The journey was uneventful, and the only item of interest was a grave at 'White Man's Rapids,' so named because about a hundred years ago when the French companies were trading in this country one of the traders tried to shoot it in a canoe, and was drowned. His grave is kept in good order, there being a palisade round it, all the staves being neatly made and uniform.

Upon arrival at Red Deer Lake the Indians, men, women and children, came to shake hands with us, a large number never having seen a white man before. One of the men said to our interpreter,—'I am satisfied now that I have seen a white man.'

It is doubtful if a white man has been through this country in recent years, none of the Hudson's Bay Company Indians having been so far before, nor have any of the while men acting as agents for the company been out to Sandy Lake. Mr. Campbell, agent at Island Lake, where he has been stationed on and off for years, has never made the trip to Sandy Lake.

Having made the arrest and procured second witness made arrangements to return to Sandy Lake.

Upon arrival at Sandy Lake attended council meeting, and after the chief and councillors had been elected, explained to the band why we were taking in their former chief and his brother. Some of the Indians were very much affected, particularly the present chief, who asked us not to be too hard on his father as he was an old man.

I explained to him that while they were in our charge they would be shown every consideration.

Some of the Indians had two wives, and Robert Fiddler, their chief, had three. Having explained to them that the law only allowed one wife to each man, the chief asked me what he was to do with the other two? I told him that he would have to support them, also the children. He pointed out to me the fact that in his band there were almost twice as many women as men, and if a man were only allowed one wife what were the other women to do? He said it was a very hard law.

Several of the band reported that the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Island Lake had said they were going out there to shoot them because they were trading with the opposition, and did not give their fur to the Hudson's Bay Company, but upon pressing for direct evidence none of them would admit having heard the agent say this, or disclose the names of the Indians who had told them.

They then inquired if they had to work in the York boats for the Hudson's Bay Company. I told them that we had nothing to do with the company. and that they could please themselves.

These Indians live all the year round in wigwams made from birchbark, the only shacks are those belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company which were built 12 years ago by our interpreter and some Indians who made the trail from Island Lake to Sandy Lake. These shacks are only used for storing fur and trading goods.

Sandy Lake to Island Lake.—This journey was uneventful, the only hardship being cramped up in a birch bark canoe from sunrise to sunset. Going through the six-mile portage was unpleasant as we were over the knees in swamp the first three miles. On this journey it was impossible to keep your feet dry as even the small portages were inclined to be swampy.

Island Lake to Norway House.—Nothing of note occurred on this trip. The journey with York boats was painfully slow, and could have been made in half the time with canoes. The mosquitoes were almost unbearable, and we all suffered severely.

One of the habits of the Indians at Island Lake and Sandy Lake was to tie their dogs mouths with string in order to prevent them eating fish bones, consequently all the dogs were in an emaciated and starved condition, the string cutting into the flesh. I saw one Indian with a team in this condition, and warned him that if I caught him, or any other Indian, with dogs in such a state, would have them put in jail, and that if his dogs were not in an improved condition in a month's time I would shoot them and arrest the owner. Only once after that did I see a dog in poor condition, and as it had lost a foot, presumably in a fox trap, and was suffering pain, and as Mr. Campbell had his rifle I asked him to shoot it, which he did.

While at Sandy Lake one of the Indians brought along his dog team for inspection, and they looked as well as could be wished. There were also several dogs at Red Deer lake which were in very good condition, and it was just possible to observe the trace of where string had been.

This cruel custom is due to one of the superstitious beliefs entertained by these people.

RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Timber.

The timber around Island Lake and surrounding district is exceptionally good, and well suited for building purposes. I have seen at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post—where the Indians were whipsawing logs—boards seventeen inches wide. But there is not sufficient for commercial purposes. At Sandy Lake it is also good, although it does not run as large as that growing at Island Lake.

Fish.

There is a good supply of fish at both Island Lake and Sandy Lake, and if a detachment were established at either place there would be no difficulty in obtaining food for dogs.

Game.

Game is plentiful, there being plenty of moose, also a fair quantity of deer.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that upon arrival at Island Lake it was my intention to wait for open water before proceeding further, as the Indians were all away hunting. At Island Lake there were no Indians around, except those in the employ of the H. B. Co., only an occasional one coming in with fur, and then returning to the hunt again, which the Indians follow as long as the winter lasts. The H. B. Co.'s agent told me that the same conditions would prevail at Sandy Lake, so that it would have been a waste of time and money to make a patrol there until the winter was over.

But when the first week of May had passed and climatic conditions were unchanged we conclnded that it would be advisable to make the patrol to Sandy Lake and see what could be done there, leaving the meeting with the Island Lake Indians until our return.

The information given us by the H. B. Co.'s agent at Island Lake regarding Sandy Lake was only based upon what he had heard from the Indians, and proved altogether unreliable.

APPENDIX T.

REPORT OF TRIP OF SERGEANT R. FIELD FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT SASKATCHEWAN IN CHARGE OF A LUNATIC, MARCH, 1907.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, March 30, 1907.

The Commissioner,
Through the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M.P. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for your information :—

On February 12, I received a letter from one Joseph Bouchier, an Indian living at Fort McKay, requesting me to come up and take charge of his son, as he had become violently insane. This man has been a sort of idiot since childhood; he is now about 23 years of age, and has become unmanageable to his parents. The Indians in the neighbourhood were also afraid of him.

As I had just returned off my northern patrol when I received this letter, the train dogs were not in a fit condition to make another long trip, as they were suffering severely from sore feet. The weather was also very cold, so I wrote back to this man at Fort McKay, asking him to try and keep his son until summer, as I knew it would be hard and difficult to make this trip this winter, as the snow is so very deep. He replied to my letter, stating that he was unable to look after his son any longer and he was becoming more violent and dangerous daily.

I made preparations and hired one George Loutit, with his train of dogs, also the detachment dogs with Special Constable Daniels, and left Fort Chipewyan on March 13. The weather was very cold with heavy snow storms until I arrived at Fort McKay on March 16. I went and saw the lunatic soon after my arrival there. He was in a very bad state, and I knew the sooner I got him out the better. The man had absolutely no clothes and his parents had none to give him. I purchased a suit of underwear from the Hudson's Bay Co., three pairs of socks and one pair of blankets. I gave him a good bath and put the new clothes on him, got provisions, &c., ready for the trip to Lac-la-Biche.

March 18, I left Fort McKay with lunatic for Lac-la-Biche. There was no trail. Snowing heavy all day, I arrived at Fort McMurray at 8 p.m. From Fort McMurray we leave the river and strike across country to Lac-la-Biche. I was informed here that the trail was very bad and snow deep, so I decided to hire another train of dogs to assist me part of the way, as the provision sled was overloaded. I hired a man and train of dogs for which I paid him $15. Lunatic was rather troublesome this p.m., trying to bite and scratch.

March 19, I left McMurray 6 a.m. Trail very bad, weather cold. Lunatic very violent; had to strap him to sled day and night. We managed to make very good time till March 21, travelling early and late, until I had the misfortune to break one of the dog sleds. Luckily there was an Indian camp not far off; here I purchased another sled for which I paid $10. We then continued our journey, arriving at Lac-la-Biche on March 25.

This was one of the hardest trips I have made since I have been in the country, owing to the very deep snow and cold weather. I left the train dogs with Mr. Spencer of the Hudson's Bay Co., at Lac-la-Biche, and requested him to send them across to Athabasca Landing first opportunity, so that I can take them back to Chipewyan on my return in the spring. From Lac-la-Biche I hired a team to convey myself, Special Constable Daniels and lunatic to Fort Saskatchewan at $10 per head. I arrived at Fort Saskatchewan on March 30, and handed the lunatic over to the provost in the Guard-room.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. FIELD,
Sergeant.

APPENDIX U.

REPORT OF CONST. H. SHAND OF TRIP FROM EDMONTON TO THE MACLEOD RIVER IN SEARCH OF A MISSING RANCHER, WINTER 1906-7.

'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON, January 26, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report re patrol to the McLeod river.

On December 20, 1906, I left Edmonton for Lac St. Anne, in company with Constables Stark and Worsley and S. Adams, hired as guide with team Reg. No. 2688 and 1928, arriving at Lac St. Anne on the 21st of that month. On arrival there I learnt from the Hudson's Bay Company the men who were going with us to bring out the horses of the deceased had not yet arrived. These men arrived the next day; Jock, C. Lowden and a half-breed with six head of horses for the trip. We left on two bob-sleighs hired to take us to the end of the sleigh trail on the morning of December 25, arriving at the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway survey camp on the 27th, which is the end of the sleigh trail. Here we sent back the bobsleighs, and loaded the flat sleighs and pack horses, and started across country to strike a pack trail which runs up to the Macleod River. We had a distance of about 10 miles to make, but owing to the depth of the snow—which I should judge would be about three feet deep—and the nature of the country we had to cross, i.e., muskeg, which had apparently not frozen solid under the snow, as the horses were constantly breaking clean through, this short distance took us four and a half days.

On our arrival at the pack trail we found it covered with a foot to a foot and a half of snow, and very poor travelling with the loads which we had on the flat sleighs, so I had a cache built here, and left half our rations and oats, so that we could travel lighter.

Const. Starke, who had been sick the day before, was quite unfit to travel the next day, so we waited over a day, and as he still was unable to travel I decided to go ahead and leave him 2 horses and a flat sleigh, and also the man S. Adams. I left next morning with the men, Jock, Lowden and the half-breed, and four horses with two flat sleighs, and after travelling over a very rough country for five days in very deep snow we made the Macleod River on January 9, at which place Const. Starke and S. Adams caught us up, the former being in good health again. One of their horses had strayed away and we did not see any sign of him on the return trip.

We made the Big Eddy on the Macleod River the next afternoon at 4 p.m., and I was there informed by three men, Noorgaard, Berthou and Mourrou, of the shooting of the deceased man, Hornback. I took statements from these men, and measurements of the places where he fell, and where they stood when they shot him. I also drew a rough plan of the shacks and positions with measurements filled in of the scene of the shooting.

Next day I went to Hornback's shack, which was in a state of chaos, all sorts of goods having been thrown in the fire like cartridges, rifles, tools, pots and pans. I took a list of all available property of the deceased, and took it up to the store of Berthou, and left instructions with a freighter who is going up there very shortly to bring these goods as far as Lac St. Anne.

For five days I sent men out to collect all the horses they could find of the deceased, and at the end of that time, as our oats had run out, and 33 head of stock had been collected, decided to start back for Edmonton.

I started out with the three men concerned in the shooting of the deceased, Lowden and S. Adams, and 33 horses in a starving condition. Two or three of them dropped down every day and were unable to rise, so, as our rations were short until we reached the caché, I had perforce to leave them where they fell.

I left two men at the Big Eddy with grub and a flat sleigh and two horses to try to collect another band of nine horses that were known to be roaming somewhere in the vicinity.

We made very slow time coming out owing to two heavy storms having completely blocked the trail, and also to the intense cold weather. After travelling for seven days we struck Lobstick Lake, where there are three stacks of hay. As our bunch of horses at this time only numbered 20, and were in a thoroughly exhausted condition, I decided to leave a man there in charge of them, with orders to bring them to Lac Ste. Anne as soon as they were able to travel. Every colt but one, out of sixteen head, died on the way or dropped exhausted. We left early the next day to try to make within 20 miles of Lac Ste. Anne if possible, and met Corporal Munro and Constable Dowler, with teams and a half-breed, at the crossing of the Pembina river.

On the following day we made Lac Ste. Anne, and from there to Edmonton.

Owing to the immense size of the body of the deceased, I could not bring out the biggest part of his personal property. He was a man measuring six feet two inches, exceedingly well developed, and was too broad to lay on his back on a flat sleigh. I had also bedding and provisions for seven men to bring for a trip lasting anywhere from two to three weeks

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. SHAND, Const.
Reg. No. 4069.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE A. G. GAIRDNER, OF PATROL WITH MAIL FROM DUNVEGAN TO FORT GRAHAM, PEACE–YUKON TRAIL, WINTER 1906-7.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'N' DIVISION, LESSER SLAVE LAKE,
May 22, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'N' Division, Lesser Slave Lake.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, according to instructions received, I left Dunvegan at noon on February 28 with Special Constable Decoteau, a half-breed hired for the trip, and two teams of dogs, taking mail to Fort Graham.

We arrived at Fort St. John on March 7, passing Mr. Beatton, the Hudson's Bay Co.'s officer at St. John, on his way to Dunvegan. Owing to the warmness of the weather it was almost impossible to travel during the day, so we travelled by night.

Hearing that the snow was deep and that we would have to break trail all the way up, I decided to leave one team of dogs behind with the Hudson's Bay Co. at St. John. Dog feed was very scarce, corn-meal and some rotten butter being all that we could obtain. The supplies we had brought with us amounted to 45 whitefish, about ten days feed for four dogs, so I bought some cornmeal, which I figured would last four dogs five days.

We stayed at St. John three days, and by the second night we had reached Hudson Hope, a distance of 60 miles. An Indian boy returning to the Hope helped me breaking trail whilst Decoteau drove the dogs. Here we rested for one day. In climbing the hill at the start of the portage we had to make two trips. The day being very mild, and the snow very deep we took three days in crossing the portage, a distance of 14 miles, from Hudson Hope around the Rocky Mountain canyon, being often obliged to leave the sleigh and tramp ahead and back. Striking the river it was better again, and in six days we had reached the junction of the Findlay and Parsnip rivers. The Peace river was bad in places, in one place being open for six miles from shore to shore, however, we managed to pass along the south shore on overhanging ice. The further up we went into the mountains the deeper the snow became.

Soon after passing the mouth of the Ospica river our dog feed and our rations ran out, but, fortunately two Indians came to our camp (the only Indians we had seen since leaving Hudson Hope) and gave us some moose meat. On our return we paid them with some tea and tobacco.

Our own rations giving out before the dogs' we were obliged to live on corn meal, bannocks and rotten butter. The snow on the Findlay river was very soft and deep, making travelling bad, and the mild weather helping to impede us.

We reached Graham on March 26, with our dogs very thin and worn out, and found every one well. There we rested for four days, repairing snowshoes and dog harness. We fed the dogs on dried salmon and rotten hams, and after getting our rations and dog feed we pulled out down the river.

Whilst at Graham, it snowed heavily for two days, and consequently we had to break trail all the way back again. Special Constable Taggart accompanied us, increasing our load, which, with our twelve days rations, and 39 lbs. of salmon and eight rotten hams for dogs, weighed about 350 lbs. at least. Travelling was even

harder than before, there being no crust on the snow as was expected, and snow and rain falling every day. Before reaching Hudson Hope on the 14th April, we had again run short of rations and dog-feed, and for three days we were almost without anything to eat.

During the trip no signs of game were seen excepting a few lynx. The Hudson's Bay Company's store at Hudson Hope had no bacon, or anything else, except flour and beans, which we purchased, some of the flour being used for dog-feed. So we had to wait two days until Mr. Reid Johnston, who had charge of Messrs. Revillon's store, and who was away, returned.

Special Constable Taggart, who suffered considerably from rheumatism soon after leaving Graham, did all he possibly could in the way of breaking trail, and making camp. &c.

I purchased both bacon for dog-feed and for ourselves. We left Hudson Hope early in the morning of April 17, on the crust formed by the night's frost, and lying up when this thawed. The river was open in places, and gradually breaking up. At St. John I learned that the Peace River was unfit to travel on any further, so I decided to wait until the ice went out, and then raft down.

By May 6, the river was clear of ice, and we left next day on a raft loaded with the eight days rations and running gear, &c. We passed Dunvegan on the 11th May, and reached Peace River Landing on the 13th, when Staff-Sergt. Anderson engaged a team which took us to Lesser Slave Lake, arriving on May 17.

I found it necessary to trade off my snowshoes between Dunvegan and St. John as they were too small. Snowshoes about three feet long and about ten inches wide would be suitable. The dog-sleigh we took up to Graham was of oak wood, and it stood the hard knocking about.

The dogs which we left at St. John I must say were absolutely useless. The other four were good dogs.

I only shot one lynx on the way down between Hudson Hope and St. John, which I fed to the dogs. Our average daily run during the trip was about twenty miles. The total distance from Lesser Slave Lake to Fort Graham being, roughly speaking, 530 miles,

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. G. GAIRDNER,
Constable.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

PAGE.

SCHEDULE A.—Summer 1907 1

" B.—October 31 5

SCHEDULE A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1907.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Depot.....	Regina.....	1	1	2	7	1	1	9	3	5	77	9	116	70
	Arcola.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Balcarres.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	5
	Big Muddy.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
	Broadview.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Canora.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Carnduff.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Carlyle.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Craik.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Esterhazy.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Estevan.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
	Fillmore.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Fort McPherson.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	8	....
	Fort Pelly.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4
	Grenfell.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Indian Head.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
	Kamsack.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Kutawa.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Lumsden.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
	Milestone.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Moosejaw.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Moosomin.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	7	4
	Mortlach.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	North Portal.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1
	Norway House.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4	....
	Ottawa.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	4	....
	Oxbow.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Sheho.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Split Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	4	....
	Strassburg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Town Station.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1
	Weyburn.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Whitewood.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Willow Bunch.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3
	Wood Mountain.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	8	2	12	15
	Yorkton.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	5	4
	On command.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	6	....	9	....
	Total, Depot Division.....	1	1	2	12	1	1	15	11	19	128	14	205	137
A.....	Maple Creek.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	1	6	3	16	20
	Swift Current.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	5
	Town Station.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Ten Mile.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	4
	Willow Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	4
	East End.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4
	Montgomery's Landing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	On command.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
	Total, A Division.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	4	3	15	4	32	42
C.....	Battleford.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	5	13	8
	Onion Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
	Sounding Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4
	Lloydminster.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Lashburn.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Tramping Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Radisson.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Jackfish.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Paynton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	North Battleford.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	On command.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	....	8	10
	Total, 'C' Division.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	5	17	5	34	33

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
D	Macleod	....	....	1	3	1	....	4	....	5	24	8	44	30
	Pincher Creek	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	3
	Kootenai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
	Frank	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
	Coleman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Lille	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Lundbrek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Cardston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	4
	Twin Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	4	4
	Boundary Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Big Bend	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3
	Stand Off	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	5	4
	Kipp	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1
	Peigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1
	Porcupines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Claresholm	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3
	Nanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
	Stavely	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Leavings	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Reid Hill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Total, 'D' Division	....	....	1	4	1	....	5	2	9	45	11	78	69
E	Calgary	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	2	1	17	4	30	22
	Red Deer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Innisfail	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Olds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Trochu Valley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	5
	Berry Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3
	Gleichen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
	Cochrane	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Canmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Banff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
	Bankhead	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
	Okotoks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	High River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....
	Total, 'E' Division	....	....	1	2	....	....	5	3	6	26	6	49	44
F	Prince Albert	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	6	4	16	11
	Rosthern	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
	Duck Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4
	Saskatoon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	4
	Melfort	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Humboldt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Hanley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Warman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Cumberland House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Gillies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
	Tisdale	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Etiomami	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	Barrows	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
	On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Total, 'F' Division	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	3	16	6	32	26

Division.	Place.	Commsisioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	3	14	2	24	19	....
	Edmonton.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	7	6	....
	St. Albert.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Lac St. Anne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Morinville.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Wetaskiwin.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Camrose.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Daysland.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Sedgewick.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Ponoka.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
	Alix.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Stettler.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Athabaska Landing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Andrew.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Saddle Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Vermillion.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Vegreville.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	On command.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
	Totals, 'G' Division...	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	6	29	4	48	45	....
K.....	Lethbridge.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	2	10	3	22	17	....
	Coutts.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	6	....
	Writing-on-Stone.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	....
	Pendant d'Oreille.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	4	3	....
	Wild Horse.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....
	Milk River Ridge..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Medicine Hat.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	6	....
	Medicine Lodge.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....
	Irvine.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Taber.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Little Bow.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	On command.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....
	Total, 'K' Division...	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	7	5	22	6	47	43	....
M.....	Hudson's Bay.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	1	11	....	20
N.....	Lesser Slave Lake.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	2	9	18	....
	Peace River Landing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	4	8
	Chipewyan.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	8
	Peace Yukon Trail.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	15	1	22	54	....
	Total 'N' Division....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	5	3	20	4	36	76	16
B.....	Dawson.....	....	1	....	3	1	....	5	1	2	16	10	39	13	1
	Forty Mile.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	10
	Stewart River.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6
	Selkirk.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
	Grand Forks.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
	Dominion.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Hunker.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Sulphur.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Granville.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Quartz Creek.....	....									1	....	1	1	....
	Town Station.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	....	6	....	
	Total 'B' Division....	....	1	....	3	1	....	5	5	5	27	10	57	18	17

Division.	Place.		Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
H.....	Whitehorse.....	....	....		1	2	1	1	2	1	14	6	28	13	8
	Livingston Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Carcross.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	1	....
	Tantalus.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Champagne's Landing.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....
	Kluahne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	7
	Town Station.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	....	....
	Hazleton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....
	On command.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	2	....
	Total 'H' Division....	....	....	....	1	3	1	3	3	3	26	6	46	25	15

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.....	1	1	2	12	1	1	15	11	19	128	14	205	137	....
Maple Creek District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	4	3	15	4	32	42	....
Battleford District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	5	17	5	34	33	....
Macleod District.....	....	....	1	4	1	....	5	2	9	45	11	78	69	....
Calgary District.....	....	....	1	2	....	....	5	3	6	26	6	49	44	....
Prince Albert District.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	3	16	6	32	26	....
Fort Saskatchewan District.....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	6	29	4	48	45	....
Lethbridge District.....	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	7	5	22	6	47	43	....
Hudson's Bay District.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	1	11	....	20
Peace and Mackenzie Riv. District.....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	5	3	20	4	36	76	16
Dawson District.....	....	1	....	3	1	....	5	5	5	27	10	57	18	17
Whitehorse District.....	....	....	1	3	1	....	3	3	3	26	6	46	25	15
Total strength, June 30, 1907.....	1	2	11	35	4	1	49	50	68	377	77	675	558	168

SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE, BY DIVISIONS, OCTOBER 31, 1907.

Divisions.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'Depot' Division—													
Regina	1	....	2	7	1	1	9	2	5	61	13	102	69
Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3
Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Carlyle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Carnduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Craik	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Fort McPherson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	....
Fort Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Fort Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Grenfell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Herschell Island	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4	....
Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	3
Kamsack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Kutawa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Lumsden	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Moosomin	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	7	4
Mortlach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Norway House	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	7	....
Ottawa	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	5	....
Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Sheho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Split Lake	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	4	....
Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Town Station (Regina)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1
Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Whitewood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	5	2	9	12
Yorkton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	3
On command	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
On leave	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	6	....
Total 'Depot' Division	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	13	18	111	18	192	131
'A' Division—													
Maple Creek	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	10	4	20	18
East End	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	4
Montgomery's Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Saskatchewan Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Swift Current	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	5
Ten Mile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4
Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Willow Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	4
Total 'A' Division	....	...	1	1	....	....	3	3	3	20	6	37	40
'C' Division—													
Battleford	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	6	5	17	11
North Battleford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Jackfish	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Lashburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Lloydminster	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	2
Manitou Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Onion Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2
Pascal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3
Paynton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Radisson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Sounding Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4
On command	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	4
Total 'C' Division	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	4	23	5	38	33

Divisions.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
'D' Division—										
Macleod	1	4	1	3	....	4	18	5	36	39
Big Bend	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Boundary Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Cardston	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	4
Claresholm	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3
Coleman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Frank	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2
Kipp	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1
Kootenai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Leavings	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Lille	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Nanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Peigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2
Pincher Creek	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	4
Porcupines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reid Hill	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Stand Off	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4	5
Stavely	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Twin Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	4
Total 'D' Division	1	5	1	3	2	8	36	10	66	74
'E' Division—										
Calgary	1	2	....	3	3	1	27	3	40	20
Banff	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2
Bankhead	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Berry Creek	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4
Canmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Cochrane	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Gleichen	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	4	4
High River	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Innisfail	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Okotoks	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Olds	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Red Deer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Trochu Valley	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	5
On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Total 'E' Division	1	2	....	4	4	6	38	5	60	44
'F' Division—										
Prince Albert	1	1	....	1	1	1	4	4	13	14
Barrows	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Birch Hills	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Cumberland House	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
De Lisle	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Duck Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3
Etiomami	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Gillies	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Hanley	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Humboldt	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Melfort	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Rosthern	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Saskatoon	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	2	2
Tisdale	....	....	....	....	....	.	1	....	1	1
Vonda	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Wadena	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Warman	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Total 'F' Division	1	1	....	1	3	3	18	6	33	30

Divisions.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'G' Division—											
Fort Saskatchewan	....	2	....	3	....	2	11	2	20	13	....
Alix	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Andrew	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Athabasca Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	....
Camrose	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Daysland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Edmonton	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	2	7	6	....
Hardisty	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Harland	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Lac St. Anne	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Morinville	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Ponoka	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Saddle Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Sedgewick	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
St. Albert	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Stettler	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Stony Plain	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Tofield	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Vegreville	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Vermillion	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Wetaskiwin	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
On command	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total 'G' Division	....	3	....	3	3	5	27	5	46	39	....
'K' Division—											
Lethbridge	1	1	....	1	2	2	11	2	20	20	....
Coutts	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	8	....
Irvine	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Medicine Hat	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	4	....
Medicine Lodge	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Pendant d'Oreille	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	3	....
Tabor	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Warner	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Whiskey Gap	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wildhorse	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	2	....
Writing-on-Stone	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	3	....
On command	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Total 'K' Division	1	3	....	1	5	5	23	3	41	43	....
'M' Division—											
Fort Churchill	1	....	1	....	1	1	4	1	9	....	32
Fullerton	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	3	....	....
Total 'M' Division	1	....	1	....	2	1	6	1	12	....	32
'N' Division—											
Lesser Slave Lake	1	....	....	....	3	2	4	4	14	16	3
Fort Chipewyan	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	8
Peace River Landing	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	5
Sturgeon Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
On command	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	35	....
Total 'N' Division	1	....	....	1	4	3	6	5	20	53	16

Place.	Commissioner.	Astt. Commissioner	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'B' Division—														
Dawson	....	1	....	3	1	....	4	1	3	15	10	38	11	....
Forty Mile	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	10
Stewart River	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Selkirk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Grand Forks	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Dominion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Hunker	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Sulphur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Granville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
Quartz Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Town station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	....
Total 'B' Division	....	1	....	3	1	....	4	5	5	23	10	52	16	16
'H' Division—														
Whitehorse	....	....	1	2	1	....	2	1	2	12	6	27	15	11
Livingston Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
Carcross	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....
Tantalus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
Champagne's Landing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	5	2
Hazleton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	....	....
Town station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	....	....
Total 'H' Division	....	....	1	2	1	....	4	2	4	22	6	42	24	13

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	2	14	1	1	12	13	18	111	18	192	131	....
Maple Creek District	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	3	3	20	6	37	40	....
Battleford District	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	4	23	5	38	33	....
Macleod District	....	....	1	5	1	....	3	2	8	36	10	66	74	....
Calgary District	....	....	1	2	....	....	4	4	6	38	5	60	44	....
Prince Albert District	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	3	18	6	33	30	....
Fort Saskatchewan District	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	5	27	5	46	39	....
Lethbridge District	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	5	5	23	3	41	43	....
Hudson Bay District	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	6	1	12	. . .	32
Peace and Mackenzie River District	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	3	6	5	20	53	16
Dawson District	....	1	....	3	1	....	4	5	5	23	10	52	16	16
Whitehorse District	....	....	1	2	1	....	4	2	4	22	6	42	24	13
Total strength Oct. 31, 1907	1	2	11	35	5	1	39	47	65	353	80	639	527	77

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

Report of Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, Commanding..... 3

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" C.—Inspector R. Y. Douglas, Patrol on Pelly River..... 42
" D.—Constable A. E. Forrest, Patrol, Dawson to Fort McPherson..... 44
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" G.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant G. H. Acres, V.S., Dawson..... 51
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DAWSON, Y.T., November 1, 1907.

The Comptroller,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the twelve months ending 31st October, 1907, on the work performed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police under my command in the Yukon Territory, together with the reports of the following officers:—

Superintendent A. E. Snyder, Commanding 'H' Division.
Inspector T. A. Wroughton, Commanding 'B' Division.

During the year the number of officers in the Yukon Territory was again reduced. On the 31st October, 1906, the undermentioned were serving in the Yukon:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' DIVISION.
Supt. A. E. Snyder,
Inspector F. J. A. Demers,
" F. P. Horrigan,
" A. E. C. Macdonell,
Surgeon L. A. Paré,
Asst. Surg. S. M. Fraser,

'B' DIVISION.
Inspector T. A. Wroughton,
" R. Y. Douglas,
" R. E. Tucker,
Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson,

The undermentioned were transferred to the new provinces:—
Inspector A. E. C. Macdonell,
" R. E. Tucker,
Asst. Surg. S. M. Fraser,
The officers serving in the Yukon on this date are:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood.

'H' DIVISION.
Supt. A. E. Snyder,
Inspector F. J. A. Demers,
" J. A. Macdonald,
Surgeon L. A. Pare,

'B' DIVISION.
Inspector T. A. Wroughton,
" F. P. Horrigan,
" R. Y. Douglas,
Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson,

Staff Sergeant John Alexander Macdonald received his commission as an Inspector on the 1st April, 1907, and was posted to 'H' Division.

Inspector A. E. C. Macdonell, who was transferred to 'D' Division early in the year, and Inspector R. E. Tucker to 'K' Division lately, were most efficient officers, and it was with regret that I lost their services. Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser who, previous to his arrival in Whitehorse had been for some years on the Dalton Trail, was also transferred to the new provinces; his departure was due to the fact both divisions already had a medical officer on their strength. Dr. Fraser rendered valuable services during his lengthy stay in British Columbia and the Yukon.

All of the officers have rendered me every possible assistance, but I must particularly mention Superintendent Snyder and Inspector Wroughton.

Owing to the continued reduction of the force in the Yukon, the duties of those remaining have become more and more onerous, and the two commanding officers have

often been at their wits ends to find men to perform and carry out our work. The more populated districts are continually demanding police protection, and really need it, but we have no men available; then again, we have had to withdraw several detachments, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the neighbouring residents. At times there are not even enough men available to act as escorts for the convicts and common jail prisoners.

Notwithstanding the constant calls upon them, and the difficulties they have had to contend with, Supt. Snyder and Inspector Wroughton have done splendid work.

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

I am glad to be able to state that, from a business and mining standpoint, the Territory is in a flourishing condition. The gold output will be probably smaller than in previous years, owing to the fact that the country is still in the transition stage, and the large companies have not yet completed the instalment of all their dredges, hydraulic plants, etc., which are fast replacing the individual miner and layman. It will probably take another year or two to get everything in working order, and from that time forward a great increase in the output may be looked for.

Though the latter is estimated at but approximately three million, I venture to say the sum received for fees in the Gold Commissioner's office during the past twelve months is larger than for some years past. Last fall and all this summer every bit of ground suitable for dredging purposes has been stampeded, staked and recorded. Ground which could not be worked profitably by the old methods is now eagerly sought for by those who either hope to install dredges themselves or induce others to do so.

In the southern end of the Territory the rush has been for copper claims; what is known as the copper belt, and the ground for miles about was staked. The belt in question has been traced from Whitehorse, here and there, right down to Selkirk.

Since Colonel Thomas, representative of the Pennsylvania Syndicate's second visit to Whitehorse, times have been stirring in the copper belt.

In less than two weeks he secured options on one-half the mines in the district, making cash payments on the majority of them. Several of them he has since taken up and paid for; on others the options will not expire before January next. During the summer months he had a couple of America's best experts surveying and examining his properties. He has erected several buildings on his properties and has also been doing considerable prospecting in his mines with signal success. Should he fail to take up all his options by the first of January, capitalists are ready to take them off his hands.

In addition to Colonel Thomas, Mr. Byron White, the celebrated Kootenay miner, and several other capitalists, visited the camp during the summer, buying the majority of good claims in the district.

The quality of the ore and the value of the different mines in the Whitehorse district have been proven this summer, and the success of the camp is now assured. From all parts of the district good accounts of the mining prospects are received.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Whitehorse the various properties are being developed and machinery installed, and reports of rich ore in shafts sunk are continually received.

From the 'Grafter' mine fifty tons of ore per day are being taken out, and about half of this is being shipped to the smelter.

The 'Arctic Chief' has been shipping about twelve tons of ore per diem.

This ore, at present, is all being hauled into Whitehorse, but when the new trail is completed to the new railway spur, it will be shipped from there, saving four miles.

Work has been progressing steadily at the Copper King, twenty-five men working there the larger part of the summer, and a new compressor and boiler have been installed.

A gang of men have been working at the Pueblo mine all summer, but no ore is being shipped from there at present. Mr. White, the owner of the Pueblo, says he will be prepared to ship four hundred tons daily as soon as the railway spur is completed to his mine.

Small gangs of men have been working at the Anaconda mine, Rabbit's Foot, Empress of India, and several other claims during the summer with good success.

From the Valerie mine comes a report that a strike of native copper has been made, but what quantity there is remains to be proven.

The outlook for an active winter, and that the coming six months will be busy ones in the vicinity of Whitehorse, is assured.

There is no doubt that the spur of the railway, to the copper belt, which has already been surveyed, will be completed very early in the spring, and, for that reason, all the operators will be anxious to have dumps from which to ship at the earliest possible date. Last winter there was only one mine working; this winter there will be upwards of half a dozen. Among the working mines there will be the Grafter, Arctic Chief, War Eagle, Pueblo, Valerie and Copper King.

A number of mines in the district changed hands during the summer, the original owners receiving good values for same. A number of new copper claims have been staked in the copper belt and recorded, while several companies bave been organized at outside points for the purpose of taking hold of small groups, with a view to working and developing same.

A number of men have been out prospecting with good results in the country south of Whitehorse on both the east and west sides of the Lewes river. The new trails built by the Government are of great value in the opening up of claims, enabling the owners to take out machinery and haul in ore enough to enable them to make a fair estimate of the values of it.

At all the mines good winter quarters for the men have been provided and the blasts of old Boreas will pass unheeded, and so far the miners, the majority of whom are members of the Federated Miners' Union, are satisfied with the way things are going,

On the whole, the Whitehorse district never had a brighter outlook than at present, and the prospects for a busy winter are very bright.

KLUAHNE.

During the early spring, indications pointed to a busy season in the Kluahne country. Rumours were current that W. L. Breeze, of the Bullion Hydraulic Company, had floated an English company to take over and work his mines on a large scale, and, although he has had the necessary recording done to retain the title to his eighty claims (placer) on Bullion creek, up to the present nothing has been done on this property. It now appears that the company was unable to start this summer, and will commence operations in the early spring.

Very little individual work has been done on the different creeks this summer, and I feel that very little will be done until a railway is built to tap this splendid rich country—which some time in the near future will be heard from—or some other cheaper mode of transportation, as the present freight rates by wagon are altogether too high.

At Burwash creek, northwest of Kluahne, a ledge of copper ore has been struck which is reported to be several miles long, and to assay from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per ton, and only four miles from the ledge is a vein of coal which is said to be of fairly good quality.

WHITE RIVER COUNTRY.

Reports of very rich finds of native copper come in from the White river, and it appears that this will be a very great mining country whenever the railway is completed from Haines Mission up the Porcupine, thence across the Kluahne country to the White river, to tap this rich country.

A number of prospectors and others who visited this district during the summer, and have large holdings there, speak very highly of the country.

WINDY ARM COUNTRY.

Work to a somewhat limited extent was carried on on the properties known as the Conrad Consolidated Company during the summer, there being only fifteen to thirty men employed.

During the summer two noted experts, Messrs. Kennedy and Parks, made a thorough examination of the various mines owned by the company, and are said to have made a very favourable report; in fact it is believed that upon their report the Venus mine, which has made such a remarkable showing, was closed down in October, and it is understood that the owners have been convinced that the mine will warrant the installation of gigantic machinery and probably a concentrator.

The last shipment of ore from Venus mine is said to have netted over one hundred dollars per ton, and, as the massiveness of the ore body has been satisfactorily proven, the only inference to be drawn is that work has ceased, to begin later on a larger and more business-like scale.

Work has been carried on during the summer months on a small scale by the other companies.

Several prospectors and miners have been prospecting and doing assessment work in the district during the snmmer.

I feel certain that the time is not far distant when the Windy Arm district will be an active and a busy mining camp.

WHEATON RIVER COUNTRY.

Very promising reports bave been received from the Wheaton river, and samples brought in for assay look well. Some four hundred claims have been staked in this district, and a large number of miners have been busy doing assessment work and proving their claims during the summer.

Very little mining has been done in the Tagish and Marsh lake country this summer, although there is said to be several copper properties in the vicinity of Marsh lake which are very rich.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK.

1907 has been a prosperous season for the miners of Livingstone creek. This creek is said to have yielded more gold this season for the men employed than any other creek in the Territory. One statement is that the creek has turned out two thousand dollars in gold for every man that worked on it during the past season.

Mr. Singer, the late president of the Consolidated Company at Carcross, is president of the company which has been carrying on extensive operations this season.

Several of the old-timers intend carrying on winter operations. Considerable tunnelling will be done on some of the Livingstone creek sidehills during the coming winter.

The total output of the camp for the summer season will be about $56,500, made up as follows:—

Livingstone creek	$ 52,000 00
Cottoneva	3,000 00
Lake	1,500 00
	$56,500 00

The telephone connection between this place and Hootalinqua, with an instrument at Mason Landing, is a great boon to the camp, and is much appreciated by the miners and others.

A large number of capitalists and representatives of corporations have visited the Yukon this year, and one and all have expressed surprise at the vast wealth still lying dormant in this Territory, both as regards copper and coal as well as gold. I fully expect two new companies, each with nearly as much capital as the Guggenheims, will commence work next season. One will work on the other side of the divide, viz., on Dominion, while the other will confine its attention to some ground in the vicinity of Dawson, which has not been absorbed by the Guggenheims.

Quite a stir was caused early in September by the sudden discharge of some five hundred Guggenheim labourers. All sorts of rumours were prevalent, notwithstanding the general manager's statement that the men were paid off because the material necessary for the construction of their plant was not arriving fast enough to keep the men busy; that winter was approaching and it was deemed advisable to close down until all the pipe, &c., was on hand.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Year by year we are compelled, owing to our greatly reduced strength, to curtail our work in connection with other departments in the Yukon, and we have now arrived at a period when it is practically impossible for us to assist the various government departments, except in only very urgent cases.

The care of convicts, common jail prisoners and lunatics has been a great drain on our resources. We have been unable, owing to our reduced numbers, to keep the building used as a lunatic asylum open, and are now compelled to keep all insane patients in the jail on account of not having men at our disposal to detail a separate guard for the asylum. This, of course, works a great hardship on the convicts and other prisoners on account of loss of sleep, due to the raving of the lunatics at night; this is unavoidable, however, and in each case the insane, when committed, were transferred to New Westminster as soon as possibe. We have sent seven insane outside, one died and nine have recovered after a period of detention at Dawson or Whitehorse.

For the Department of Indian Affairs we rendered the usual service in the way of provisions to destitute Indians, medical attendance and medicines. Some of the Indians in this country are becoming a worthless and lazy lot, not even trying to make their own living; seemingly they imagine that the government should succour them at all times, even when game and fish are the most plentiful.

For the Department of Interior we have, as in the past, acted as agents to the mining recorder and also to the Crown timber and land agent, on the various creeks and the few river detachments. Owing to the abandonment of Hunker and Stewart River detachments, miners from those localities will now have to come to Dawson to transact their mining business. It is now only a matter of a very short time until we will have ceased to perform these extra duties at all points.

We have also had in charge the enforcement of the export tax on gold dust, and every possible effort has been made to prevent smuggling dust out of the country on which the tax has not been paid. As I reported in my last annual report, this is the most unpleasant part of our various duties; no exception is taken to the examination of baggage leaving the country, but the general public resent the personal search in vogue on train and steamer. In many instances our men, during the past year, have had their tempers taxed to the breaking point on account of insults and abuse they have had to submit to while making this search; even prominent citizens and public men, some of whom are high up in official circles, have lost their tempers and become abusive, although they know thoroughly the circumstances under which we work.

None of our detachments are now used as post offices, nor are any of our members employed as acting postmasters. The only service now performed for the Post Office Department is the carrying of mails to outlying districts whenever a patrol is sent out.

Glanders broke out in the Forty Mile district last winter, originating, I believe, on the American side of the boundary. Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres performed very efficient work in endeavouring to stamp out this disease, but was only entirely successful when we secured the co-operation of the United States Department of Animal Industry, who sent a veterinarian in for the purpose of applying the Mallein test to horses on the Alaskan side, and fumigating stables. I am glad to report that the disease has now been completely eradicated and the quarantine raised. Hundreds of horses were tested, many of them being killed. The usual inspection of all animals entering the Yukon was made and the customary fees collceted on foreign stock imported.

Staff-Sergeant Acres having taken his discharge, the Department of Agriculture is now represented by Dr. A. P. Hawes, M.R.C.V.S., in Dawson. Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Nyblett still acts as inspector at Whitehorse.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

During the past summer we shipped all Ross rifles, Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers to the supply store at Regina, and the force in the Yukon is now armed with Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers.

Our artillery consists of a brass muzzle-loading 7 pr., which is not serviceable, and a 7 pr. steel gun. We have a Maxim gun at Dawson, and a Maxim and a Nordenfeldt at Whitehorse.

CANTEENS.

Both canteens are in a good condition financially, but the stocks on hand are only about half of what they were a year ago. They are well patronized and considered a great boon. So many necessaries are obtainable at reasonable prices, and occasionally delicacies, such as fruit, &c., are placed within our means, when the prices in town are prohibitive.

Grants are made to the various messes, although the amounts are growing gradually less owing to the comparatively small number now dealing at the canteens.

The books both at Whitehorse and Dawson are audited twice a year by competent auditors from town.

During the coming year it is probable that none of the stock in either canteen will be renewed, and in future only beer, tobacco, cigars, &c., will be kept on hand. We are too short-handed to detail men for canteen purposes, and at present the managers are constables who are available for all duties, consequently they can only be on hand during their spare time.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of clothing and kit supplied is very good, but as a rule the stable jackets, stable trousers, serges, trousers, &c., supplied, are too small.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the conduct of the force in this territory has been excellent. The Yukon is a country of many temptations, where even the best go astray, but nevertheless the members of the force have come through another year with good records. Only three men were dismissed, and but one deserted.

CRIME.

The Territory has well maintained its reputation for law and order during the past year. A more law-abiding people it would be hard to find, and were it not for the tough element which passes through from the coast cities to Alaska, and vice versa, the police would not have much to do.

The most serious offences we have had to deal wth have been two cases of mail robbery. Only one of these occurred in the Yukon, however, though the other, which happened on a steamer bound from Fairbanks, Alaska, for Dawson, gave us a lot of trouble and work.

Owing to the alleged high express rates, the Fairbanks banks and business houses have taken, during the last few months, to shipping their gold in dust and bricks in four pound packages by registered mail. The weight of the packages is limited to four pounds to comply with the United States postal laws. The gold is, of course, insured.

The first robbery we became aware of was when a wire was received asking the police to meet the steamer *Seattle No.* 3 on arrival, as the mail room had been entered and the mail sack slit open and some fifty-nine pounds of gold bricks taken. The sacks had been sewn up again and the thread blackened with ink. The robbery had been discovered near Fort Gibbon, shortly after the departure of the steamer from Fairbanks, on the United States

side of the line. We did everything in our power to assist the American authorities, and lately two members of the crew have been arrested. They have admitted entering the room where the mail was stored (none of the river boats have proper mail rooms, and the mail sacks are carried in any cabin that may be vacant) at night, cutting open the sacks, taking the gold and sewing them up again. One man kept watch outside the window while the other worked. The gold was placed in a sack, a billet of wood attached with a long rope and the whole thrown overboard. The float would, of course, mark the spot where the gold had sunk. The thieves, however, had acted so queerly that suspicion was aroused, especially as the mosquito netting covering the cabin window had been torn. The sacks were counted and found all correct, and the purser and ship's officers heaved a sigh of relief, but when some one, more suspicious than the rest, suggested the mail sacks be weighed the discrepancy was at once discovered. One of the suspects, on being questioned, jumped overboard and swam ashore. He was afterwards arrested and with his companion confessed, but nevertheless, though he accompanied the United States marshal and post office officials to the spot where the gold had been thrown overboard, no trace of the float, gold or anything of value could be discovered.

On the 13th August, Postmaster Hartman, of Dawson, notified me that two sacks out of a shipment of twenty-four which had arrived in Dawson on July 29 on the steamer *Seattle No.* 3 from Fairbanks, were missing. They were supposed to contain gold, though just how much it was then impossible to say. It was not until the shipment reached Skagway that the loss of the two sacks was discovered. The Postmaster had receipted for twenty-four sacks to the United States mail clerk, but he and his staff were under the impression only twenty-two had been received, as the latter number only had been re-shipped the following day on an up-river steamer. The receiving clerk and the shipping clerk being different persons, the discrepancy was not discovered until the Skagway officials received the through way bill calling for twenty-four sacks. About this time we became aware that the mail on the *Seattle No.* 3 had been robbed on the trip following the one when she arrived here on the 29th July, and that fifty-nine pounds of gold dust had been stolen as related above. Naturally, we believed that the same persons, viz., some of the crew, had been guilty of both offences, and that the two missing bags had been appropriated while being carried by deck hands from the mail cabin to the team waiting on the dock. The mail clerk had checked out twenty-four sacks as they were taken from the cabin, but he could not swear that all had reached the mail wagon, nor that twenty-four had been handed over to the Dawson post office officials, though he held their receipt for that number.

As fifteen days had elapsed since the disappearance of the bags, as the *Seattle No.* 3 had, in the meantime, made another trip to Fairbanks and back, and as the deck hand suspected of the second offence (and therefore probably guilty also of the first) had jumped overboard and escaped, and as others of the crew had left the steamer, we feared that the chances of detecting and capturing the guilty party or parties were few indeed. However, Sergeant McMillan, of the Town station, and Detective Shoenbach went to work and as a result we have discovered that the missing sacks were duly received by the Dawson post office officials, but were stolen from the post office on the night of July 29th. Three men have been arrested in connection with the crime, and some of the gold recovered. The man against whom we had the strongest case committed suicide soon after his arrest on his way outside. The case against the others is still pending, so I can say no more. The amount stolen was in the neighbourhood of forty thousand dollars. Reg. No. 3706, Sergeant McMillan, A. A., is deserving of great praise for the manner in which he has worked on this case.

During the last session of the Yukon Council, in July last, that portion of the Liquor License Ordinance authorizing the maintenance of dance halls in connection with licensed premises was repealed, and some very drastic amendments introduced regarding the frequenting of saloons and hotels by prostitutes and dance hall women. The result has been an exodus of a large majority of the so-called "artists," as these women were called, and one of the dance halls has closed. The other has moved to premises which are not licensed and struggles along with soft drinks as the only refreshment procurable.

The suppression of the dance halls on licensed premises will, I am sure, deter a large number of undesirable characters from coming here.

The Lord's Day Act was brought into force in the Territory in March last, but up to date no proceedings have been instituted.

The following is a list of cases entered and dealt with in the Yukon Territory during the past twelve months.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Committed for Trial.
Against religion, morals, &c.—						
Drunk and disorderly	89	79	10	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common gaming house	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	74	72	2	.....	.....	.....
Gambling	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conducting a lottery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Buying a lottery ticket	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	6	2	3	1	.....	.....
Inmate of house of ill-fame	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swearing on street	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riotous and disorderly conduct	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Fighting	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration of law and justice—						
Obstructing a peace officer	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Resisting arrest	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Contempt of court	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against public order—						
Carrying pistol without justification	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person—						
Assault	29	23	5	1	.....	.....
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Using threatening language	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempted murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempted carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-support of wife and family	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against property—						
Theft	33	11	9	2	1	10*
Misappropriating government funds	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Obtaining money under false pretenses	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Fraud	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3†
Mischief	3	1	1	1	.....	.....
Wilful damage	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Animals Contagious Disease Act—						
Violating quarantine	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Indian Act—						
Intoxication	12	7	5	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to Indians	9	6	2	.....	1	.....
Having liquor in Indian camp	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian having liquor in possession	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Extradition Act—						
Embezzlement	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against city by-laws—						
Violation health by-law	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Violation fire by-law	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries to sidewalk	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Driving express wagon, no license	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carrying on brokerage, no license	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Running livery stable, no license	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Yukon Ordinances—						
Insane	17	8	8	.....	1	.....
Wages	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Allowing intoxication on premises	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interdiction	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk while interdicted	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to interdicted man	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor without a license	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Keeping liquor for sale, no license	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to person believed to be selling without license	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance, dance halls having stairways	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance, dance halls giving women percentage	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance, violating section 20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serving drinks to women	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Failure to declare registration of partnership	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Placer Mining Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Penitentiaries Act—						
Violation section 69	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	414	320	60	7	3	24

* One died. †Jury disagreed, case to come up next spring.

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year. The detachment quarters at Champagnes Landing, commenced the year before, were completed and the detachment is now comfortably housed, the old building being used as a storehouse.

The quarters formerly occupied by Superintendent Cuthbert and Inspector Tucker have been vacant for some time and can be readily rented or sold. Being some distance from barracks proper, on Fifth avenue, and facing the Administration building, they occupy most desirable sites. Several persons have wished to lease or buy them, but my instructions are not to dispose of them in any way.

DETACHMENTS.

The following detachments have been abandoned during the year:—Conrad, Kluahne and Takhini in the Whitehorse district and Stewart River, Gold Bottom and Quartz among the Dawson outposts. The last named was only established last spring at the earnest request of the three hundred residents on the creek, but in spite of their protests I had to withdraw the constable in October, as we are so short-handed.

There are at least four other sub-districts which should have police protection and supervision, but I have not men available.

The population in and around Conrad, Kluahane, Stewart River, Gold Bottom and Takhini had become so small in numbers that police could be withdrawn from these localities.

The constable at Selkirk has moved over to the roadhouse at Pelly Crossing for the winter. He was too far away from the winter trail at Selkirk.

The detachment at Tantalus might well be abandoned for the coal mines have closed down for the winter, but I do not care to withdraw all our men from the Dawson Whitehorse trail in view of the fact that gold is shipped out by the stages during the winter.

It was found necessary to reopen the Town stations at both Dawson and Whitehorse. I found that neither town could be satisfactorily patrolled from barracks, nor could the N.C. officers in charge maintain absolute control of their men when they were subject to barracks discipline as well as their own. Both detachments, however, have their meals in barracks.

DOGS.

Very few dogs are required now; many of our old ones have been destroyed, the number remaining in the two divisions only totalling twenty-seven, but this is sufficient for our requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our being so short-handed, we have been unable to hold the usual 'setting-up' and 'Arm' drills during the year, nor were any other drills possible owing to the few men left being required to perform necessary duties.

Neither division could hold the annual target practice for the same reason.

Occasionally, on Saturday afternoons, a few men would manage to get to the Dawson Rifle Association's range for a little shooting, but any attempt at the regular practice was out of the question.

ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 1st November, 1906, the force in the Yukon numbered one hundred and forty-one (141) of all ranks. It was decided by the department to make a further cut in the strength in the Yukon, and orders were received to reduce the force gradually to fifty men each division, or one hundred all told. This has been done by men taking their discharges at expiration of term of service, by a few dismissals and by the transfer of a very few to the outside. We have now only ninety-three (93) of all ranks in the Yukon, and of this number

eighteen (18) are special constables, so that the actual strength in officers, non-commissioned officers and constables is now seventy-five (75).

The loss and gain during the year was as follows:—

Loss.

Discharged,	time expired	26
"	by purchase	3
"	invalided	2
"	dismissed	3
"	deserted	1
"	died	2
Transferred outside		10
	Total	47

Gain.

Re-engaged after leaving		2
Transferred from deserters roll		1
	Total	3
	Loss	44

The establishment of special constables underwent the following changes:—

Total number discharged	30
Total number engaged	26
Total loss	4

This represents a total decrease in our strength since the 1st November, 1906, of forty-eight (48) of all ranks.

The number of non-commissioned officers and constables re-engaged, without leaving, during the year was thirteen.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Both Dawson and Whitehorse barracks are well supplied with fire appliances, the former having a large chemical extinguisher on loan from the Dawson fire department and a fire hydrant with good pressure, and a plentiful supply of hose. Whitehorse post has a good well, steam pump and hose. Fire pails and Babcocks are distributed through all quarters.

Soon after the destruction of Government House by fire on the 25th December last, instructions were given that the electrical appliances and wiring in all government buildings were, in future, to comply with the terms of the Yukon Ordinances respecting such matters. This law had not been enforced up to that time owing to the fact that the necessary material was not to be had in the Territory. The Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, however, procured what was required and the barrack buildings have been rewired accordingly.

FORAGE.

Thirty-five tons of British Columbia grown hay was shipped to Dawson from Vancouver, and a like quantity to Whitehorse, during the summer. Eighteen tons of this was of superior quality—the rest was poor. Consequently contracts for the supply of the re-

mainder of the forage required, hay, oats and bran, were awarded to local dealers at Whitehorse and Dawson. They are supplying Canadian oats and bran of good quality, but were unable to get good hay in British Columbia and are furnishing us with what is known as 'East of the mountains,' American grown feed.

I can only repeat what I said in my annual report of last year regarding the shipping of Canadian hay into this Territory. I venture to say that with the exception of the quantity brought in for the police, every pound of hay used in the Yukon (and the quantity used is something enormous) is American grown. No effort has been made by Canadians to capture the market since the early days, and then the quality of the feed sent north was such that no one can even now be induced to purchase any.

HEALTH.

The health of the Territory has been exceptionally good and members of the force have been unusually free from illness.

Our arrangements with the local hospitals in Dawson and Whitehorse work satisfactorily, and we have been able to close the barrack buildings used for hospital purposes.

Death robbed us of two of our members during the year. Reg. No. 2155 Constable W. F. Richards, an old hand, committed suicide one day while temporarily insane at the Caribou detachment.

The death of Reg. No. 589 Sergeant A. J. Cudlip, as the result of an accident at Forty Mile, in March last, was particularly sad. He was married and living with his wife at the detachment at that place. Coming home one evening he slipped and fell off a foot bridge over the slough, striking his head on the ice below. He was unconscious when picked up and never rallied, passing away the next day. The funeral took place in Dawson and was one of the largest I have seen here. Sergeant Cudlip was one of our oldest non-commissioned officers in point of service and a man of splendid physique. He was one we could ill afford to lose, a credit to the force in every way and respected by all who knew him.

Diphtheria broke out at Selkirk in August among the children of that place. Before a doctor could get there two little boys of Mr. Breaden had died. The others recovered under the doctor's treatment but for some time the place was quarantined. All signs of the disease have now disappeared.

The vital statistics of the Territory for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1907, were:—births 94, marriages 45, deaths 76. This is a decrease of 5 in the number of births, 4 in the number of marriages and 3 in the number of deaths as compared with the preceding year.

HORSES.

The continual reducing of our strength left us with a great many more horses than we required. I directed the officers commanding 'B' and 'H' Divisions to dispose of all not actually required. Some were destroyed and others sold as unfit for service. The total loss was:

Cast and sold to promote economy	15
Transferred to 'N' Division	7
Died	1
Total loss	23

We have now available for service thirty-eight (38) horses and two (2) ponies.

INDIANS.

The Indians give us little or no trouble except at Whitehorse and vicinity where they are addicted to the use of liquor. There were some sixteen prosecutions under the Indian

Act in connection with Indians obtaining liquor, and fifteen convictions were recorded. In the Dawson district it is but seldom the natives obtain intoxicants, though occasionally the missionary at Moosehide will complain that members of the band are doing so.

INSPECTIONS.

During the year I made several inspections of both divisional headquarters, and during the winter of all detachments.

MAILS AND TELEGRAPHS.

It is but seldom we are called upon to assist members of the telegraph service. During the past summer we helped them to install a telephone line from Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek. This connects with the telegraph line at the former place and is of great benefit to the miners and others on the creek. The officials of the telegraph service are so obliging, and have so often gone out of their way to assist us in the performance of our duties, that it is a pleasure to be able to reciprocate occasionally.

As stated elsewhere, we no longer assist the Post Office Department except to carry mail when our patrols happen to visit outlying points.

PATROLS.

The usual patrol to Fort McPherson was made last winter with Constable Forrest in charge. The latter, who has since left the force, made the trip there and back in record time.

Inspector Douglas made a patrol up the Pelly River, a report of which is appended.

A party of two men was sent up the Stewart River in September to endeavour to capture a trapper and prospector named Robert G. Flett, who is alleged to have become insane. Flett, who roams about the country, was traced to the head of the McQuesten. There his cabin was found well built and well stocked with provisions. He, himself, was heard shouting and yelling close by but on the approach of our men he jumped into his boat and crossed the river. They could not follow, nor would he return. He threatened to shoot if any one attempted to approach him. He is harmless if not molested, has plenty of food, well supplied with arms for hunting purposes, and has never been known to commit any act of violence. At times he is quite lucid and admits that he has been queer, but as a rule he has an idea that he can megaphone to all parts of the world and goes about shouting and yelling. A patrol will visit him again this winter to see how he is getting on.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

All our provisions, with the exception of butter and tea, were contracted for locally, and are of very good quality, and the prices charged are reasonable. The butter is supplied by the Government Creamery at Calgary and is giving satisfaction. We had sufficient tea on hand at Whitehorse to supply both divisions.

Contracts for all other supplies, such as hardware, wood, etc., were let locally.

STEAMER AND LAUNCHES.

The *Vidette* was not in commission during the past summer, but remained on the ways at Whitehorse.

As we have no further need for her, I would recommend that she be sold. Several offers were made for her during the past season, as there is no steamer better built and equipped for service on the side streams. A boat will deteriorate far more rapidly on the ways than in the water, and an old river captain advised me to charter the *Vidette* to any one, no matter at what figure, rather than allow her to remain hauled out all summer. How-

ever, in accordance with instructions received she was held at Whitehorse for the use of any Government Survey or Exploration party that might require her.

Offers were also made for the Alco-Vapor launch *Jessie* which has been hauled out at Whitehorse for the past few years, also for the small launch *Tagish*, but were not accepted. In my opinion they should be disposed of to the highest bidder at once, for in another year or two no one will want them.

GENERAL.

Sergeant Acland and three constables were detailed to assist Inspector Macdonell's party on the Hazelton end of the 'All-Canadian' trail from Edmonton to the Yukon.

The Takhini ferry established by us some years ago, and since leased to various parties, was sold outright this spring to the White Pass & Yukon Route, the mail contractors.

Mr. Justice Burbidge, of the Exchequer Court, held a session of the court here in August.

Government House was gutted by fire on the 25th December, 1906. An investigation held by a commission presided over by Mr. Justice Macaulay, failed to establish the origin of the conflagration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,
Assistant Commissioner,
Commanding R. N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Assistant Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, the annual report of 'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police, for the year ending October 31, 1907.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year this district has been very prosperous owing to the opening of the mines, chiefly copper, near Whitehorse.

The influx of capital has also stimulated prospecting in all parts of the southern Yukon, for, whereas formerly copper claims were not much sought after, the difficulty in getting capitalists to develop them rendering them white elephants to their owners, they are now being staked in all directions and capitalists have had agents in the country ready to take options on anything that looked at all promising.

Consequent on the development of the mines, business has been good in the town of Whitehorse, and the merchants are prosperous. Several new buildings have been erected, and there is not a furnished house untenanted.

While the Whitehorse part af the district has been prosperous, I am sorry to say that the Windy Arm district has not fulfilled the promises it made last year. Very little work is being done at the mines there and the town of Conrad has, for the time being, died a natural death. This, I believe, is due, not to poverty of the mines but to difficulties among the owners, for the ore shipped from there has been of good quality.

A good deal of prospecting and assessment work has been done in the Wheaton and Watson River districts, but up to date no ore worth speaking of has been shipped from there. As a road is being built to tap this section it is probable that next summer will see further development there.

The creeks in the Alsek country have proved fairly good this year, but until some cheaper method of transportation is available they are not likely to be thoroughly developed. Very rich copper strikes are reported from the neighbourhood of Burwash creek, and also discoveries of coal, but this is so far from a railway that at present it is not worth working.

Strikes of copper are also reported from Lake Aishihik and the Hutshi valley.

Livingstone creek and the other creeks in that neighbourhood have proved satisfactory, and have given good returns to the companies and miners working there.

The coal mine at Tantalus has done a steady business supplying fuel to the majority of the river steamers belonging to the W. P. & Y. route, though some of these still burn wood.

During the year a new steamboat was built at Whitehorse for Captain Raymond, also two large gasoline launches, and these, together with the usual repairs to the fleet of the W. P. & Y. route, gave employment to a considerable number of men all summer.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced this summer by the W. P. & Y. route in getting and keeping men as cooks and waiters on board their boats, and some difficulty was also experienced with the longshoremen.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The division is now armed with the Colt revolver and Lee-Enfield rifle, which are serviceable and in good condition.

All accoutrements are in good order.

The two Maxim guns are in good order with the exception of the tripod of the smaller gun, from which a small bolt is missing, but this has been written for and will be replaced as soon as received.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.

Champagne Landing is a sub-port of entry, and one of the members of the detachment there acts as sub-collector.

Department of the Interior.

The non-commissioned officer at Livingstone creek acts as agent for the mining recorder, he also acts as agent for the Crown Timber and Land agent.

The constable stationed at Tantalus represents the Crown Timber and Land agent.

Members of the town detachment at Whitehorse, and of the Carcross detachment, have searched the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the territory, for gold dust, on which royalty has not been paid. Females are searched by a woman employed for the purpose.

Department of Justice.

The guard-room at Whitehorse is used as penitentiary, common jail, and insane asylum for the Southern Yukon. During the year seven insane persons were escorted to the asylum at New Westminster, B.C., and two men were held in the guard-room for a time under observation, but finally released.

One inquest and six inquiries into cause of death were held, our officers acting as coroners.

Telegraph Department.

Occasional assistance was given to the telegraph department in the repair of the line, and in connection with the construction of the new telephone line from Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek. The members of the Livingstone Creek detachment, with their team, distributed the wire and gave such assistance as was in their power.

Indians.

During the year all sick Indians were as far as possible given medical aid and such other assistance as they required, and in addition to this, provisions were issued to those, who, after careful inquiry, appeared to be fit subjects for help, owing either to age or other infirmities.

We have on hand a few blankets and a small supply of clothing, from which issues are judiciously made as occasion warrants.

Meteorological.

A record of temperature and rainfall is kept, and monthly returns sent to the Head Meteorological Office at Toronto.

Liquor Licenses.

All infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance coming to our notice are promptly prosecuted, and the liquor traffic is, as far as possible, kept within the prescribed limits.

Post Office Department.

During the winter a bi-monthly mail service, by our patrols, was given to Kluahne, but this was discontinued in the spring when the patrols ceased.

BUILDINGS.

All the buildings in the division are in fairly good repair.

The new detachment buildings at Champagne Landing have been completed and are being occupied.

The large barrack room at Whitehorse, being too spacious for the number of men now here, has been divided into two by a partition and this will enable a considerable saving of fuel to be made in the winter. A partition has also been run across the lower story of the same building, making a smaller mess room and a hallway out of the large mess room, and the partition separating the kitchen from the mess room was moved so as to increase the size of the kitchen, which was formerly very small.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good standing financially, and is a source of benefit to all ranks. Assistance was given from canteen funds to the curling and skating rinks last winter, and to encourage games, such as football and tennis during the summer.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Of good quality and sufficient to meet all requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for the past year has been good. One corporal was reduced to the ranks and dismissed from the force, he having been convicted by a civil court. One constable who deserted in the previous year was brought back from Vancouver and sentenced to six months imprisonment and to be dismissed the force.

CRIME.

No crime of a serious nature occurred in the district during the year, with the exception of a case of shooting and suicide which will be mentioned under the heading of 'Suicide.'

A case in which the proprietors of the Club Cigar store at Whitehorse were arrested and fined for keeping a gaming house has caused considerable comment, but as this case has been investigated by you, and as your decision has not yet been given, I will make no remarks on it.

Fifteen convictions were obtained under the 'Indian Act' all in connection with liquor or drunkenness.

One man convicted of misappropriating Government money was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

One man is at present awaiting trial, he having been committed for trial on a charge of conducting a lottery.

The following is a classified summary of cases entered in 'H' Division during the year:—

Nature of Crime.	Entered.	Convicted.	Discharged or Withdrawn.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Using threatening language	2	2		
Assault	7	4	3	
Offences against property—				
Theft	1	.....	1	
Misappropriating Government money	1	1		
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Unlawfully carrying weapons	1	1		
Fighting on street	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	1	1		
Drunk and disorderly	17	17		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	5	5		
Keeping gaming house	2	2		
Gambling	6	6		
Playing cards in gaming house	7	7		
Looking on in gaming house	5	5		
Conducting lottery	1	.....	.....	Committed for trial.
Buying lottery tickets	1	1		
Excessive use of liquor	7	7		
Drunk while interdicted	1	1		
Offences under Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	5	1	
Having liquor in Indian camp	3	3		
Indians, drunk	6	6		
" having liquor in possession	1	1		
Offences against ordinances—				
Non-payment of wages	1	.....	1	
Selling liquor without license	10	9	1	
Keeping liquor for sale without license	1	1		
Selling liquor to persons believed to be selling without license	2	.....	2	
Insanity	2	.....	2	

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENT AND SUICIDES.

During the year there occurred one suicide, that of R. Witter at Whitehorse, on Sept. 16th.

Deceased had been in poor health for some time and, being out of work temporarily, became despondent.

He was also infatuated by a woman of ill-repute, and on the night of his death he was at her house where he obtained a revolver, and after firing at her, wounding her in the head, shot himself and died shortly after. The woman has recovered.

An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide given.

On May 9th two men, W. P. Grainger and G. Joyce, went down a shaft on the Copper King claim and when, owing to their non-return, search was made for them by the other men working on the claim, they were both found dead at the bottom of the shaft, having been asphyxiated. An investigation was held by Surg. Pare, as coroner, but no blame was imputed to any one.

On July 11th, a man named Hugh Hamilton was found to have fallen over a cliff near the Vault Mine, in the Windy Arm district. He was dead when found and an investigation being held by Surg. Pare, as coroner, an inquest was deemed unnecessary.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the reduction in the strength of the division, some more of the detachments have had to be withdrawn, namely, Conrad, Takhini, and Kluahne, the members of the last mentioned were transferred to Champagne Landing, and of the two others to Headquarters. The strength of other detachments has been reduced, Tantalus to one constable, and Carcross to one N. C. officer and one constable.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Whitehorse.	Carcross.	Champagne, Landing.	Livingston Creek.	Tantalus.	Town Station, Whitehorse.	On Leave or on Herd.	Total.
Superintendent	1							1
Surgeon	1							1
Inspectors	2							2
Staff-sergeants	2	1	1					4
Sergeants	1						1	2
Corporals	2			1		1		4
Constables	12	1	2	1	1	3	1	21
Special constables	6							6
Totals	27	2	3	2	1	4	2	41
Horses and ponies	12	2	5	2	1		2	24
Dogs	9		2					11

DOGS.

The number of dogs kept is still being reduced, it is intended to keep only one good dog train and sell the remainder. A number have already been disposed of.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the winter and early spring months, daily drills were held, but owing to the small number of men in the division, it is impossible to hold any drills during the summer.

FERRIES.

The ferry at Takhini has been sold to the Royal Mail service of the White Pass and Yukon Route; they only use it in the spring and autumn, but a key is left at Takhihi and we have the use of it at all times.

Owing to there being no musketry practice this year there was no necessity for the ferry at Whitehorse being used; it was, however, in the water for a short time in the spring and was a convenience to travellers.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The steam pump and hose are kept constantly ready for use, fire pails and extinguishers are distributed round the barracks, and the men are detailed to their stations and are occasionally practiced in turning out, laying hose, &c.

FORAGE.

The oats and bran, supplied by a local contractor, have been of good quality, as has also such hay as was supplied locally, but the British Columbia hay has again proved inferior and has been a source of injury to the horses.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

As fuel, wood only is used, and that supplied has been of fairly good quality.

The barracks are lighted with electricty, by the Yukon Electric Light Co. who give a satisfactory service. Detachments are, of course, lighted with oil lamps or candles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

GUARD-ROOM AND PENITENTIARY.

The building used as guard-room and penitentiary is kept in as good condition as is possible for one of its class. The following is the acting provost's report for the year:—

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending October 31, 1907, on the guard-room at this place.

On October 31, 1906, there were three prisoners confined in the guard-room; eighty were received during the year, six of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from fifteen days to seven months, the remaining seventy-four were released, either on suspended sentence, payment of fine, or on case being withdrawn or dismissed.

Six insane patients and one insane convict were received from 'B' Division during the year, en route to New Westminster. One insane prisoner from this district, after being held for nine days was discharged cured.

Four capias prisoners were held here for periods varying from three to five days.

The largest number of prisoners in one day was eleven.

The uniform supplied to the prisoners is in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CALLAGHAN, Sergeant.
Acting Provost.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Sufficient and in good repair. Owing to decrease in number of horses some harness has been sold during the year.

HEALTH.

The health of the division and of the district has been very good during the year, Surg. Pare's report will deal fully with this subject.

HORSES.

During the year a great reduction has been made in the number of horses in the division. At the time of my last annual report we had thirty-seven horses, four ponies and a mule; since then, four horses, two ponies and a mule have been transferred to 'N' Division. Ten horses have been cast and sold, on the whole for good prices, and one horse died, leaving the present strength at twenty-two horses and two ponies.

The general health of the horses has been fairly good, though some have been more or less troubled with heaves. They are on the whole a fairly serviceable lot, but some of them are beginning to show signs of wear and tear.

A report from Veterinary S. Sergeant Nyblett is attached.

INDIANS.

Indians have been on the whole prosperous and law-abiding. One Indian, from Alaska, was convicted of assault and is serving his sentence, the only other cases were of drunkenness, of which six were convicted, two of whom served sentences of one month each, the remaining

four being allowed to go on suspended sentence. Nine other convictions under the Indian Act were obtained, all having to do with supplying liquor to Indians, and I think they will have a salutary effect on the squaw men and others who make a practice of giving the Indians liquor.

The assistance given to Indians has already been mentioned under another heading.

INSPECTIONS.

The post at Whitehorse has been inspected by you several times, and you also inspected a number of the detachments during the year.

The detachments have been frequently inspected by the officers of the division, and the post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and weekly by the officer commanding.

The arms and accoutrements are inspected by the orderly officer every Monday morning.

A report as to the sanitary state of the barracks is given weekly by Surg. Pare, who also visits the guard-room daily.

PATROLS.

During the winter a bi-monthly patrol, carrying the mail, was made from Whitehorse to Kluahne; and members of the Kluahne detachment patrolled frequently to Burwash, Sheep and other creeks.

From Livingston Creek patrols were made to Whitehorse in the winter, and to Hootalinqua, Mason's Landing and the creeks in the summer.

From Champagne Landing, patrols are frequently made to Kluahne and to Mendenhal Landing, and occasionally to Dalton House. In the spring a patrol was made into the Hutchi Valley.

From Carcross, frequent patrols are made during the summer to Conrad, Tagish and Mill Haven, these are made in the launch *Gladys*, and the mines in the Windy Arm district and the Wheaton and Watson River districts are patrolled on horseback.

A sergeant and three constables left here in June to join Inspector Macdonell at Hazelton, in connection with the Peace River-Yukon Trail, and this party has just returned.

TRAILS.

A considerable amount of trail making has been done by the Territorial Government in the neighbourhood of Whitehorse, with the object of bringing the copper mines into touch with the railroad, and a road is under construction into the Wheaton River country. These new trails cannot but prove a great help in the development of the country, especially as the work has been in the hands of good men and has been well done.

SUPPLIES.

All articles supplied locally have been satisfactory, and the butter from the Government creameries in Alberta has as a rule been of excellent quality.

The hay from British Columbia is the only article which has not been good.

TRAFFIC.

Nearly all the traffic in this part of the country is now in the hands of the White Pass and Yukon Route, there were scarcely any independent stages on the Dawson trail last winter and there are no independent steamers of any size plying on the Upper Yukon. The steamer *Quick* has been running to Teslin Lake and points on the Hootalinqua River and carries most of the freight for Livingston Creek, and a small steamer was built here this summer by Capt. Raymond but immediately on completion went to Dawson, where I believe she has been doing a good business on the side streams.

The steamer *Prospector* still runs as an independent boat, but she seldom comes to Whitehorse.

During the last eleven months nearly four thousand tons of copper ore have been shipped from Whitehorse to the smelters outside, and a large quantity of machinery has been brought into the country, most of it going on to Dawson, so that I think the transportation company must have had a fairly good year.

The following figures give the passenger traffic for the eleven months ending September 30, 1907, approximately, for Whitehorse.

Arrivals—

By train	4,869
By steamboat	2,296
By stage	164
On foot	235

Departures—

By train	3,979
By steamboat	2,009
By stage	440
On foot	143
In scows and small boats	808

The traffic during October has been heavy, a large number of people having left for outside, but I have not yet got the figures.

TRANSPORT.

The launch *Gladys* has been in constant use on Lakes Tagish and Bennett, and is fast and seaworthy. The steamer *Vidette* was not launched this year.

The land transport is in good order and being in excess of requirements some has been disposed of.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'H' Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR T. A. WROUGHTON, DAWSON.

'B' Division Office,
Dawson, Y.T., October 31st, 1907.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ending this date.

ARMS.

During the year all the Ross rifles, Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers were shipped out to Regina, in accordance with instructions received from the Comptroller, and the division is now equipped with Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers.

Owing to our greatly reduced strength we were unable to have any annual target practice, but the men of the Division were enabled to get some practice on Saturday afternoons, if they could be spared, on the range of the Dawson Rifle Association, the Government having agreed to pay a small rental for the use of the range during the summer months. This was a great boon to ourselves, and also very acceptable to the Association.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

All the different Departments were assisted whenever possible during the year.

Asylum.—During the year the number of insane persons in our custody was fifteen (15), a decrease of one from last year. The number transferred to the Provincial Insane Asylum at New Westminster, B.C., was six (6), a decrease of three from last year.

These figures do not include insane convict Daniel McGoldrick, who was also sent to New Westminster Asylum.

During the year the following disposition was made of insane patients:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
British	6	..	6
American	5	1	6
Swede	1	..	1
Colored	1	1	2
Total transferred to New Westminster			6
Discharged at Dawson as cured			7
Died in Asylum at Dawson			1
Under observation			1
Total			15

I have to report the death of one lunatic while in our custody. A man named Oscar Browne, an American from San Francisco, who had only been in Dawson for about four days, was taken violently insane while stopping at the Regina Hotel. He was brought to

barracks at once and was raving mad. He was committed in a short time and the usual warrant for his transfer to New Westminster was issued by the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, but Browne died after being in our custody for about two weeks. An inquest was held and the body buried in Dawson.

Coroners.—Twelve (12) inquests and six (6) inquiries were held during the year by our officers acting as coroners. In every case, where there were any effects, they were turned over to the Public Administrator.

Customs.—At the outport of Forty Mile one of the members of that detachment assists this department in the capacity of Landing Waiter, and assistance was also rendered at other points in the district when required.

Department of Interior.—Forty Mile, Stewart River, Grand Forks, Hunker, Sulphur, Granville, Dominion and Selkirk continued to act as agents to the Mining Recorder and Crown Timber and Land Agent during the year; lately, however, owing to our greatly reduced strength Hunker and Stewart River detachments have been closed and the Mining Recorder's work for these two districts is now performed at Dawson .

All passengers leaving for down river points in Alaska by down river steamers are searched for contraband gold dust, as is also their baggage. Those leaving by small boats and scows are searched at Forty Mile.

Department of Justice.—All the Sheriff's processes, outside of Dawson, are executed by members of the various detachments.

At Dawson, in connection with the Police Court, members of the Town Station detachment served the following writs, etc. Forty-five (45) warrants to apprehend; eleven (11) search warrants; one hundred and six (106) summons to defendants; one hundred and fifty-six (156) summons to witnesses.

The penitentiary and jail, in connection with this department, are in our custody, as is also the insane asylum.

Below is given a list of prisoners received into custody during the past year;—

Whites, male	103
Whites, female	7
Indians, male	8
Insane, whites, male	12
Insane, whites, female	1
Insane, coloured, male	1
Insane, coloured, female	1
Total	133

For disposition of prisoners see synopsis attached.

The health of convicts and common jail prisoners has been very satisfactory.

Inquiry Department.—During the year one hundred and thirty-nine (139) inquiries were received for missing persons, and on investigation we were able to supply information in fifty (50) cases.

Indigents.—Destitute cases are given assistance by authority of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, if, after investigation, such assistance is found necessary.

Telegraph.—Members of detachments along the telegraph line have assisted the linemen when required.

Liquor License Department.—Little or no assistance has been rendered this department during the year; a few reports were asked concerning certain licensed premises, which were supplied. All infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance that came under our notice were reported to the Chief License Inspector.

Post Office.—During the past summer the post offices at Stewart River and Selkirk were taken over from us by Mrs. Emma Smythe, of Stewart River, and Mr. Jos. Horsfal, of Selkirk.

During last winter we made several patrols, averaging monthly, from Stewart River to Stewart Crossing, and from Forty Mile to Glacier, and from Dawson to Stewart River, each patrol carrying what mail was at the post office.

A large number of letters were received for the patrol to Fort Macpherson and Herschell Island, and this patrol, on its return trip, brought a large number of letters for points distributed the world over.

During the coming winter I do not anticipate that we will be able to make many patrols, at least they will not be at all regular, but such patrols as are made will, of course, carry mail.

General.—More or less assistance was rendered the Local Government, Public Administrator, Department of Agriculture, and Mining Inspectors. During the past year the estates of seventeen (17) deceased persons were handed over to the Public Administrator.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

During the month of July the electrical lighting apparatus in barracks was thoroughly overhauled and re-wired, in accordance with the recent ordinance passed by the Yukon Council for the further protection from fire. This work was satisfactorily completed by the Dawson City Electric Light and Power Co.

With the exception of the above work, only most necessary repairs for the upkeep of buildings were made.

CANTEEN.

The canteen in this division is in good financial standing and is well patronized by all ranks. Generally speaking, the canteen is a great benefit to all members of the division.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied by the department has been of good quality and suitable for all requirements, except with regard to tunics serge, field trousers and field jackets and trousers, the sizes on hand being too small for issue; but we received a fair supply from 'H' Division which will be ample for the coming winter.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division for the past year has been very satisfactory. Sixteen (16) more or less serious breaches of discipline occurred during the year. One (1) constable deserted during the past summer.

CRIME.

I am happy to report that crime has not been as prevalent during the past year as formerly, and there has been a marked diminution in crime of a serious nature.

This is, I think, due to several factors; the population is very much smaller for one thing, and the continued warfare that is waged against all types of adventurers who make mining localities their field of labour, has rendered their business more or less unprofitable,

and they have, in consequence, sought pastures new for their nefarious undertakings. Again, there is nothing like the same amount of money or dust in circulation as formerly, and those who have it have mostly learned the lesson of keeping it.

Dance halls and their accompanying evils have been more or less accountable for a good deal of the existing crime. But for these institutions the wanton, and the sneak thief, the confidence man and women would find their opportunities seriously curtailed. During the last session of the Yukon Council, I am glad to state, the ordinance licensing these places was repealed after a hard and bitter struggle. This does not mean, however, that the evils are entirely eradicated, for there are places where these women can and do take men for the purpose of drinking and other evils. Our great difficulty is to get the necessary evidence. It is, however, more difficult than formerly to carry on the business, and sooner or later some of them are bound to commit themselves, when we will probably get our chance.

Quite a number of gambling cases were tried and disposed of on the creeks and elsewhere during the year, and the fact that the public generally were notified that the section authorizing the cancellation of the license of any licensee convicted of keeping a common gaming house would be enforced has had a good effect, more especially as in two cases this has been carried out.

During the month of December, 1906, a youth named William H. Dean was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some underclothing from a bath house in Dawson.

During January, 1907, several valuable dogs were found poisoned. In some cases the deaths seemed very mysterious, and to make sure Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres took the stomach of one of the dead dogs and fed it to an old government dog, but one in good condition, and inside of two hours it showed signs of strychnine poisoning. This dog died in a very short time. A chemical analysis was made of another dog's stomach and the result was as we expected, strychnine. We were unable to find any trace of the person or persons who set out the poison.

On the 1st December, 1906, a drunken orgie occurred at a roadhouse on Sulphur creek run by a man named Mike Sedlmier, which resulted in several charges being laid. Sedlmier accused a prostitute named Gipsy Troll of stealing some $285 from him, and on investigation it was found that Sedlmier had been running a gambling game. A charge of keeping a common gaming-house was made against him and he was convicted and fined; he was also fined for selling liquor during prohibited hours. Three players or lookers on were also fined. The woman was fined for assaulting Sedlmier, and she was also committed for trial for the theft of the money. As for the latter case, it was only the man's word against that of the woman's, but the magistrate had no option but to commit her. She was acquitted when brought up in the Territorial court. Sedlmier then made a complaint against the constable in charge of the Sulphur detachment, Constable R. P. Smith, for not arresting the woman when he requested it, but when the complaint was investigated I found that Constable Smith had acted entirely within his rights in the matter, and from the evidence of Sedlmier himself, found that if any blame was to attach to any one it would be himself, for he allowed some nine hours to elapse before he reported the theft, and then only when the constable happened to pass his roadhouse. I might add that Sedlmier's license was cancelled.

In March, a man named Walter McDonald was charged with theft from the person, was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

In March, a coloured prostitute in Klondike City was severely injured by a man named James Wilson, who threw a kettle of boiling water over her. Wilson was arrested and was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

In April, two men named Patrick Kearney and William Denning, who have an undesirable record in police court matters, were arrested, both charged with resisting a peace officer in the discharge of his duty, and Kearney also with drunk and disorderly, They were committed for trial, but in the meantime Kearney was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment on the charge of drunk and disorderly. In the Territorial court they were each sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 14th May, a notorious woman named Dora Bennett, who was the proprietoress of a roadhouse on No. 7, below Lower Discovery, on Dominion creek, shot and seriously

injured a man named Leon Roy. This man had been living with the woman for some time, and had quarrelled frequently with her. She was committed for trial, but was acquitted by a jury in July.

In May, the Floradora and M. and N. dance halls were prosecuted for not having their premises arranged in accordance with the ordinances. They were convicted and fined $50 and costs each.

In June, a notorious man named 'Pete' W. T. Smith, who for some years past has been trying to break into jail, was at last successful and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour for a most brutal assault on a much smaller man, with a whiskey bottle. The assaulted man, was unfortunately, unable to defend himself. This man Smith is the same man who was mixed up in the recent conspiracy against Detective Welsh, and was prevented from performing the part for which he was cast owing to his arrest for perjury. Unfortunately we were unable to prove the charge to the satisfaction of the jury, who disagreed.

In July, William Jenkins was found guilty of theft from the person and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

In August two men named C. J. Andrews and W. Kuback were sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour each for theft.

During August, two very serious robberies occurred of mail which was en route from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Skagway. As regards the first case it transpired that somewhere between Eagle and the boundary the mails had been tampered with while being conveyed to Dawson on board the Northern Commercial Company's steamer *Seattle No.* 3, a sack having been cut open and fifty-nine (59) pounds of gold dust abstracted. The second case reported was that on the previous trip of the same steamer, two registered pouches containing gold dust were lost between Eagle and Skagway. On investigation, in which our whole detective force was employed, it appears that the *Seattle No.* 3 reached Dawson at 6.45 p.m. of the 29th July, and the mail was at once taken over to the post office by United States Mail Clerk Bangassar, the Dawson postmaster signing a receipt for twenty-four (24) pouches. Some two weeks later a report was received from Skagway saying that only twenty-two (22) registered pouches had been received, although the Fairbanks advices called for twenty-four (24). On reference to the Dawson post office it was found that only twenty-two (22) had been shipped from here. This would point to the loss having occurred in Dawson, but the post office officials were of the opinion that they had never received the twenty-four pouches although they had signed for them. This uncertainty on the part of the officials, together with the fact that the robbery had been committed nearly two weeks before we were notified, added to our difficulties. Eventually we got some clues which we followed up, resulting in the arrest of several persons. Unfortunately one of the prisoners while being brought back from Selkirk succeeded in administering to himself a fatal dose of morphine. The evidence against him was very strong indeed, and I have no doubt in my mind that he was the chief mover in the crime. The case is still pending.

In September, a man named Alphonse Jolin, was arrested for attempting to have carnal knowledge with a girl under the age of fourteen years. He was acquitted of the crime.

Early in October, three men named James H. Adams, Neil McNeil and William D. McKay, were tried for conspiracy to obtain possession of a large area of mining property by illegal and fraudulent staking. The judge's charges to the jury was unusually strong, and the case apparently very clear, but the jury could not come to an agreement although the majority were for conviction. The case will come up again next spring.

A list of cases entered and dealt with during the year in the district follows:—

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Committed for Trial.
Religion, morals, &c.—						
Drunk and disorderly	72	62	10	.....	.....	.....
Keeping common gaming house	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	62	60	2	.....	.....	.....
Vagrancy	5	1	3	1	.....	.....
Swearing on streets	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riotous and disorderly conduct	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Fighting	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law and justice—						
Obstructing peace officer	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Resisting arrest	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Contempt of court	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against public order—						
Carrying pistol without justification	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person—						
Assault, common	22	19	2	1	.....	.....
Assault. causing actual bodily harm	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Using threatening language	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Attempted murder	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Attempted carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-support of wife and family	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against property—						
Theft	32	11	8	2	1	10*
Taking gate out of a water dam	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilful damage	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Injuries to steam saw	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Obtaining money under false pretense	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fraud	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3†
Against Animals Contagious Disease Act—						
Violation quarantine	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Indian Act—						
Intoxication	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor to Indians	3	1	1	.....	1	.....
Against the Extradition Act—						
Embezzlement	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against city by-laws—						
Violation health by-law	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Violation fire by-law	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injuries to sidewalk	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Driving express wagon, no license	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Carrying on brokerage, no license	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Running livery stable, no license	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Yukon Ordinances—						
Insane	15	8	6	.....	1	.....
Allowing intoxication on premises	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interdiction	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk while interdicted	3	2	1	.....	.....	....
Selling liquor to interdicted man	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor in prohibited hours	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor without license	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance, music halls having stairways	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance, music halls giving women percentage	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....
Liquor license ordinance, Section 20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serving drinks to women	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Failure to declare registration of partnership	8	7	1	..	.....	.....
Placer Mining Act	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Penitentiaries Act—						
Violation section 69	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	316	234	49	7	3	23

Number of cases entered	316
Percentage of convictions	74·05

*Died, 1. †Jury disagreed, to be tried again.

CASES ENTERED AND DEALT WITH IN THE TERRITORIAL COURT DURING THE YEAR.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Administration of law and justice—				
Obstructing a peace officer	2	2	.....	.....
Resisting arrest	2	2	.....	.....
Against the person—				
Attempted murder	1	.....	1	.....
Attempted carnal knowledge with a girl under 14 years of age	1	.....	1	.....
Against property—				
Theft	10	9	1	.....
Wilful damage	4	4	.....	.....
Fraud	3	.....	.....	3*
Totals	23	17	3	3

* Jury disagreed, case to come up again next spring.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, ETC.

During the year several deaths occurred under this head, of which the following is a list:—

On the 28th November, 1906, a man named Daniel G. McKay died suddenly in the Gold Hill Hotel, Grand Forks. McKay came in from the construction of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields Company's dam, and after having a couple of drinks sat down in a chair in the bar room. He remained there during the afternoon and night and until about five o'clock in the morning, when the night porter noticed that he was breathing heavily and called for assistance, but the man died before assistance arrived. An inquiry was held and it was found death resulted from heart failure. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 3rd December, 1906, a woman named Madge Ransheimer, alias Madge Nicholson, alias Madge Casey, died suddenly at the Stewart Crossing roadhouse under rather peculiar circumstances. An inquiry was held extending from Pelly Crossing to Stewart Crossing, Wounded Moose, Granville and Dawson, and it was found the woman came to her death from natural causes, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants and exposure to excessive cold weather while she was so debilitated and run down in health. The woman was on her way to the outside on the White Pass stage and only made one station. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 7th December, 1906, a man named Otto Anderson was accidentally killed on Moosehide creek by a load of wood upsetting on him. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was purely accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 8th December, 1906, a man named Robert Haughton was found dead in bed in the Golden Eagle Hotel, Dawson. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was the result of heart failure. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 13th February, 1907, Reg. No. 2155 Constable W. F. Richards committed suicide, by shooting himself, while temporarily insane. He had been feeling unwell for some time and on the above date reported to Sergt. Head, in charge of the Dominion Creek detachment, of which detachment Constable Richards had been a member for only a few days, that he was ill, He was given some medicine and then Sergt. Head went outside for a few moments, and on his return found that Constable Richards had shot himself through the mouth with a revolver. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 21st February, an inquest was held at Grand Forks touching the death of a man supposed to be James Lynch. It seems that on the 25th January a cabin owned by Lynch on No. 5a Gauvin gulch, was burned down, and as Lynch had not been seen since the fire, Corpl. Lindblad, who was in charge of the Grand Forks detachment, made a thorough search of the ruins and found the charred remains of a man. The jury returned a verdict that the body was that of an unknown man who was burned to death when the cabin burned down, but there was not sufficient evidence adduced to positively identify the remains as James Lynch, but the jury added a rider to their verdict to the effect that they thought the remains were those of Lynch.

On the 15th March, Reg. No. 589, Sergeant A. J. Cudlip, died very suddenly at Forty-mile as a result of an accident. On the evening of the 14th, while crossing a small bridge, he slipped on a piece of ice and was precipitated on to the ice below, a fall of some eleven feet. He struck on his head, and when some friends who were with him at the time picked him up they found him to be unconscious. They cared for him and took him to the telegraph operator's cabin, but he never regained consciousness. Assistant Surgeon Thompson was despatched as soon as word was received of the accident, but he did not arrive until after Sergeant Cudlip had died. An inquiry was held and it was found that death had been accidental. Sergeant Cudlip was given a full military funeral and a large number of ex-policemen and civilians attended at the church, as Sergeant Cudlip had been well and very favourably known. He had been in charge of the Forty-mile detachment for over two year's. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 20th April, a man named Albert E. Clark was reported to have been badly injured at the dam of the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company at No. 57 above Discovery on Bonanza by a large piece of frozen earth falling on him. He was being brought in to the hospital at Dawson but died on the way. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 1st May, the death of Pierre Alcide Vignes was corroborated by the finding of his body on King Solomons Hill, Bonanza creek, by a man named William Sharp. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict that Vignes came to his death by the accidental discharge of his own shotgun. This man was reported as missing last December, and several parties were sent out looking for him. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 5th May, the body of a man was found floating in the Yukon river in front of Dawson. An inquest was held and the body positively identified as that of Martin J. Rock, the jury returning a verdict that deceased came to his death by drowning in Klondike river, near Bear creek, in September, 1906. This case was reported in my last year's report. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 1st June, a man named Lee Shores was found dead in a tent on No. 12, below A. Mack's discovery on Quartz creek. An inquiry was held and it was found that death was caused by heart disease, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 5th June, a man named Frank Alcock McKay was accidentally drowned a short distance from Dawson. He and a companion named Colin Inkster were poling a small canoe from Twelve-mile to Dawson, and in some manner the canoe upset throwing both men into the water. Inkster reached the shore but McKay was drowned. On the 24th June, his body was found down near the boundary. An inquiry was held, the result being that death was found to have been accidental. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 16th June, a man named Joseph Francoeur was found hanging by a rope in a stable adjoining the Brunswick Hotel, Dawson. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 27th June, the body of a man named Jerry Maddelena was found in Indian river, near the mouth of Quartz creek. It was thought at first that murder had been committed, and the body was brought to Dawson and a post mortem examination held. An inquest was held and an open verdict given. From later developments, however, there is

no doubt but that the man committed suicide. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 2nd August, Oscar Browne, an insane patient, died in the police asylum. For the last few days previous to his death it was almost impossible to get him to take any nourishment. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict that deceased came to his death through acute insanity and refusing to take nourishment. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 25th August, a man named William J. Ansley reported that a man named Joseph Lent had been drowned in the Yukon river, near Ogilvie, on the 24th instant. On that afternoon both men were at Ogilvie with a wood raft. Ansley went ashore with a line to make fast preparatory to camping for the night, and Lent, who was left on the raft, attempted to take a turn with the rope around something firm. What actually happened Ansley was unable to say, whether Lent overbalanced himself or got his hand caught in the rope, but he fell overboard. Ansley shouted to him to catch hold of the rope which he did, the raft meanwhile drifting on down river. When it had gone as far as the rope would allow it pulled taut, jerking Lent out of the water as high as the waist. Ansley shouted to him to hang on and started pulling in the slack, but Lent had disappeared. Ansley at once took his canoe and attempted to recover the body, but could find no trace of it. Afterwards it transpired that deceased's name was Joseph Hanzel, and that he was a deserter from the 10th Infantry, United States army. The body has not been found. All the effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 13th October, a sad drowning accident occurred a short distance below Moosehide. A man named James Forbes, in company with two other men, were crossing the Yukon in a small boat which was loaded with provisions. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the boat being overloaded swamped and turned turtle. The men, however, managed to get back to the overturned boat and were drifting down river. Forbes, after a little time, attempted to swim ashore and was drowned. The other men managed to get ashore eventually and were cared for by the Indians until sufficiently recovered, when they returned to Dawson and reported the accident. All effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 15th October, George Kincaid died on board the steamer *Prospector* from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand. He was under arrest at the time on a charge of having robbed the mails of gold dust to the value of forty thousand dollars ($40,000). The evidence was very strong against him. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand.

On the 22nd October, an Italian named Louis Tognana committed suicide in a room in the Tanana Hotel by taking an overdose of morphine. He was despondent and in straitened circumstances. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of death from an overdose of morphine administered by his own hand.

During the month of September a telegram was received from Selkirk that a number of children, both white and Indian, were very sick suffering from some throat affection. From the description as received by wire it was thought to be a form of tonsolitis. Several deaths, however, occurred, and Dr. Lachapelle was sent np to investigate the matter. He reported it to be an outbreak of diphtheria. The necessary steps were at once taken and Selkirk quarantined. No further deaths have been reported, and the quarantine has now been raised.

DETACHMENTS.

During the summer it was found advisable to reopen the Town station in Dawson, and at present it consists of a sergeant, corporal and four constables.

It was found necessary, during the summer months, to station a constable at Quartz creek. He has now been removed.

Owing to our greatly reduced strength, Hunker and Stewart River detachments were abandoned.

On this date we are maintaining the following detachments, viz.:—

Grand Forks.....1 corporal.
Sulphur.....1 constable.
Granville.....1 sergeant.
Dominion.....1 sergeant.
Selkirk.....1 constable.
Forty-mile.....1 sergeant, 1 constable.
Town station.....1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 4 constables.

DISTRIBUTION.

—	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	1	3	1	2	1	1	13	12	34	12	6
Town Station	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Forty Mile	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	10
Selkirk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Grand Forks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Dominion	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Sulphur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Granville	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
On command	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
On leave	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Sick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	1	3	1	4	5	4	22	12	52	16	16

DOGS.

There are sixteen (16) government dogs in charge, and all are in good condition and sufficient for our requirements.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our greatly reduced strength we were unable to spare either the time or men for any drill during the year.

Some of the men were able to indulge in rifle practice on Saturdays, by having the use of the Dawson Rifle Association's range.

FIRES, FOREST, ETC.

The only serious fire of the year was on Christmas Day, 1906, when Government House, the residence of the Commissioner Yukon Territory, was completely gutted. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

During the year the fires in Dawson amounted to seventy-three (73), causing an estimated loss of $26,215.

There were several forest fires during the summer, but with the exception of the timber burned no serious damage occurred.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our equipment at present is a forty gallon chemical engine and about eight hundred feet of hose, fire extinguishers and fire buckets.

We have also a hydrant in barracks to which the hose is always attached.

FORAGE.

All forage, with the exception of some of the hay received from Vancouver, was of good quality and fit for police use. The hay purchased locally, ' east of the mountains, Washington hay,' is of a very good quality.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Our supply of wood this year is of very good quality.

Light is supplied to us by the Dawson Electric Light and Power Company at Dawson and Grand Forks, and the service is quite satisfactory.

During the summer the barracks in Dawson were completely re-wired to meet the requirements of the ordinances.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment of saddlery and harness is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our requirements.

HEALTH.

I regret to report the accidental death of Reg. No. 589, Sergeant A. J. Cudlip, at Forty-mile. This case is fully reported under ' Deaths by Accident, &c.'

I also regret to report the death of Reg. No. 2155, Constable W. F. Richards, by suicide. This case is also fully reported under 'Deaths by Accident, &c.'

During the month of January Reg. No. 3838, Constable McLean, R.T., was in hospital for some days suffering with a dental abscess.

On July 4th, Reg. No. 1103, Sergeant-Major Brooke, A.R., sustained a severe injury to his knee through the grand stand on 1st Avenue breaking down while a celebration was taking place. He was in hospital until the 14th July, but I am glad to say he has made a thorough recovery.

Reg. No. 2866, Sergeant W. J. Beyts, who is stationed at Forty-mile, came to Dawson on the 14th July and was immediately placed in hospital suffering from a severe stricture. He remained in hospital until the 2nd September. He made a good recovery and has been able to return to his detachment.

Reg. No. 4035, Constable Millward, W.H., at the date of writing is in hospital with an attack of typhoid fever. He is, however, progressing favourably and there are no complications expected.

There was a slight epidemic of la grippe in barracks during September and October, and several men were off duty for short periods, but all have now fully recovered.

HORSES.

Sixteen horses are at present on the strength of the division, and all are in good condition.

Two were cast and sold during the year owing to their services being no longer required, and two were cast and sold as being unfit for further police service.

INSPECTIONS.

Dawson post was inspected frequently by yourself, and also all the detachments.

Inspections regarding sanitary conditions were made weekly by the Assistant-Surgeon.

All departments of the division, and all detachments, were inspected frequently and at irregular intervals by the officers.

LIBRARY.

The division library is in a very good condition. A large shipment of books was made to Whitehorse, we receiving in exchange a like number from 'H' Division library.

LOSS.

——	Super-intendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables	Total.
Deserted						1	1
Time expired					2	12	14
Purchase						1	1
Died, accident				1			1
" suicide						1	1
Transferred	1	1	1	1	2	3	9
Totals	1	1	1	2	4	18	27

GAIN.

Transferred		1					1
Re-engaged						1	1
Totals		1				1	2

MINING.

The output of gold last year was slightly over five and one-quarter millions of dollars. From the returns up to the present time it is estimated that the total output this year will be approximately three millions. This is a considerable decrease from last year and is owing largely to the fact that extensive sales of claims that would otherwise have been worked, were made to the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields Company; this company not being yet prepared to start actual mining on a large scale on a large portion of their properties.

Of the two tributaries of the Stewart river which were staked last year, namely, Barker and Blackhills creeks, Barker has turned out to be of very little value and is practically deserted. Blackhills and its tributaries are, however, turning out fairly well and a number of miners are working there this winter.

The only new discovery worth mentioning is Falls creek, a tributary of the Forty-mile. This creek, with its tributaries, have been staked from end to end, and there are reports of very good pay having been found on them.

In addition to the dredges that were working last year the Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields had three dredges completed early in the summer and they have been working continually since their completion, near the mouth of Bonanza. The dredges that worked successfully last year worked in unfrozen ground, but these new dredges attempted to work the frozen ground. The result of this has had rather a dampening effect on dredging, as it has been found, first that very little progress can be made of the frozen ground; and the hardness of the frozen ground wears out the lips of the buckets very quickly. In fact it has been demonstrated that in order to dredge successfully the ground must first be thawed, and the problem now facing the miners is how this can be done cheaply. One method is to thaw in front of the dredge by steam points from boilers, but this is very expensive, owing chiefly to the cost of wood. Another method is to strip the surface of all moss and allow the ground to thaw from the summer sun. When the moss is stripped from the surface the sun thaws the ground quickly; but it is still a matter of uncertainty to what depth this method of thawing can be practically carried out. Mining by dredging in this Territory, where most of the workable ground is frozen, must therefore be considered in the experi-

mental stage. The value of the dirt, however, is quite up to expectations, and proves that the ground can be worked at a large profit if a cheap method of thawing can be devised. A number of capitalists were engaged in examining Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run creeks during the past summer, with a view to acquiring property for dredging, but as yet they have done nothing owing to the difficulty of solving the frost problem.

The Yukon Consolidated Gold Fields employed a large number of men on their ditch during the summer, but these men were suddenly discharged in August. It is said the reason of this was the fall in stocks outside. The withdrawal of these men created some considerable depression in the camp.

The ordinary mining is decreasing every year and will continue to do so as the ground that can be worked by the ordinary methods is becoming less as time goes on. The general impression is, however, that a practical means will eventually be discovered for thawing the ground cheaply, and that upon this difficulty being overcome a large number of dredges will be worked on the different creeks, which will increase the general output very considerably.

PATROLS.

The district was patrolled as frequently as circumstances would permit. The Miller and Glacier districts were visited frequently, and a special patrol was sent to the Mayo and Duncan creek districts during the winter. This district was also again patrolled during the latter end of the summer. An officer patrolled up the Pelly as far as the mouth of the Ross river.

The usual McPherson patrol left here on the 18th December, 1906, consisting of five men and three dog teams, with Constable Forrest in charge. They were well equipped with all necessaries and made a splendid record, the round trip occupying only sixty-two days. Mail was carried both ways. The route taken was the Blackstone and the Peel river route, and not as last year by the McQuesten lakes, Brian and Nash creeks and the Wind river. Constable Forrest, who has travelled both routes, strongly recommends the Blackstone route, being much shorter and in every way more direct. I append hereto a copy of Constable Forrest's report of his patrol. (See Appendix D.)

SUPPLIES.

The supplies sent in from the outside, as well as those purchased locally, were, with few exceptions, of good quality.

TRANSPORT.

We have, at present, more transport than we require. During the summer we sold three wagons and two buckboards. The prices received were only fair. At the present time I am trying to dispose of some surplus sleighs, but have not met with much success. Some of the large companies recently sold their outfits for next to nothing, and in consequence there is very little demand, and prices obtainable are very low.

GENERAL.

The magisterial work on the creeks and outlying posts is done by our officers, and at present, owing to the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Macaulay, who is the recognized police magistrate, the magisterial work of the city has devolved upon us to a great extent, there being only one judge in the Territory at the present time.

I regret that the inducements held out by the police in the Yukon are not sufficiently attractive to retain our men in the service, fourteen non-commissioned officers and constables having taken their discharge during the year, and three more are on leave now pending their discharge, and from present appearances eight or ten more will leave during the coming year. Unless some new blood is sent in the outlook, from a commanding officer's point of

view, is not very encouraging, especially as we are continually being asked to post men at different points by settlers and others whose reasons are more or less sound, but we are unable to comply.

During the year every individual member of the force has had to put his shoulder to the wheel, and I am pleased to report that I have received the hearty co-operation of all ranks.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit the estimates for the year 1908–9, also report of Inspector Douglas in charge of special patrol up the Pelly; report of Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Thompson; report of Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Acres; report of Constable Forrest, in charge of the Fort McPherson patrol; report of Sergeant Smith, provost at Dawson, and synopsis of prisoners confined during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, Inspector,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the penitentiary and common jail for the year ending October 31, 1907:—

One hundred and thirty-three prisoners were confined during the past year, being seventy-three less than last year.

These prisoners are classified as follows:—

Whites, male	103
" female	7
Indians, male	8
Insane, whites, male	12
" " female	1
" coloured, "	1
" " male	1
Total	133
Total convicts confined	9
" common jail prisoners confined	26
	35
Maximum number in any one day	22
Minimum " "	6
Daily average for the year	11

The daily average for the past year is 6 less than that for the previous year. This is largely due to the fact that 10 long term prisoners who had served throughout last year had been discharged in the early part of the year covered by this report.

The number of prisoners confined at midnight, October 31, 1907, was eleven .

I attach a synopsis showing the sentences or other disposal of the prisoners confined during the year.

CONVICTS, TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date. of Release.
Sarantis, George	Theft	3 years P. S.	April 6, 1907.
Frey, Frank	"	3 "	May 6, 1907.
Cedar, Alex	"	2 "	April 5, 1907.
Boulay, Antoine	"	2 "	" 11, 1907.

CONVICTS RELEASED ON TICKET OF LEAVE.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of	
			Sentence.	Relense.
Monroe, Donald	Theft	3 years, 3 mos. P. S.	June 6, 1905	Mar. 3, 1907.
Shaw, David	"	3 years P. S.	" 6, 1905.	" 12, 1907.

CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO NEW WESTMINSTER AS INSANE.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of	
			Sentence.	Transfer.
McGoldrick, Daniel	Forgery.	3 years P. S.	Sept. 7, 1906.	Sept. 18, 1907.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the convicts and common jail prisoners, as shown by the records, has been very good during the past year.

The few breaches of prison discipline were of an unimportant nature.

Strict discipline has been maintained and the escorts have performed their onerous duties most satisfactorily.

PRISONERS' HEALTH.

The health of the convicts and common jail prisoners has been very good with the exception of a few cases of la grippe at the latter end of the year.

The jail has been kept in a good sanitary condition.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied to the prisoners has been of good quality and in sufficient quantity.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The prison is well supplied with clothing for convicts and common jail prisoners.

The convicts are provided, during the winter season, with heavy woollen clothing of a large black and white checkered pattern, and in the summer they wear striped duck.

This clothing serves as a distinguishing mark between the convicts and the common jail prisoners, the latter wearing, in the winter, duck clothing lined with tweed or Mackinaw. This clothing is brown, and their summer clothing is made of blue drill or denim and is unlined.

The whole of the above, as well as underclothing, boots, moccasins, hose, &c., are supplied to the jail through the quartermaster's store, and is kept in repair by the prisoners.

The female prisoners' clothing is, as far as possible, made by female prisoners, but a few articles have to be purchased locally.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the prisoners were employed as follows: Sawing, splitting and delivering wood; keeping buildings, drains, &c., in repair; and doing all kinds of unskilled work around the barracks such as has been required.

LUNATICS.

There were fifteen lunatics confined during the year, six of whom were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, seven were discharged as cured after being under observation for sufficiently long periods, one, a coloured woman, is now being held for observation, and one, Oscar Browne, died after he was adjudged insane and whilst awaiting transfer to New Westminster asylum.

In addition to the above mentioned lunatics, convict No.4 3, Daniel Thomas McGoldrick, who was undergoing a sentence of three years P.S., became insane and was transferred to New Westminster penitentiary.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding, 'B' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following synopsis of the penitentiary prisoners confined during the year ending the 31st October, 1907:—

Crime.	Sentence in years.			Totals.
	$3\frac{1}{4}$	3	2	
Theft	1	4	2	7
Theft from the person	.....	.....	1	1
Forgery	.....	1	.....	1
Total	1	5	3	9

The above synopsis includes four prisoners discharged at the expiration of their sentences, two released on ticket-of-leave, and one who was transferred as insane to New Westminster penitentiary.

There are two (2) convicts at present undergoing sentence at this jali.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T.

Statement of prisoners confined at midnight, 31st October, 1907:—

PENITENTIARY.

Hrastel, Joseph	3 years	P.S.	No. 41
McDonald, Walter	2 "	"	" 44

COMMON JAIL.

Smith, Thomas W. St. J. P.	6 months	H.L.	No. 17
Jenkins, William W	12 "	"	" 18
Kuback, William	6 "	"	" 21
Andrews, Cyril J	6 "	"	" 22
O'Brien, Dennis	3 "	"	" 23
Pekoch, Martin	6 "	"	" 24

E. SMITH, Sergt.,
Provost.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

"B" Division.—Synopsis of prisoners confined in Dawson Jail during the year ending October 31, 1907.

Offence.	Penitentiary. Sentence in Years.			Common Jail. Sentence in Years.			Sentence in Months.				Sentence in Days.				Paid Fine.	Discharged.	Suspended Sentence.	Released on Bail.	Transferred to New Westminster.	Awaiting Trial.	Released on own Recognizances.	Committed for Extradition.	Capias cases settled out of Court.	Died after Commitment as Lunatic.	Totals.
	3¼	3	2	*3	†3	1	18	6	3	1	30	15	10	8											
Confined October 31, 1906	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1																	13
Theft from the person			1			1										4		5		1					20
Theft								3	5			1		1		1									1
Wounding with intent to murder													1				1	3							6
Assault								1										1							1
Carrying concealed weapons													1					2							3
Mischief																		3							3
Conspiracy to defraud																1									1
Obtaining money by false pretence											1	2			22	7	3	4			1				40
Drunk and disorderly																7			6	1				1	15
Insanity															2	1									3
Supplying liquor to Indians												1			1	5									7
Drunk (Indian Act)																					1				1
Judgment debtor										1					1	3									5
Vagrancy									1																1
Resisting arrest															1										1
Causing grievous bodily harm															1										1
Creating a disturbance																1					1				1
Witness in the first instance																1									1
Indecent assault																									1
Embezzlement																1									1
Capias																									1
Neglect to support family							..							..				1							2
" wife														..				1							1
Using threatening language																		1							1
Obstructing peace officer									1						1										1
Totals	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	5	7	1	1	4	2	1	29	30	4	21	6	2	3	1	1	1	133

* 3 years and 5 months. † 3 years and 3 months.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. Y. DOUGLAS, ON PELLY RIVER.

DAWSON, Y.T., July 5, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that pursuant to your instructions of the 18th ulto. to make a patrol up the Pelly river, and also to investigate cause of petition to the Assistant Commissioner *re* Payment, alias Brown, alias Eagle, said to be insane, and dangerous to the other inhabitants of the district, I left Dawson, June 22nd, at 1 p.m., on board the B. Y. N. steamer *LaFrance*, Capt. Jackman in command, together with Mr. J. Keele, of the Geological Survey Department, and his three assistants, R. Riddle, G. Ortell and J. Christie, with 1,360 lbs. freight, they intending to stay all winter. There were also the following prospectors on board bound to various points as follows: J. Webb and wife, C. Nicholson, to Rink rapids on Upper Pelly; R. Henderson and his two sons, John and Henry, to try for quartz on the Ross; J. D. McRae, F. A. Erzel, J. E. Buttle, to Loppy creek, ten miles below Ross river; D. C. VanGordon, to Pelly lakes; J. W. Conning, to Hoole river; C. Pomeroy and H. Williams, to McMillan river; F. Chapman, P. Olsen, J. Cote, to Pelly banks.

We reached Selkirk, mouth of Pelly river, at 2.45 of the 24th ulto., and after taking on a little more freight we left at 4.30, entering the mouth of the Pelly at 5 p.m. and found a good stage of water, enabling us to get over places that gave us a great deal of trouble last year. Passed Menard and Grenier's ranch, which is about five miles from mouth, at 7 p.m. Tuesday, 25th, reached Granite canyon at 1 p.m. and got through its length of four miles without any trouble other than all hands on shore hauling on a line to help over the worst places; reached the mouth of the McMillan at 8.35, where we left C. Pomeroy and H. Williams.

Wednesday, 26th, made good time and about 2 p.m. picked up a boat containing three men, who proved to be Poole Field and Clement Lewis, fur traders from mouth of the Ross, and a man named Dankers, to whom they were giving a lift as far as Selkirk, where they expected to meet the small steamer *Quick* with their year's supplies of provisions and goods for trading. On learning that the *Quick* had not yet left Whitehorse for Selkirk, they returned to their post with us.

Thursday, 27th, reached Fishhook bend about 10 a.m., and although only about 100 yards long, it took us three hours to get through, giving all hands lots of work. During the afternoon we met two men who proved to be Sutherland and Morgan on their way to Dawson. Sutherland had been in the Upper Pelly district for two years, and Morgan went in last summer on the *Vidette*. Both were on their way out, having struck nothing rich enough to encourage them to stay in the district.

Friday, 28th, reached Lewis & Field's winter trading store, which is thirty miles below the mouth of the Ross river, at 7.30 a.m.; ran all day but made poor time owing to the river widening and making channel very shallow.

Saturday, 29th, arrived at Ross river at 4.15 a.m. Found Lewis & Field's post on right limit of Pelly, a short distance below where the Ross enters; proceeded to land passengers and freight. While this was being done I took statement *re* the Payment matter from practically all the signers of petition and others who had any knowledge of it, a separate report of which you have already, together with signed statements taken by me. I also got from Lewis & Field the following data *re* Indians, mining and weather conditions. Of

Indians there is a total of 105 made up as follows: men, 26; women, 20; children, 59. Deaths during last winter, 8. For the last five years they have been at a standstill, without increase or decrease, but most of the children recently born are sickly, which is attributed to tuberculosis. During the winter of 1906–1907, an epidemic of lagrippe, followed by throat trouble, carried off one adult and seven children. When fatal, this disease is very rapid in its course, from 36 to 48 hours. When it is not fatal it will linger for weeks in the form of a swollen and chronic sore throat.

GAME.

They report all game and fur-bearing animals on the decrease with the exception of mountain sheep and caribou, and the Indians are becoming more and more dependent on the traders. It has been reported that trappers and others have been in the habit of setting out poisoned bait. In the summers of 1905–6–7 notices were posted at Lewis & Field's trading post that setting out poison in any form is against the ordinances and can be severely punished. I have also warned any trappers and prospectors I have met on board the steamers going up the Pelly and at Selkirk, that any case the police could get a clue to would be prosecuted. As to the statement which appeared recently in the local press, that poison was being used wholesale in the Upper Pelly country, I might say that both Lewis and Field stated they had never sold an ounce, and were very much against it, and would not handle poisoned fur if they knew it, and claimed there was very little poison, if any, used.

MINING.

Colours are to be found on nearly all the creeks, but with the exception of Main Upper Pelly, no pay to date. Bar diggings give wages but are seldom worked. There is a party in here now in charge of Capt. McLeod, who have keen confining their efforts to one locality for the past three years, but with what success is not known.

WEATHER.

Climate very dry both summer and winter, minimum record during the past five years was January, 1906, when the thermometer went down to 70 degrees below zero.

At 8.45 a.m., after getting statements and the mail for outside we started on return trip, making very good time until 6.45 p.m. when, while running at about ten miles an hour, we struck a rock about four miles above Fishhook bend, and only had time to make shore when steamer sank in seven feet of water; no one lost or hurt, all hands at once started to save the provisions that it was possible to reach and form camp. It was then decided by Capt. Jackman and Mate Capt. Roberts, that it was impossible to raise the boat, and to send a party to Selkirk to wire for assistance, the party to go being made up of Capt. Roberts, Capt. Gear, Mrs. Jackman, Master Killam and self. We left the wreck at 10.15 in life-boat and arrived in Selkirk at 4.15 Monday afternoon, a distance of 220 miles in 42 hours, only stopping for one hour in every six to make tea and warm up as the nights were very cold. After resting for a short time I proceeded to inspect Selkirk detachment, a report of which you already have. Steamer *Dawson* coming along at 11.15, bound for Dawson, I took passage to Stewart river, inspecting that detachment in the morning of the 2nd July, a report of which you also have.

Wednesday, July 3rd, caught steamer *Selkirk* for Dawson at 2.10 p.m., arriving in Dawson 9.30 p.m., ending a patrol of 700 miles in 11 days and 7 hours. After my experience of the Pelly river in August, 1906, and again in June of this year, there is no question that from the middle of June to the middle of July is the best stage of water for steamboats. There is no difficulty in getting all the dry wood necessary along either bank at convenient distances apart. During the entire trip on the Pelly we were never out of sight of a bush fire, sometimes on the banks and again far inland.

Since writing the above I would say there was an outbreak of throat trouble at Selkirk on the Yukon river last September, which the doctor sent from here pronounced diphtheria.

The public press stated that it probably started from the Indians at Selkirk coming in contact with those from the Upper Pelly. This can hardly be the case as the Indians affected last winter never come as far north and west as Selkirk, and the outbreak among them occurred last March. Mr. Henderson, mentioned in the early part of my report, has since returned with his two sons, and as this gentleman is acknowledged to be the discoverer of the Klondike, possibly his report to the effect that while prospecting near Hoole river he discovered what he claims to be the richest prospects he has seen in the country, may amount to something, although he declines to name the exact part.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. Y DOUGLAS,
Inspector.

APPENDIX D.

CONSTABLE A. E. FORREST, PATROL, DAWSON TO FORT McPHERSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., February 22, 1907.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my patrol to Fort McPherson and return.

On Tuesday, December 18, 1906, accompanied by Constable Carter and Special Constables Cardinal and McDonald, with Indian Richard Martin (the latter acting as guide), I left Dawson on patrol to Fort McPherson with three dog teams and three toboggans. Travelled to mouth of Twelve-mile and camped. Constable Millward, with team, accompanied us as far as Little Twelve-mile, a distance of 50 miles.

19th, travelled to mouth of Little Twelve-mile ann camped.

20th, went as far as the power house on Twelve-mile, about 25 miles, and camped; loaded up toboggans for start next morning. This was as far as team was able to travel, there being no trail above this.

21st, left the power house; went up the Big Twelve-mile 18 miles, and camped. Constable Millward and team returned to Dawson this a.m.

22nd, went to foot of Seeley pass and camped; wind blowing very hard to-day; encountered a lot of water on the trail, owing to mild weather.

23rd, left camp at 8.30; crossed the summit. This is a very low pass, the elevation being so slight that it is hardly noticeable; it is about two miles across. We then struck a tributary of the Blackstone river; this is a low, flat, barren country, there being no wood whatever, only a few willows growing on the bank of the creek, these we had to use for cooking, &c. Caribou were very plentiful hereabouts, but moose very scarce as there is no feed for them. I learned from the Indians that there is lots of fish to be got in the streams in the summer-time. We camped in an Indian camp on the Blackstone.

24th, left camp at 8 a.m.; went down Blackstone to the mouth of Poplar creek. Here I found our cache of 1,100 lbs. of dried meat, for which I had made arrangements with the Indians beforehand; this was in good condition and made excellent dog feed.

25th, left the mouth of Poplar creek. Went up creek and over divide into another creek (name unknown); camped there.

26th, travelled over a divide to the head of Mochell creek, and from there down the creek to a tributary of the Hart (name of tributary unknown); the going was bad, there being a great deal of water.

27th, travelled down the creek to the Hart river and camped.

28th, followed down Hart river about 15 miles and camped at our Indian guide Richard's cabin. Trail in fairly good condition; encountered a few glaciers.

29th, left camp at 8.30; travelled down Hart river about 12 miles to mouth of Small creek; went up Small creek and over divide into the Little Hart river, and camped at the foot of Hart mountain.

30th, left camp at 8.30; crossed over a portage from Little Hart to Big Hart; up Big the Hart about a mile, and from there up a small tributary about five miles, where we camped.

31st, left camp at 8.30; travelled to head of creek and crossed over the divide into a creek running into the Little Wind river. These divides are very low.

1st Jannary, '07, left camp at 7.30; travelled down the creek to the Little Wind river, and down the river for about two miles and camped.

2nd, left camp at 8 a.m.; continued on down the Little Wind; had a hard time on the glaciers to-day, the ice being so smooth and the wind so high that it was almost impossible for men and dogs to travel.

3rd, left camp at 8.30; made mouth of Little Wind river, about 25 miles and camped.

4th, left camp at 7.30; travelled down Big Wind; encountered lots of open water; made a portage round the Hot Springs and camped; made about 15 miles to-day.

5th, left camp at 7.30; continued down Big Wind as far as Mount Deception and camped. Trail very bad; lots of open water, owing to mild weather.

6th, left camp at 8.30; continued on down Wind river; still lots of open water and thin ice. Cardinal's toboggan broke through in one place, but we managed to get it out without any serious damage being done. Made the Peel river and camped.

7th, went down Peel river to the mouth of Mountain creek and camped. Travelling on Peel very good.

8th. Went up Mountain creek and camped on the divide. This divide is the highest one that we have to go over.

9th, left camp at 7.30; crossed divide to Caribou Born river; travelled up the river about four miles; left the river there and travelled up to the head of a small tributary and camped at the foot of Caribou Born mountain.

10th, left camp at 7.30; crossed Caribou Born mountain to the head of Trail creek and camped there. Going very bad indeed; snow very deep.

11th, left camp at 7.30; travelled down Trail creek, finding the bottom of an old trail on this creek which improved the travelling a great deal, making things much easier on men and dogs. Camped about 20 miles down the creek.

12th, left camp at 8.30; continued on down Trail creek to the Peel river, and down the Peel to a cabin on the seven-mile portage; camped in this cabin.

13th, left camp at 7.30; crossed the seven-mile portage and kept on down the Peel and camped that night about 25 miles from Fort McPherson.

14th, left camp at 7.30; travelled on down the Peel and arrived at Fort McPherson about 4.30 p.m.

Stayed at Fort McPherson 13 days, resting dogs and fixing up transport, &c., for return trip.

Jan. 28th, left Fort McPherson at 7.30; travelled 20 miles up the Peel and camped at an Indian encampment.

29th, left cabin; crossed the seven-mile portage and comped at an Indian's cabin.

30th, left camp at 7.30; travelled to mouth of Trail creek and camped.

31st, left camp at 7.30; proceeded to the head of Trail creek, and camped at the foot of Caribou Born mountain.

1st February, left camp at 7.30; crossed Caribou Born mountain to the head of a tributary of Caribou Born river, where we camped.

2nd, left camp at 7.30; travelled down tributary about five miles to Caribou Born river; travelled down river about five miles, then turned up a small creek from the head of which we crossed a divide to the head of Mountain creek, and camped about six miles down Monutain creek.

3rd, left camp on Mountain creek at 7.30; travelled down to the mouth of the Peel river, up the Peel 20 miles to the mouth of Big Wind river; camped about two miles up the river.

4th, left camp at 7.30; continued on up Big Wind river as far as Hungry creek and camped at the mouth of creek.

5th, left mouth of creek at 7 a.m. and continued on up the Big Wind river as far as the mouth of Little Wind river; went up Little Wind four miles and camped. Encountered lots of overflow on the trail to-day.

6th, left camp on Little Wind at 7.30; travelled on up Little Wind; fell in with a band of Peel river Indians about 11.30 a.m. on their way to the head of the Big Wind river for hunting and trapping, from whom we bought a supply of fresh meat, and with them we camped the rest of the day.

7th, left camp at 7.30; travelled up river to the mouth of a small creek heading up towards the divide leading to the Hart river; camped at mouth of creek.

8th, travelled up the creek to its head and camped; found trail very good. Saw lots of caribou on the hills to-day.

9th, left camp at 7 a.m.; crossed divide and dropped into a small creek running into the Hart river; travelled down creek as far as the mouth, and camped on the Hart.

10th, crossed over the portage from the main Hart to the Little Hart (about two miles). Crossing the Little Hart we dropped over a divide into a small creek, a tributary of a branch of the Hart river; travelled up this branch of the river about 12 miles to Richard's cabin where we camped. Made a very long run to-day; both dogs and men very tired.

11th, laid over at Richard's cabin resting dogs and mending snowshoes, &c.

12th, left Richard's cabin at 7.30 and camped on the Blackstone river; found the trail very good to-day.

13th, left camp on Blackstone river at 7.30 and made the summit at the head of Twelve-mile river that night, where we camped.

14th, left camp at 7.30; travelled down the Twelve-mile river about 15 miles and camped. About a foot of snow fell last night, making the trails very heavy.

15th, left camp at 7.30; travelled on down the Twelve-mile as far as the saw-mill, where we stayed for the night.

16th, left saw-mill; continued on down the Twelve-mile to Yukon river and camped at the 16-mile roadhouse.

17th, left 16-mile roadhouse and travelled up the Yukon river to Dawson, reaching the barracks at noon.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the Blackstone and Hart rivers appear to be in a prosperous condition. They number about 75. About 65 deaths have occurred since they settled first there in 1898, having come originally from Fort McPherson. They do not trade with the Hudson's Bay, but instead get all supplies from Dawson. The Indians on the Lower Peel appear to be in a destitute condition, subsisting chiefly on fish in summer and rabbits in winter. They trade with Hudson's Bay at Fort McPherson.

GAME.

On this side of the mountains game is very plentiful, especially caribou and mountain sheep. Moose, however, are very scarce in this district, owing to there being no feeding grounds. On the Lower Peel, caribou and moose are becoming very scarce, having been hunted for so long by the Indians.

MINING.

Three men followed our patrol this winter for the purpose of prospecting on the head of the Wind river, and are now prospecting on a tributary of the Little Wind. They ap-

peared to be well satisfied with the appearance of the country. Passing down the Hart river and Blackstone river, coal is visible on the banks to the naked eye. I have been credibly informed that ledges of very good coal have also been found on the Peel.

TIMBER.

Timber is very plentiful all along the Peel and Hart rivers, consisting principally of spruce, but the Blackstone and Wind rivers flow through a practically barren country.

GENERAL.

Our dog feed consisted of dried meat, which we found very satisfactory for a trip of this kind, the dogs keeping in good condition all the time. We carried a tent and stove and found them to be very comfortable for camping out and caused practically no inconvenience. This year we took uncooked beans and found them to be much more satisfactory than if cooked previously, as they were the previous year. All our food supplies were of a good quality and of sufficient quantity. I cannot speak too highly of all the members of the patrol who were with me, they each and all cheerfully performed their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. I think that from my experience of the two patrols that I have made, the best time can be made with five men and three dog teams with five dogs each, one man for each team and two men for breaking trail. I found that breaking trail with only one man ahead of the dogs in the deep snow was absolutely useless. In my opinion the route travelled this year is much better than the one travelled last year, being much more direct, the divides not being so high, and the game just as plentiful. I have been informed by Mr. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay store at Fort McPherson, that there is another route along the range between the Porcupine and the Peel rivers which the Indians used in the early days, but this route took them into U. S. territory and down the Yukon river to Eagle City. From what I could learn I think there is a route in Canadian territory which would take one to the head of Coal creek. The Indian guide who accompanied us knew nothing of this route, and in my opinion the route taken by us this winter up the Twelve-mile and through the Seeley Pass, is almost a direct route, and I think cannot be improved upon.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. FORREST, Constable,
Reg. No. 3847.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURGEON L. A. PARE, M.D., WHITE HORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following annual medical report for the year ending October 31, 1907:—

We still have the good fortune to be able to congratulate ourselves on the fact that no death occurred during the year; this making the ninth year in succession.

The general health of the division and district has been excellent. We have had a few cases of influenza, the only cases of a contagious or epidemic nature we have to report. There were sixteen cases with an average duration of seven and a half days.

I append a list of the cases treated during the year, which requires no eommcnt.

Disease.	Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Cold	14	2½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Influenza	16	7½	" "
Wounds	4	4	3 recovered, returned to duty; 1 under treatment.
Dirahœa	6	6	Recovered; returned to duty.
Dementia	1	49	Civilian; recovered and discharged.
Delirium tremens	2	8	Civilians; recovered and discharged.
Epistaxis	1	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Earache	3	4½	" "
Functional disturbances	3	3	" "
Gastro enteritis	1	14	Civilian; recovered and sent to Vancouver as destitute.
Gastric disturbance	7	2½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Lumbago	2	1½	" "
Muscular rheumatism	7	3	" "
Nervousness	3	3	" "
Neuralgia	4	2½	" "
Odontalgia	3	1	" "
Pyrexia	1	5	" "
Strains and sprains	4	5½	" "
Strains, knee	2	101	" "
Uræmia	1	11	" "

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
Surgeon

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, M.D., DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907

Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Polcie,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The total number of cases treated during the year was thirty, showing a very great reduction when compared with previous years and no doubt due to the small number now in this division.

I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 589, Sergt. Cudlip, who died at Forty-mile detachment, March 15, from injuries received by falling off a bridge; he only lived a few hours after the accident.

There was one other death, that of Reg. No. 2155, Const. Richards, who during a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself through the head at Dominion detachment on February 13.

There were very few cases of serious sickness, and all have recovered and returned to duty with the exception of Reg. No. 4035, Const. Millward, who is at present in hospital suffering from typhoid fever. Reg. No. 1103, Sergt. Major Brooke, received a severe sprain of the knee joint when the accident occurred to the grand stand during the sports in Dawson, July 4, he was returned to duty recovered August 8. Reg. No. 2866, Sergt. Beyts was placed in hospital July 14, suffering from a peri-urethral abscess, from which he made a good recovery and returned to duty September 9. The other cases were of simple nature. A list of all cases treated is appended.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Fifteen insane patients were received, thirteen males and two females; of these seven were discharged, six sent out to Westminster asylum, one died and one is still under observation.

GUARD-ROOM.

The general health in this department has been very good, no serious cases of sickness having occurred.

INDIANS.

The usual number of Indians have been treated and everything possible done for them, the very bad cases are placed in the hospital and the others treated as well as possible in their cabins.

GENERAL.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is very good, the various buildings warm and comfortable. The police hospital having been closed our patients are now sent to the Good Samaritan Hospital or St. Mary's Hospital.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess (urethral)	1	48	48	Recovered.
" (dental)	1	5	5	"
Burns	1	2	2	"
Bruises	2	14	7	"
Biliousness	2	8	4	"
Colds (slight)	2	2	1	"
" (severe)	4	24	6	"
Dyspepsia	1	8	8	"
Diarrhœa	2	2	1	"
Frost bites	1	2	2	"
Injuries	1	.....	.....	Died.
Lumbago	1	2	2	Recovered.
Lagrippe	6	36	6	"
Sciatica	1	32	32	"
Sprain	2	6	3	"
" (knee)	1	41	41	"
Typhoid	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistent Surgeon.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. H. ACRES, V.S., DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ending October 31, 1907.

The general health of the horses in this division has been very good, very little sickness having been brought to my notice. Two cases of heaves developed, which I think was due to the hay; both animals were cast and sold, viz., Reg. Nos. 2578 and 2904.

Reg. Nos. 2852 and 2920 were sold for the purpose of promoting economy. Reg. Nos. 2578 and 2848 were tested for glanders as they had been in infected districts but neither animals reacted. I examined the stables in use on the different detachments during the past summer, and found them to be in good condition and freshly whitewashed.

At present the division has 16 horses, all of which are in good condition and fit for police work.

The drugs supplied were of good quality.

Regarding the forage, the oats are of good quality; the hay shipped from British Columbia, with the exception of a few bales, was of a very inferior quality. The hay procured locally is of a first-class quality.

Attached is a list of cases treated during the past year.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Duration.
Sprains	3	$10\frac{2}{3}$ days.
Wounds	7	9 "
Influenza	1	60 "
Bruises	1	4 "
Heaves	2	Cast and sold.
Frost bites	1	7 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACRES,
Veterinary Staff-Sergt.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT R. M. NYBLETT' WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., October 31, 1907.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending this date.

During the year the general health of the horses has been good with the exception of some cases of heaves which gave some trouble, one horse No. 2465 was sold on this account, and another, while apparently cured, heaves as soon as he gets any inferior hay, but is fit for work as long as he is fed on good sweet hay.

One horse died during the year of acute enteritis, and another was for a long time in a very weak state, due, I believe, to his having eaten some poisonous weed while at herd, but he finally recovered.

I found one of the horses which had been on the Tantalus Detachment for a long time, to be troubled with a stone in his bladder, but this only troubled him when used for fast work and he was cast and sold, and his new owner, whom I informed of his state, uses him for freighting only and is well pleased with him.

In addition to those above mentioned there were the usual number of minor cases of sickness, as you will see from the attached summary of cases treated, and in addition, I might here mention the case of a horse, Reg. No. 2939 which was cast and sold, apparently in good health, but which immediately after its sale became affected with paralysis, and had to be destroyed, being incurable. With the approval of the Comptroller, the purchaser was given another horse to replace this one.

During the year, ten horses were cast and sold, to reduce the establishment, and four horses, two ponies and one mule were transferred to 'N' Division, and with the one death, this effected a total reduction of eighteen animals, leaving the present strength of the division at twenty-two horses and two ponies.

The stables in the division are in a serviceable order.

During the winter and spring Sergt. Todd acted as farrier in addition to his other duties, and since his discharge, Corp. Kelly has been shoeing the horses.

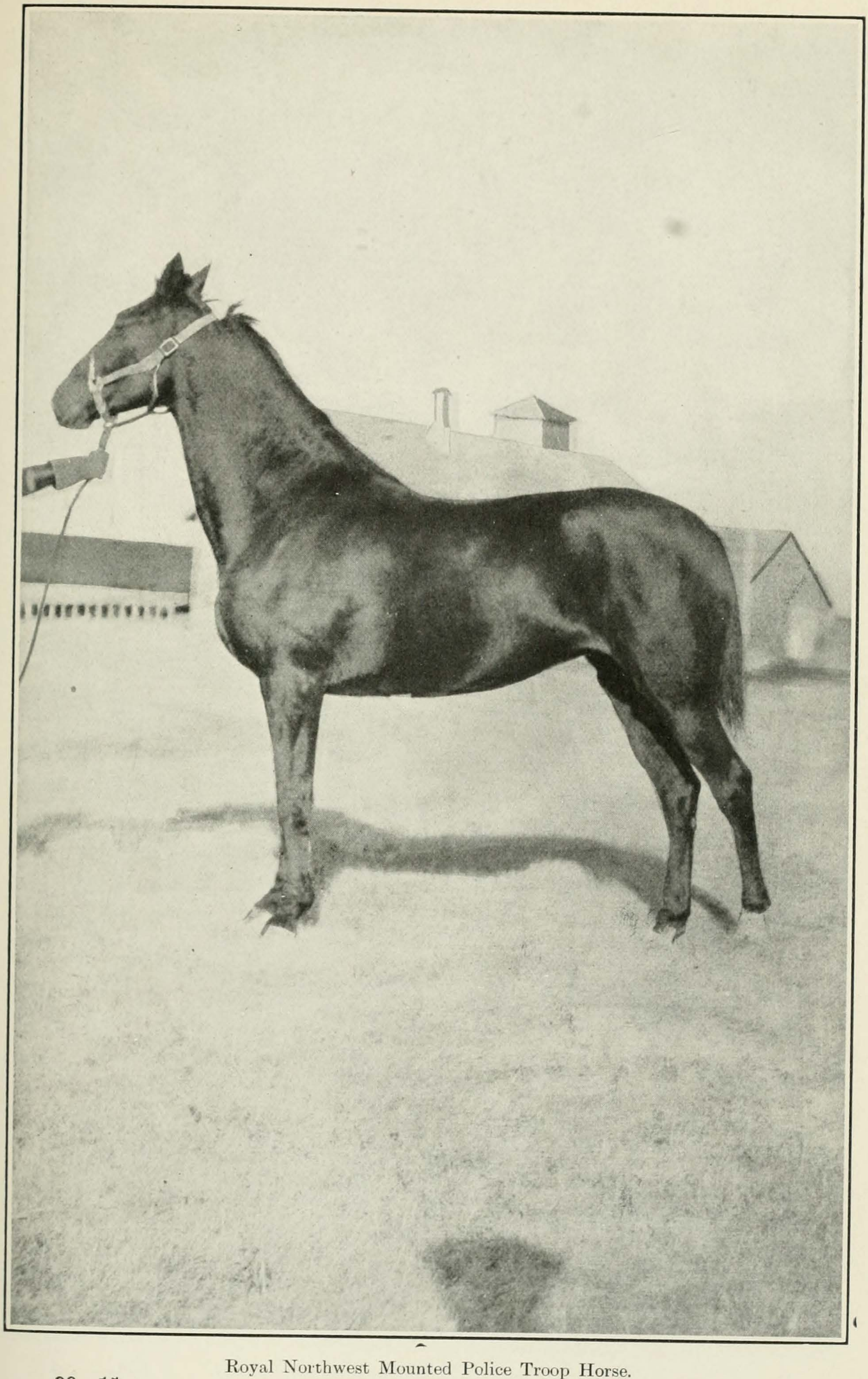
The oats supplied by the contractor have been of good quality, but for the greater part of the year the hay has been from British Columbia and of poor quality.

Attached is a list of cases treated during the year.

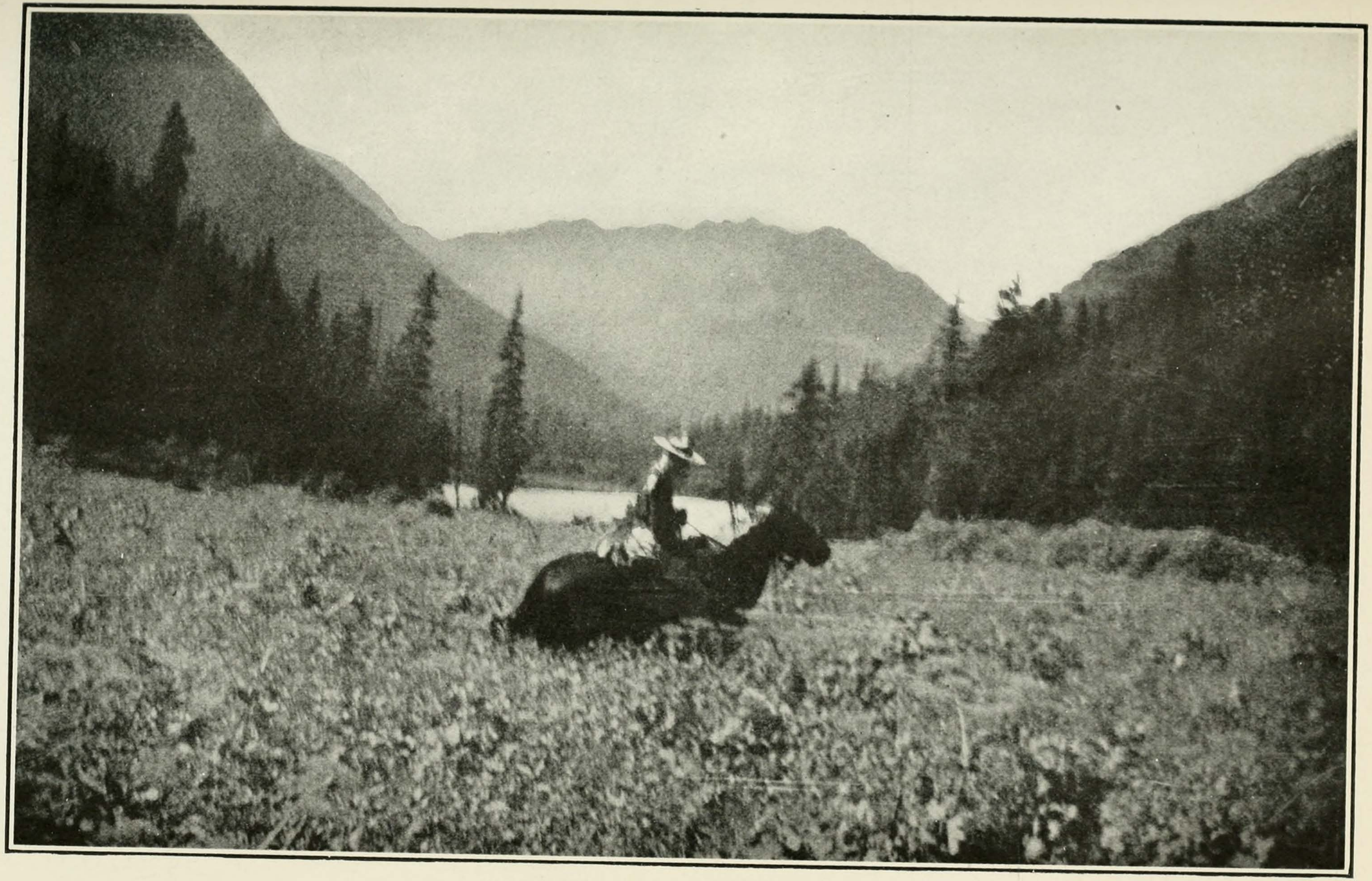
Nature of Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average. Duration.	Remarks.
Colic	2	1	Recovered.
Enteritis	1	2	Died.
Debility due to indigestion	1	7	Recovered.
Debility due to poison weed	1	.....	On slow work all winter. finally recovered.
Vesical calculus	1	.....	Cast and sold.
Pulmonary Emphysema	1	.....	Relieved and fit for moderate work
Sprains	6	9	All recovered
Wounds and bruises	8	15	"
Collar and saddle gall	5	14	All healed.
Laminitis	1	22	Cured.
Corns	1	3	Relieved.
Cracked heels	2	4	Cured.
Tender feet	1	.....	Feet still tender.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

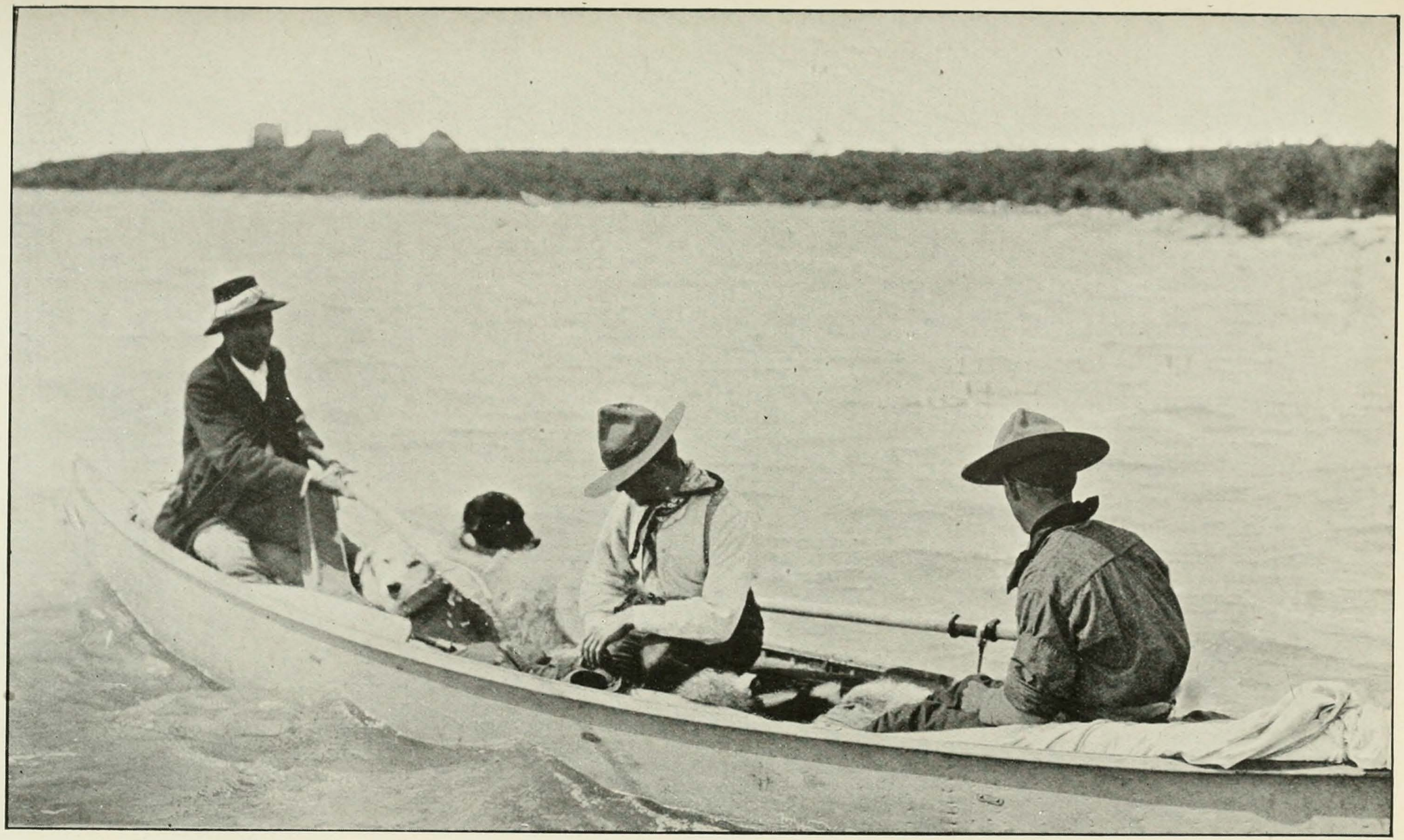
R. M. NYBLETT,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.



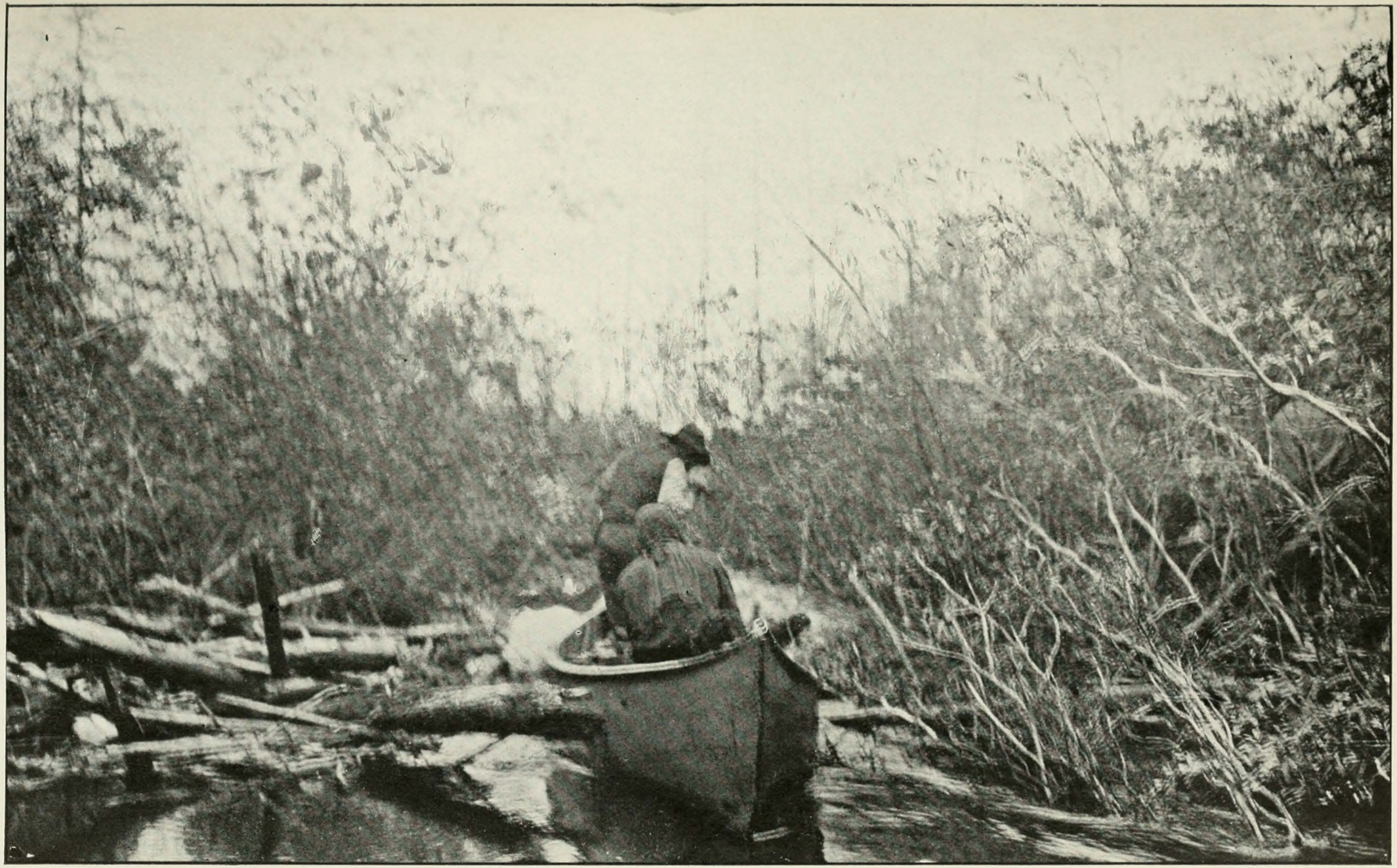
Royal Northwest Mounted Police Troop Horse.



Summit of Herchmer Pass, (Looking West).



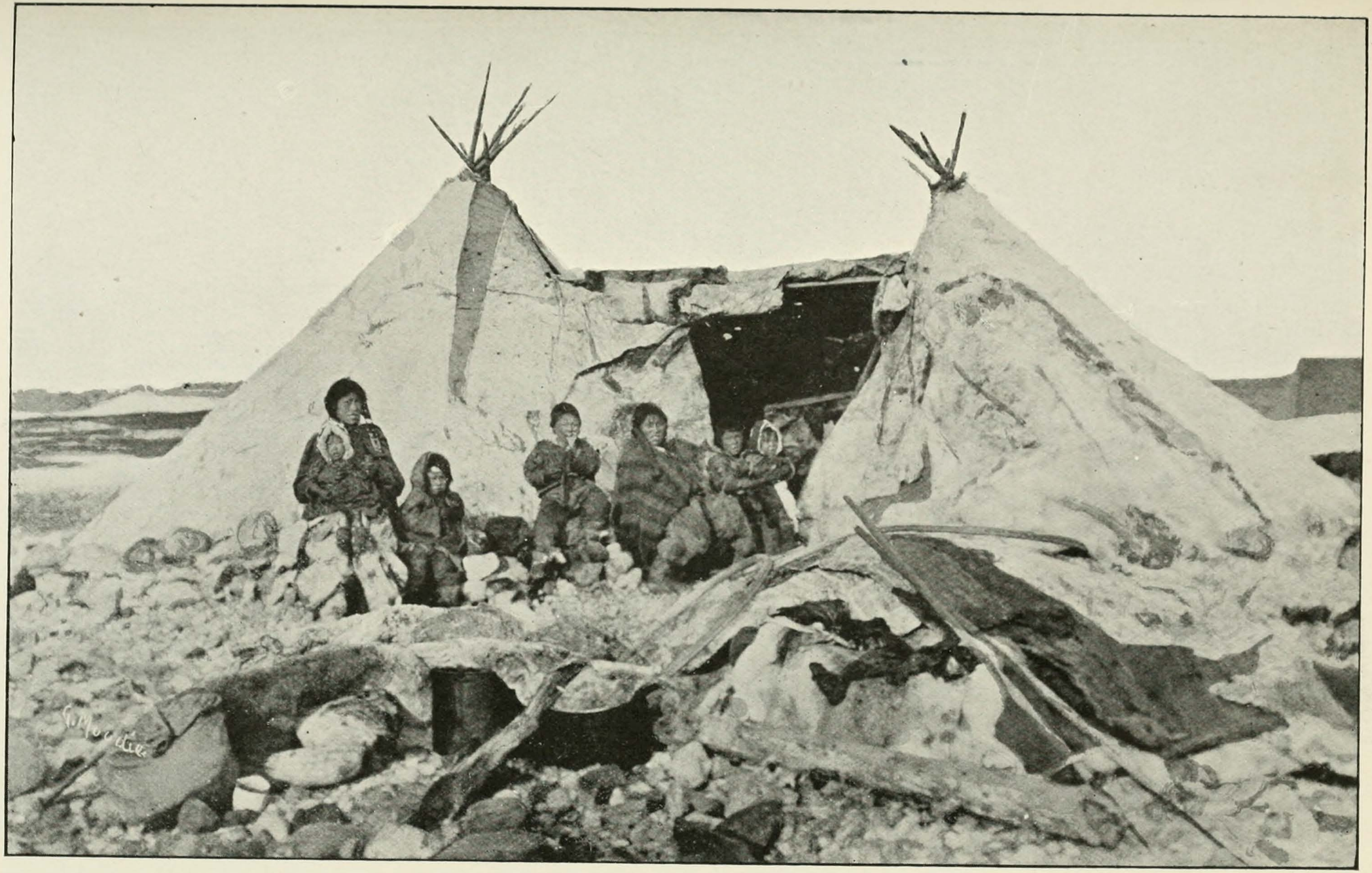
Party with Dogs and part of equipment on Split Lake, N.W.T.



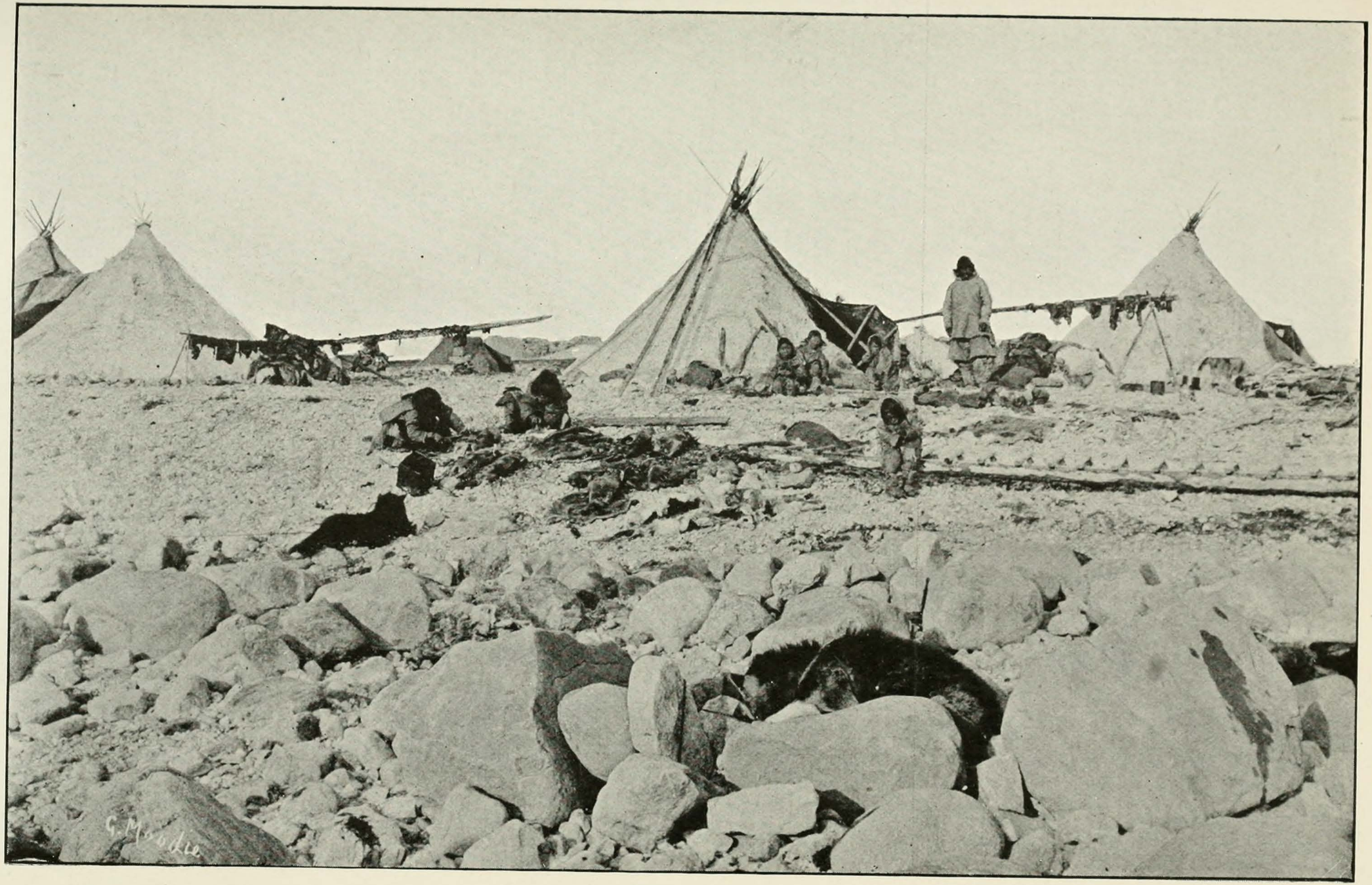
Portaging between points on the Big Churchill River. Cutting a way for the Canoes on a small Creek.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police Barracks, Churchill, H.B.

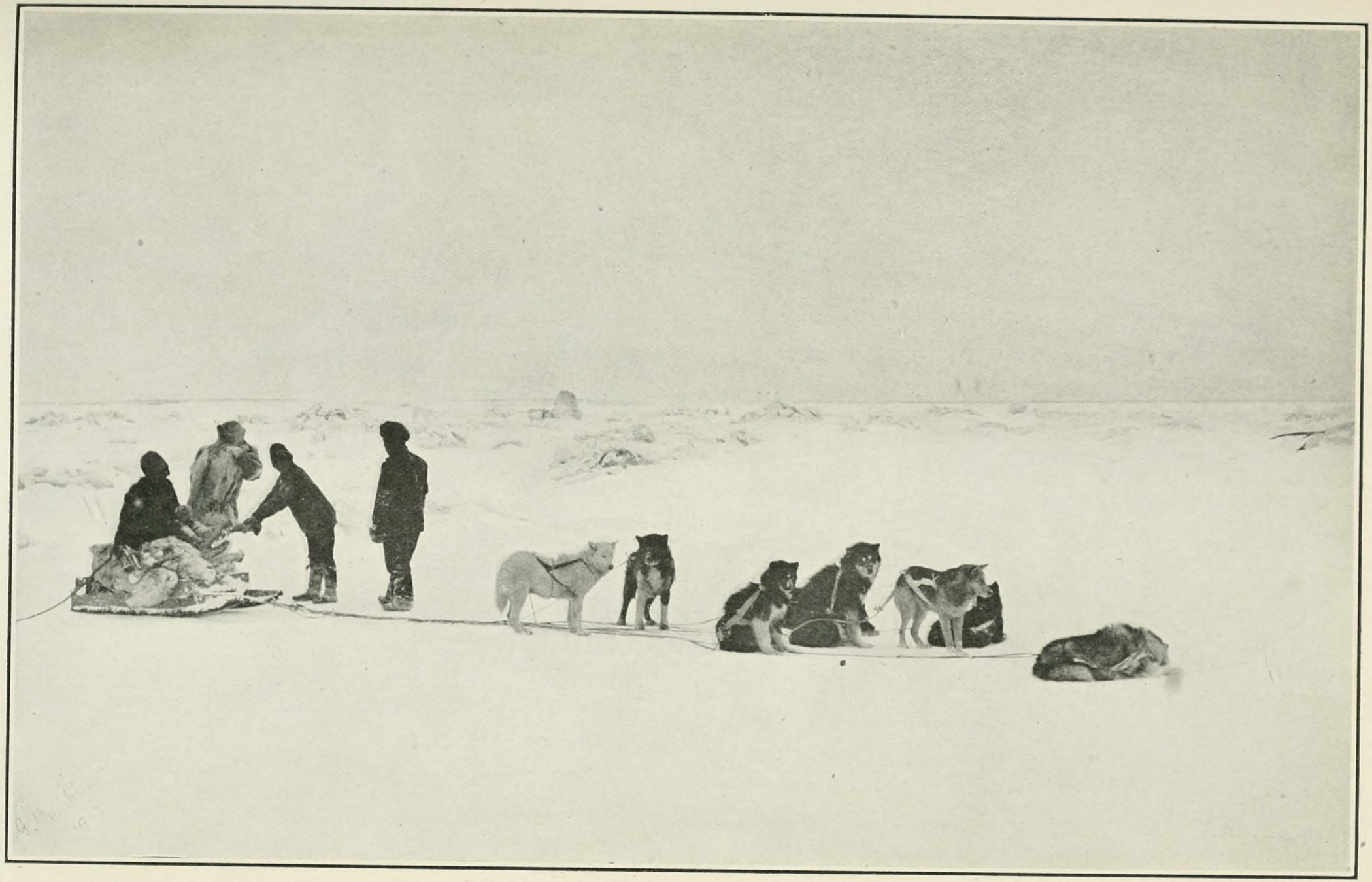
Portaging Kit between Little and Big Churchill Rivers.



Eskimo Family.



Eskimo Camp—Women cleaning and drying Seal meat, Churchill, 1907.

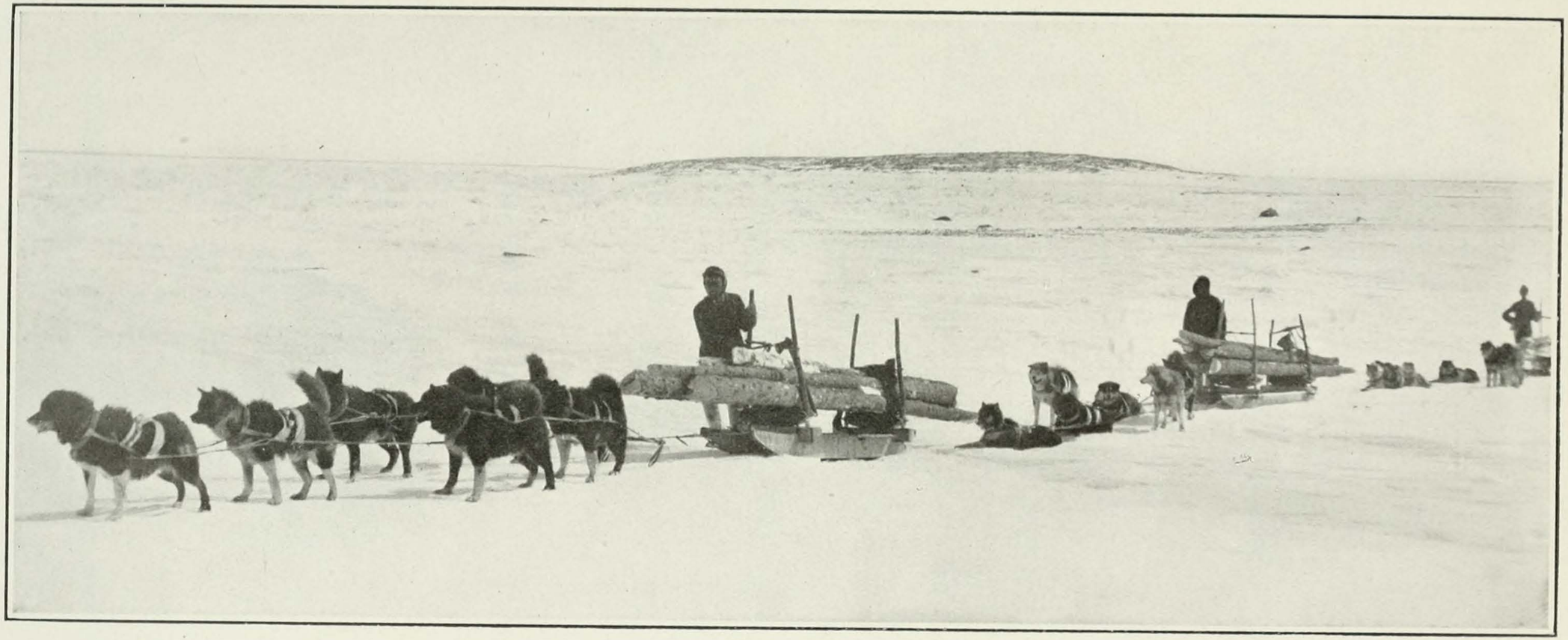


Natives bringing Deer Meat.

English Church, Churchill, 1907.

Royal Northwest Mounted Police Wood Camp, Churchill River.

Hudson Bay.



Hauling Fuel, Hudson Bay.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

OF

CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1907

AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1908.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1908

[No. 29—1908.]

To His Excellency

The Right Honourable Sir ALBERT HENRY GEORGE, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the accompanying report of the work performed in the two branches of my department during the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1907, and also in the first three months of 1908, bringing it up to the close of the last fiscal year.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. W. SCOTT,

Secretary of State.

April, 1908.

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REPORT

OF THE

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

To the Honourable
R. W. Scott, K.C., LL.D., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you a statement of the work of the Correspondence Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for the year ended December 31, 1907, and for the first three months of the current year, bringing the information up to the 31st March, 1908, in order that, as indicated in the report of 1906, future reports may agree with the fiscal year instead of the calendar year as in the past.

INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES.

The number of charters issued under the Companies Act during the year 1907 was 378, a slight increase over the number in 1906, and the number issued in the first quarter of 1908 was sixty-four, bringing the total for the fifteen months up to 442. The total capitalization for the first twelve months was $132,686,300, and the capitalization of existing companies was increased by $19,091,900 in the same period.

The following table shows the capitalization of companies incorporated under the Companies Act in each year from 1900 to the end of 1907 and also for the first three months of 1908.

Year.	Authorized Capital of New Companies.	Increased Capital of Existing Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$
1900	9,558,900	3,351,000	12,909,900
1901	7,662,552	3,420,000	11,082,552
1902	51,182,850	5,055,000	56,237,850
1903	83,405,340	5,854,520	89,259,860
1904	80,597,752	3,366,000	83,963,752
1905	99,910,900	9,685,000	109,595,900
1906	180,173,075	32,403,000	212,576,075
1907	132,686,300	19,091,900	151,778,200
1908 (first three months only)	13,299,000	865,000	14,164,000
	$658,476,669	$83,091,420	$741,568,089

Particulars as to the objects, powers, capital stock, &c., of the companies incorporated or granted Supplementary Letters Patent during the fifteen months will be found in my report of the work of the Registrar's Branch of the department.

In addition to the foregoing there is included in the report a complete list of all companies to which charters either original or supplementary, or both, have been granted under the various Joint Stock Companies Acts of Canada from as far back as 1821 to the close of the last fiscal year. Hereafter in accordance with your instructions this list will be published at intervals of five years, each yearly report in the meantime to contain as usual the record of the charters and supplementary charters issued in the twelve months which it covers.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

In my report as Deputy Registrar General above referred to, full particulars are given of all naturalizations effected throughout the Dominion for the eighteen months since the date of the last return, viz., June 30, 1906, to December 31, 1907. Complete returns showing the names, places of residence, and former nationalities of all Canadian naturalized subjects of His Majesty are tabulated and recorded in the Registrar's Branch of the department and are always available for reference. All the correspondence in connection with the returns and all the accounts for the same were dealt with in this branch. Over a thousand payments were made to the officers of the various courts of law throughout the Dominion by whom the returns were furnished, the total cost of gathering the information being $3,410.70, details of which will be found in the report of the Auditor General. Indications point to a very large increase in the number of naturalizations effected during the coming year, particularly in the western provinces, several thousands of forms, in excess of the quantities supplied last year, having already been applied for by returning officers, and the expenditure will necessarily be larger each year in future.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

In 1907 there was one election under The Canada Temperance Act and two have taken place in the first three months of this year. Two of these elections, viz., those held in the County of Cape Breton and the County of Inverness, N.S., resulted in the defeat of the Act while in the third, Fredericton, N.B., the Act was sustained. The detailed results are as follows:—

	For petition (against Act.)	Against petition (for Act.)
Cape Breton, N.S., August 15, 1907..	4,339	3,571
County of Inverness, N.S., March 26, 1908.. ..	1,598	555
City of Fredericton, N.B., April 30, 1908.. ..	585	763

At the date of this report the Canada Temperance Act is in force in the following counties and cities:—

Nova Scotia.

Annapolis, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Hants, Kings, Pictou, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth.

New Brunswick.

Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Fredericton, Kings, Northumberland, Queens, Sunbury, Westmoreland and York.

Manitoba.

Lisgar and Marquette.

The Act is not in force anywhere in any of the other provinces or territories.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The subjoined statement of the revenue of the department is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908. The receipts for the twelve months, viz., $89,501.40, exceeded the expenses of the department for salaries and contingencies by nearly forty thousand dollars. The receipts during the calendar year were $101,937.40.

Charters, supplementary charters and licenses	$86,800 15
Commissions	732 00
Passports	1,052 00
Certified copies	674 25
Certificates of incorporation	73 00
Certificates of deposit	67 50
Exemplifications	40 00
Certificates of legalization	28 00
Copies	9 50
Certificates	25 50
	$89,501 90

Out of the above amount the sum of $5,194.50 was transferred to the King's Printer for advertising notices of letters patent under the Companies Act in the *Canada Gazette*.

LIBRARY OF REFERENCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

When after the transfer in 1903 to the Department of Agriculture, of the records anterior to Confederation, the library of reference was formed, it was partly with a view to its being made use of by all departments of the executive, and I am glad to say that this purpose is being fulfilled, nearly all the departments having at various times availed themselves of it, whilst by some in this building it is used almost daily.

The classification and indexing of the vast mass of books and papers the accumulation of the forty-one years since Confederation, which still remain in what was

formerly the Records Branch of the department, is progressing very satisfactorily, but with the very small staff which can be spared for the work it will necessarily be some time before results will be very evident.

As you are aware, the distribution of official and other publications received from the imperial and foreign governments, great institutions of learning and science and other bodies throughout the world constitutes a by no means unimportant function of the department. This work is now done in connection with the library and by improvements in the system is performed in a very expeditious and efficient manner.

In addition to what may be termed the ordinary distribution of departmental reports, sessional papers, journals, debates, &c., of which many thousands were despatched during the year, over seven thousand volumes including some specially valuable donations from the German Empire, the Empire of Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhere, have been received and distributed to the various provincial governments, the universities, municipal bodies, &c., throughout the Dominion.

PASSPORTS.

The usual information for the benefit of the travelling public concerning the requirements of this and other countries with regard to the issue of passports will be found in this report, together with a list of those to whom such documents have been issued during the fifteen months. Although the total is largely in excess of former years it is not at all commensurate with the volume of foreign travel and shows that the great majority of Canadians travelling abroad are unaware of or indifferent to the advantage of possessing passports. Their value has frequently been demonstrated and although in some countries they are not required, in others they are absolutely indispensable, whilst everywhere it is well to carry them if only as a ready means of identification, both individual and national in cases of accident or other emergency.

My report of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the department follows this. In addition to the lists of charters of incorporation and supplementary charters, and the returns of naturalization already mentioned, it contains a list of all boards of trade; trades unions, loan companies, licenses granted to British and foreign companies, commissions issued to public officers, and other useful information.

The Civil Service List of Canada for the year 1907, showing the names, dates of appointments, and promotions, ages and salaries of all persons permanently employed in the several departments of the service and in the two Houses of Parliament, as the same stood on the first of April of that year has been published and distributed, and the list for the current year, viz.: as on the 1st April last, is now in course of preparation.

The Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for 1907, required by section 107 of the Civil Service Act, has been published and distributed.

It is a pleasure to hear testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the staff of the department in both branches have performed their duties.

Subjoined is a list of appendices to this portion of my report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,

Under Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, April, 1908.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A list of all consular appointments in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Secretary of State, showing in the first list the names of all the appointees alphabetically arranged, with the countries represented by them, and in the second, similarly arranged, the countries represented, followed by the names of the consular officers, the year of appointment being given in both cases.

B. Synopsis of returns to addresses and orders passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada during the session of 1906-07, received and prepared by the department and presented through the Secretary of State.

C. List of persons to whom passoprts have been issued during 1907 and first three months of 1908. At the end of this appendix will be found the regulations governing the issue of passports and also the passport requirements of foreign countries.

D. Tariff of fees payable upon applications for letters patent incorporating companies under The Companies Act.

E. Tariff of fees payable upon applications for licenses to British and foreign companies or corporations to carry on mining operations in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

F. Tariff of fees payable upon commissions to public officers.

G. Regulations and tariff of fees payable upon applications for letters patent under the Act respecting Loan Companies.

H. List of the officers, clerks and servants of the department, with date of appointment, rank and salary in each case.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR'S BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH, OTTAWA, April, 1908.

The Honourable
R. W. SCOTT, K.C., LL.D.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, the following statement of the work performed under my superintendence, in this branch of your department for the period of fifteen months, since last return, viz., from January 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work performed in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State from January 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

Documents.	Engrossed.	Recorded.	Totals.
Agreements	.....	4	4
Appointments	1	27	28
Board of Trade Certificates	.....	18	18
*Bonds	3	67	70
Cancellations	4	4	8
Charters	442	442	884
Commissions	166	189	355
Deeds, releases, surrenders, &c	.....	184	184
Exemplifications	7	7	14
Leases	22	22	44
Letters Patent summoning to Senate	9	9	18
" of Annuity	7	7	14
Licenses—Ferry	3	3	6
" Occupation	1	1	2
" Mining operations	2	2	4
Notices of Changes *re* General Bonds	.....	71	71
Orders in Council	.....	6	6
Plans and description	.....	1	1
Powers of attorney	.....	6	6
Proclamations	36	41	77
Quit claims	12	12	24
Trade Unions	.....	2	2
Treaties	.....	2	2
Warrants	17	36	53
Writs of assistance	7	.....	7
" election		17	17
LAND PATENTS.			
†Ordnance land sales	33	33	66
Special grants	19	19	38
Totals	791	1,232	2,023

*An annual statutory return of bonds is submitted to parliament under section 32 of chapter 19 (R.S.C., 1906), giving full particulars of the bonds registered in the branch since last return.

†Quarterly returns of these lands were sent to the registrar of each city and county in the province of Ontario and to the secretary-treasurer of each city and county in the province of Quebec in which patents were issued. and a copy of the several returns in Ontario was also sent to the provincial secretary of Ontario.

During the fifteen months, since last return, copies have been made of various documents, manuscript and records amounting to upwards of 2,250 pages.

With regard to the work done under the requirements of 'The Naturalization Act,' owing to the extended period of fifteen months for which this report is made, I am enabled to include three complete half-yearly periods, viz., from July 1, 1906, to December 31, 1907, during that time there have been registered 17,714 additional names with the schedule of particulars pertaining to each, these names have been carefully indexed, and the several returns with their accompanying certified copies of certificates have been classified, numbered and filed and an alphabetical list of these returns with the names of returning officers and places for which they are made, are kept for convenient reference.

I may say that the total number of naturalized aliens recorded, since the coming into force of the Act, amount to 87,404 names.

A schedule will be found on page 3, showing the former nationalities of aliens naturalized under the Act during the three half-yearly periods above referred to.

It may be observed that returning officers having become more familiar with their duties, under the Act, the returns are more correctly and intelligently made than formerly and the work is going on in a satisfactory manner.

Lists will be found appended hereto of work issued from this branch for the fifteen months since last return, showing :—

(1) Synopsis of Letters Patent under Part I. of 'The Companies Act' (chap. 79, R.S.C., 1906) with its accompanying index.

(2) A list of loan companies licensed under Part IV. of chap. 79, R.S.C., 1906.

(3) A list of companies licensed to carry on mining operations within the Yukon District and the Northwest Territories of Canada under Part V. of chap. 79, R.S.C., 1906.

(4) A list of commissions issued to public officers.

A complete list of all boards of trade incorporated in the Dominion and registered in this branch, will also be found herewith.

A list of all trade unions registered in this branch under the provisions of 'The Trade Unions Act,' and

A list of all companies incorporated under the various companies acts from the year 1821 to March 31, 1908, is also included.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. POPE,
Deputy Registrar General of Canada.

SCHEDULE showing former Nationalities of Persons naturalized under 'The Naturalization Act,' Chap. 77, R.S.C., 1906, as registered in the Branch since last return, (30th June, 1906) to December 31, 1907.

Africans	1
Armenians	78
Austrians	1,915
Bavarians	4
Belgians	129
Bohemians	7
Brazilians	1
Bucowinians	2
Bulgarians	9
Chilians	1
Chinese	283
Danes	124
Doukhobors	222
Dutch	34
Egyptians	1
Finns	122
French	256
Galicians	807
Germans	319
Greeks	60
Hungarians	279
Icelanders	238
Italians	891
Japanese	306
Jews	66
Macedonians	2
Montenegrans	3
Norwegians	352
Persians	9
Philipinos	1
Poles	62
Prussians	11
Roumanians	499
Russians	2,127
Scandinavians	5
Servians	1
Spanish	13
Swedes	674
Swiss	37
Syrians	152
Turks	104
United States of America	7,279
Re-admission	215
Not given	13
Total	17,714
Total since last return	17,714
" previously recorded	70,690
Grand total	88,404

SYNOPSIS OF LETTERS PATENT

ISSUED TO

COMPANIES INCORPORATED

UNDER

THE COMPANIES ACT,' PART 1 OF CHAP. 79, R.S.C. 1906

From January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908.

'THE QUEBEC CARTAGE AND TRANSFER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Rodolphe Forget, M.P., of Montreal, Que.; Hon. Edward Burroughs Garneau and Hon. Richard Turner, legislative councillors, of the province of Quebec; Jules Hone, junior, agent of the C.P.R.; Neuville Belleau, stock-broker ; and Hon. Adelard Turgeon, C.M.G., executive councillor of the province of Quebec, all of Quebec, Que.; and John Henry Walsh, general manager of the Quebec Central Railway, of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To collect, receive, transfer, convey and forward baggage, luggage, grain, goods, wares, produce, merchandise, valuables, and all articles of commerce and other effects and to carry and convey passengers to and from any place in Canada ; (*b*) To transport on land by means of vehicles drawn by horses and by moto cars or other motive power the above mentioned articles and passengers also in and about the city of Quebec ; (*c*) To warehouse and store (including cold storage) any of the said articles so transferred or received for transfer by the company; (*d*) To acquire, construct, own, use, lease and operate such buildings, machinery and structures, and to acquire, own, use and operate such vehicles and appliances as may be requisite or incidental to the carrying on of its business ; (*e*) To manufacture, sell and deal in vehicles of all descriptions and other articles used in the business of cartage and incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 9, 1908, to

'THE QUEBEC CARTAGE AND TRANSFER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $150,000 to the sum of $300,000, being an addition of 1,500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'SLATER-SHERWOOD' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,900.

Number of shares, 1,996.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members :—Robert Nicholas Slater, gentleman; Esther Alberta Sherwood, married woman; Ann Slater, married woman; Arthur Percy Sherwood, C.M.G., Commissioner of Dominion Police; Nicholas James Slater, civil engineer; and Livius Percy Sherwood, gentleman, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Nicholas Slater, Esther Alberta Sherwood, Ann Slater and Arthur Percy Sherwood.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To acquire, and hold by lease, purchase or other legal title lands, houses, buildings or premises, and to mortgage, lease, let, sell, convey and dispose of the same ; (*b*) To improve and divide the said lands, and construct, erect, build and maintain houses, shops, offices, warehouses or other buildings or erections thereon, and to alter, pull down, improve and reconstruct the same, and to lease, let, sell, convey and dispose of the same ; (*c*) To advance money to purchasers or lessees of the company's land for building purposes or other improvements, and to take mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase money of any property sold by the company, or of any money due to the company from purchasers for building purposes or other improvements, and to sell or otherwise dispose of said mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges, and temporarily and pending the obtaining of investments thereof in the manner hereinbefore provided for, to invest the surplus funds of the company in such approved securities as trustees are usually authorized to invest funds in which are entrusted to them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DIAMOND-CAULK HORSE SHOE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Marvin Sherin Kennedy, gentleman; Thomas Milton Higgins, barrister-at-law; William Douglas, barrister-at-law; Bosville Place, gentleman; and Aleda Egleton, bookkeeper, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To manufacture, sell and otherwise deal in horse shoes under the patent of Canada No. 81503, and any improvements thereto granted to Henry Broderick, of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, gentleman, and now owned by Herbert P. Kennedy, of the City of Peterborough, shipper, and John A. McCoy, of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, shipper, and to sell shop-rights and other rights of manufacture under the said patent and improvements thereof, and for such purposes, to acquire the title to the said patent and improvements thereof, from the said Herbert P. Kennedy and John A. McCoy, and to pay for the said patent and improvements in fully paid-up stock of the capital of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'GEO. W. REED & CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Torrey Williams, contractor; Frederick Handel Barwick, contractor; Egbert Charles Barwick, clerk; and Kenneth Donald Church, contractor, all of Montreal, Que.; and James Kirby McNutt, accountant, of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on business as contractors, builders, roofers and dealers in and manufacturers of concrete, cement, asphalt, sheet metal, roofing preparations and other materials which can be used directly or indirectly by contractors, builders or roofers, with power to act as agents for other persons or corporations carrying on a similar business and also to carry on any other business of a like nature or incidental to the foregoing; (*b*) To acquire the business presently carried on at the City of Montreal under the firm name and style of Geo. W. Reed & Co., together with the good-will thereof, and to issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment therefor; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property real or personal, and the good-will, rights, franchises, privileges, contracts and assets of any kind useful or incidental to the business of the company, on such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, and to pay for the same in cash or in part cash or paid-up shares or bonds or other securities of the company as may be agreed upon, and to sell and dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any portion of the property so acquired; (*d*) To acquire, hold, and own shares of any other corporation doing business of a like nature or incidental to the foregoing, and to pay for the same in cash or in part cash, or to issue paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same; (*e*) To amalgamate with any individual, firm or corporation doing business having objects similar to the objects of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'HOUSEHOLD WASHING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Alexander Cameron, notary public; James Edouard Coulin, advocate; Ernest Thomas Ashcroft, clerk; and George Thomas Jenkin, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.; and Charles Albert Duclos, K.C., of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on a general laundry business in all or any of its branches and any other business or trade of character similar or analogous to the same or connected therewith ; (*b*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold such property, real or personal, movable or immovable as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purpose of the company's business and to erect and construct factories, stores, warehouses and other establishments when and where advisable; (*c*) To develop steam, electric or other energy or motive power, and to use the same in connection with the business of the company and to enter into working arrangements with other companies, persons, firms and corporations for the use thereof either for power or for electrical lighting or for heating purposes; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual or corporation any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the buildings, stock-in-trade and assets generally in such business, and to purchase, acquire and hold the stock or shares of stock in any other corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company; (*e*) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company ; (*f*) To acquire and hold security of any kind real or personal for debt, liabilities or obligations to the company in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company, and to mortgage, hypothecate, pledge, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property of the company; (*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent of invention, trade marks, copyrights, or similar privileges relating to or which may be deemed of use for any purpose of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most expedient; (*h*) To issue in payment, in whole or in part, for any real or personal property, right, license or privilege which may be purchased, taken, leased or otherwise acquired by the company, or for services rendered to the company, shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid up and non-assessable, or bonds of the company; (*i*) To carry on any other similar business which may be useful for the business of the company or which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company; (*j*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and to carry on all business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE J. E. COSTIN & CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Henry Claudon, trader, of Rouillac, France; Joseph Eugène Costin, trader; Joseph Cleophas Lamothe, advocate; Lucien Giroux, notary; Jules Lavergne, photographer; and Vital Geoffrion, grocer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Eugène Costin, Joseph Cleophas Lamothe, Jules Lavergne, Vital Geoffrion and Lucien Giroux.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*)To carry on generally a wholesale trade in groceries and other commodities in wine, liquors, brandies, spirits, Vichy water, tobaccos, spices, teas, coffees, fruits, pickles, canned goods, preserves, supplies, and other products of all kinds; (*b*) To carry on generally a wholesale trade in acid liquors, alcoholic fluids or spirits, either distilled or fermented, in essences and liquids of all sorts; (*c*) To do a general wholesale business in patent medicines, and other pharmaceutical products of all kinds, and for the following purposes :—(1) To import and export; (2) To manufacture, and otherwise produce and acquire; (3) To act as commission merchant and commercial agent generally; (4) To buy, erect, construct, let, own and utilize all mills, works, buildings and warehouses, machinery and plant of all sorts for the purposes of the said business, to sell, let, convey and dispose of the same in any way whatever in the interest of the company; (5) To act as agents, generally, for manufacturers and any producer whatsoever, and as warrantors of all matters herein mentioned or those of a similar nature; (6) To acquire, let, buy and own in any way whatsoever, all trade marks, patent rights, privileges for all inventions and all licenses of any person and any company doing similar business, to use and to let others use the same, to lease the same to others, to convey, sell or otherwise dispose of the same in free-will, to let, sell and transfer in any way whatever the trade marks, patent rights, privileges in respect of any invention and licenses, whatever they may be, belonging to the said company, to allow the use and to dispose of the same, in any way whatever in the interest of the company; (7) To enter into partnership or into agreement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession with any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on; (8) To acquire, in any way whatsoever, shares of the capital stock of any other similar company, doing a retail and wholesale business, to give cash for the same or shares of the capital stock of this company, or to pay for the same partly with cash and partly with shares of the same capital, to sell, transfer, and dispose of the same in accordance with the arrangements made by this company; (9) To amalgamate with any other company doing similar business; (10) To buy, acquire, own in any way whatsoever, any interests in other companies with objects similar to those of this company, to pay for same with cash or with shares of the capital stock of this company, or partly with cash and partly with shares of the same company, to transfer, sell and dispose of the same, as the company may think fit, and to the best advantage of the company; (11) To carry on all kinds of warehousing operations; (12) to acquire, hold, and take over the business and concern of the agencies and good-will of 'Claudon & Cie.,' whose firm is composed of Mr. Henry Claudon, merchant, residing at Rouillac, Charente, France, and of Mr. Joseph Eugène Costin, merchant, of the city of Montreal, and doing business at Montreal, in partnership, as importers of wines, liquors, Vichy water, canned foods, and special lines of French and foreign goods, under the name of 'Claudon & Cie.,' to pay for the same with paid-up shares of the par value of common shares of the said company, to keep up the business of the said firm, to acquire and hold all its rights and assume its obligations in accordance with the conditions set forth and stipulated in an agreement entered into between the said firm 'Claudon & Cie.' and J. Lavergne *et al* on the 27th December, 1906, of which

a copy has been filed in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada; (13) To acquire, in any lawful way whatever, to let, own, and buy any real estate for the purposes of the company, to sell, let, transfer, mortgage and dispose of the same for the benefit of the company; (14) To take, acquire, receive, hold and keep securities of all kinds, movable or immovable property for debts, liabilities or all other obligations of third parties towards the company; to administer, let, hypothecate, to sell and dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued September 21, 1907, to

'THE J. E. COSTIN & CO.' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE CLAUDON COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

'THE MONTREAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Benjamin Burland, financial agent; Louis J. Chartier, accountant; James M. Mitchell, real estate agent; and Louis A. Derome, notary, all of Montreal, Que.; and Charles Ralph, mining expert, of Longueuil, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on a general mining and exploration and development business in respect to all kinds of minerals, ores and the by-products thereof; to acquire, develop and operate a general smelting and refining business for all kinds of ores and minerals; to acquire, operate and deal in lands and timber limits and to do all things as may be required or expedient; to obtain all wood and lumber products and deal in the same; (2) To acquire, develop, operate, lease water powers, electric tramways, vessels, aqueducts, hydraulic works, roads, slides, wharfs, dams and booms necessary for and in connection with the business and works of the company; (3) To acquire, own and dispose of patent rights, patents of invention and other rights and privileges pertinent to the business of the company; to acquire the assets, stock and bonds and right of any person, company, syndicate or corporation similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and to enter into agreements with, or sell the undertaking of the company in whole or in part, or amalgamate with any other person, individual, firm, syndicate, company or corporation carrying on a similar business; (4) To make, allow and issue in payment or exchange in whole or in part, for any real or personal property, right, license or privilege or anything which the company may obtain or require, or which may be purchased, taken, leased or otherwise acquired by the company or for any guarantee or guarantees for bonds which the company may issue and the interest thereon, or for any services rendered to the company shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed for or

not, as fully paid-up shares and non-assessable, or bonds of the company; (5) To, in its own name or through others, acquire, hold, own, pledge and dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company carrying on a business which this company is authorized to carry on, to use the funds of the company and the stock thereof for the acquisition of the same and to vote on said stock ; (6) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person or company, firm, syndicate, engaged in carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on; and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attaining of the objects and purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LANDAU & CORMACK' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Landau, merchant; Otto Hobrecker, merchant; James Cormack, manager; Frederick H. Markey, K.C.; and Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, producing, adapting, preparing, buying, selling and otherwise dealing in tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and smokers' supplies, and to manufacture, produce, purchase, adapt, prepare, use, sell or otherwise deal in any materials, articles or things required for, in connection with or incidental to the use of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and smokers' supplies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MALE ATTIRE' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Frederick Charles Shorey, manufacturer; James Edouard Coulin, advocate; Patrick Kiernan, designer; and Robert Farrell, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.; and Charles Albert Duclos, K.C., of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Frederick Charles Shorey, Charles Albert Duclos and James Edouard Coulin.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on business as wholesale and retail clothiers, and as wholesale and retail dry goods merchants; (2) To carry on business as merchants and dealers in and manufacturers of all goods and merchandise and other articles of commerce, and as manufacturers' agents and commission mer-

chants ; (3) To manufacture, buy, sell, and otherwise deal in and trade in all articles of men's wear, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the same shall be deemed to include men's clothing, hats, caps, furs, boots, shoes, shirts, collars, cuffs, ties, and gentlemen's furnishings generally; (4) To build, establish, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate factories and plants for the purpose of making and of manufacturing any and all other of the aforesaid articles and goods and all other of a kindred nature, and to do and perform all acts incidental thereto; (5) To acquire, build, mortgage, sell and convey any real estate, lands and buildings requisite for the carrying on of all or any of the aforesaid undertakings ; (6) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the purpose for which incorporation is hereby sought and any lands, properties, rights, contracts and liabilities, appertaining to same, and to pay for any such business in paid-up capital shares, bonds, debentures and other securities of the company, the payment of which may be secured by hypothecating any or all of the real estate, lands, buildings, or immovable property generally of the company; (7) To let or sublet any property of the company; to sell or otherwise dispose of the business property or undertaking, or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (8) To purchase, acquire, hold, sell and dispose of shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or useful but germane thereto, and to pay for any such shares or stocks in paid-up common or preferred shares of this company; (9) To acquire, use, sell or lease any patents of invntion, trade marks, and designs of machines, brands, processes, tools, utensils and other things and articles used or to be used in the undertaking of the company, and to pay therefor in paid-up capital stock of the company if deemed desirable; (10) To pay for any property, rights or things acquired by or for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares common or preferred of the capital stock of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE PRINCE RUPERT'S TIMBER & LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $450,000.

Number of shares, 4,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edward H. Moore, lumberman; William Anderson, manager ; George H. Rochester, lumberman; William H. Dwyer, merchant; Robert E. McCracken, Esquire, and Alexander Fleck, manufacturer, all of Ottawa, Ont.; James Hislop Sanderson, lumberman; Frederick C. Baker, merchant; and Alfred H. Woodman, agent, all of Prince Albert, Sask.; and John H. Lamont, barrister-at-law, of Regina, Sask.

First or Provisional Directors:—Edward H. Moore, William Anderson, William H. Dwyer, Alexander Fleck and James Hislop Sanderson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches and all other business incidental thereto, throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, including buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of sawed, squared and hewed timber and lumber, saw logs, ties, piling, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, wood and all other products of the forest, to manufacture

furniture, doors, sashes, blinds and other like articles, to carry on in all its branches the business of manufacturing pulp, pulpwood, paper and other products of wood and pulp, and all other articles and materials of which wood forms the chief part; (*b*) To have, hold and acquire from time to time by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise freehold or leasehold timber lands, berths or limits, timber, of all kinds apart from lands, licenses to cut timber, pulpwood concessions, mill sites, water-powers and all other real and personal property necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, to acquire, lease, erect, own, equip, maintain and operate, saw mills and factories of all kinds for the manufacturing of articles of wood and pulp, to develop the properties of the company, and from time to time to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of any or all of the real or personal property, interests, or undertaking of the company or the products of any or all of them; (*c*) To build, acquire, own, operate, charter, sell, mortgage boats, vessels, tugs and barges and to employ the same in towing or carrying the vessels, timber, logs, freight and supplies of the company, and the products of its mills and factories and for any other of the purposes of the company, over and upon the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada ; (*d*) To build, acquire, own, operate, sell or mortgage grist mills, flour mills and elevators and generally to carry on the business of dealers in grain and flour; (*e*) To construct, improve and maintain, or to aid in the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges, wharfs, piers, viaducts, aqueducts, docks, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary for the purposes of the company; (*f*) To construct and operate plant and other works for the generation and production of electricity for the purposes of the company wheresoever situate; (*g*) To deal in all kinds of goods and merchandise in connection with the undertaking of the company; (*h*) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on a business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in the shares of the company; (*i*) To take, acquire, hold and dispose of shares and securities in any company carrying on or engaged in any business which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to amalgamate with any company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'SHERBROOKE NOVELTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, January 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Archibald Grant Snowdon, merchant, and Ernest Robert Ebbitt, bookkeeper, both of Montreal, Que.; Reginald Ashmun Wright, manufacturer; Arthur Trevor Boydell, accountant; and James Arthur Swan, merchant, all of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Archibald Grant Snowdon, Reginald Ashmun Wright, and Arthur Trevor Boydell.

Chief place of Business:—City of Sherbrooke, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To conduct the sale of novelties such as household utensils, appliances and ornaments, personal articles and other small wares, to manufacture all sorts of small wares, manufacture, sell and deal in generally all

kinds of mechanical and electrical appliances, to act as selling or manufacturing agents or both of any company, firm or individual for any class of goods; to buy, sell and hold inventions, patent rights therefor, trade mark or other proprietory rights, to acquire by lease or purchase all or any part of the business of another party or parties carrying on business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on; to buy and sell and hold real estate in connection with the company's business and to do generally those acts conducive and pertaining to the business and to the best interests of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander William Carmichael, salesman; John G. O'Donoghue, barrister; Mary Mitchell, stenographer; William T. J. Lee, barrister; and Thomas J. O'Connor, barrister, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alexander William Carmichael, John G. O'Donoghue and William T. J. Lee.

Chief place of Business:—City of Three Rivers, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on business as wholesale and retail druggists; to manufacture, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals of all kinds; to acquire, hold, mortgage, sell and convey such real estate as may be necessary for the purposes of the business of the company; to acquire and take over any going concern and all or any of the assets and liabilities and in particular the receipts, formulæ and full information in their process of manufacturing and the rights to manufacture and deal in all medicinal preparations; to acquire any formulæ of proprietory medicine and pay the price of the same with paid-up shares of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 11, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $25,000,000.

Number of shares, 250,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, book-keeper; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk; Charles Hall Black, stenographer; Robert Musgrave Coates, solicitor's clerk; John Somerville Bisgrove, solicitor's clerk; Samuel Goodman Crowell, barrister-at-law; Mary Moylan, solicitor's clerk; and Edith Lillian Dolmage, solicitor's clerk; all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*)To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise lands, and interests therein, water privileges, water-powers and other powers, and to utilize

and develop the same, for the generation or production of electric, steam, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force; (*b*) To construct or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, and to operate and maintain undertakings, plant, machinery, works and appliances for the generation or production of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force; also lines of wire, poles, tunnels, conduits, works and appliances for the storing, delivery and transmission under or above ground of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force for any purposes for which the same may be used; and to contract with any company or person upon such terms as are agreed upon, to connect the company's lines of wire, poles, tunnels, conduits, works and appliances with those of any such company or person; and generally to carry on the business of generating, producing and transmitting steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force ; (*c*) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force, and to use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same and all power and force produced by the company; (*d*) To carry on the business of treating smelting, and refining mineral ores or other substances by means of electrolytic process or the application of electric power in any manner or form, and for such purpose to instal all necessary plant, machinery and apparatus, and to purchase, sell and otherwise deal in ores of various kinds or other substances capable of being treated by electrolytic process, and to buy, sell and deal in any products or by-products of such ores or substances; (*e*) To carry on business as a manufacturer of and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, wood, metal; all articles into the manufacture of which wood or metal enters, and all kinds of natural products and by-products thereof, and to carry on the business of a general dealer in merchandise; (*f*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company, and for the purposes of the company, or on property controlled by the company, tramways, roadways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills, and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description; (*g*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots, water privileges and powers and rights and interests therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same; and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same; and generally to carry on the business of a land and land improvement company; and to aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon and lands belonging to or sold by the company, or in the neighbourhood of such lands, and generally, to promote the settlement of said lands ; (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof ; (*i*) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (*j*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent, or manager of any such corporation; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (*k*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company

is authorized to carry on or engage in; (*l*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*m*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (*n*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (*o*) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere, and as principals, agents or attorneys.

'GEO. E. AMYOT' (LIMITÉE.)

Incorporated, January 11, 1907 - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Elie Amyot, manufacturer; Louis Joseph Adjutor Amyot, manufacturer; and Horatio Euclide Joseph Amyot, clerk, all of Notre Dame de Quebec, Banlieue, Que.; Louis Joseph Bastien, commercial traveller; and Alfred Emile Francœur, brewer, both of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Elie Amyot, Louis Joseph Bastien and Louis Joseph Adjutor Amyot.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, buy, sell, import and export ale, lager and porter and generally to carry on business as brewers and maltsters, coopers, bottlers and dealers in all goods manufactured or unmanufactured or pertaining to its said business; (2) To manufacture and produce electricity for the purposes of heat, light and power, for the company's business; (3) To purchase, exchange, lease, acquire, sell and mortgage real estate for the purpose of the business of the said company; (4) To purchase, exchange, lease, acquire, apply, work, sell and deal in all patents of inventions, patent rights and improvements thereon, trade marks and trade names, suitable to be used for the purposes of the company; (5) To acquire shares, stock or debentures in other similar companies provided such acquiring of shares is made with the approval of at least two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in value of th shareholders present or duly represented at a general and special meeting duly called for the purposes of deliberating on such acquiring of shares, &c.; (6) To buy and sell and own such real estate as may be deemed advisable and necessary in the interests of such business, with the power to purchase and continue the business as brewers now carried on by the said Geo. E. Amyot together with all the property, movable and immovable, plant and machinery, belonging therto and the goodwill of said business; (7) To issue debentures, also to give preferences to any portion of the paid-up capital stock of the company as may be desired by the shareholders convened and according to law, and generally to do all such things as are incidental to the carrying out of the objects of the company, and to that effect become party to bills of exchange, promisory notes and other commerciail papers; to buy, own, sell, the assets of other persons carrying on the same trade. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 15, 1907, to
'GEO. E. AMYOT' (LIMITÉE.)
Changing the name of the said company to that of
'GEO. E. AMYOT BREWING CO.' (LIMITED).

'THE MODERN DRUG STORE' (LIMITED).
'LA PHARMACIE MODERNE' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, January 12, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edmond S. Aubry, physician; Josaphat Isabelle, physician; Avila I. Telmosse, veterinary surgeon, and Arthur Desjardins, advocate, all of Hull, Que.; and Zenon Dufresne, commercial traveller, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Edmond S. Aubry, Josaphat Isabelle and Avila I. Telmosse.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hull, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To establish, open, and maintain one or more drug stores; to purchase and to sell medicines, drugs, instruments of surgery and all articles pertaining to such trade in retail and wholesale. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE PENINSULA TUG & TOWING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 12, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Josias Green Goodson Simpson, mariner; Frederick Wood, mariner; William Fox, mariner; David James Byers, timberman; and Christian Ernest Byers, timberman, all of Wiarton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Josias Green Goodson Simpson, Frederick Wood and William Fox.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Wiarton, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, timber and passengers upon land and water (*b*)To carry on the business of towing, wrecking, and salvage in all its branches in and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port; (*c*) To own, operate and maintain steamship lines, vessel lines and other lines of transportation; (*d*) To build, make, operate, maintain, buy, sell, deal in and with, own, lease, pledge and otherwise dispose of ships, vessels, barges, scows and boats of every nature and kind whatsoever, together with all materials, articles, tools, machinery and appliances entering into or suitable and convenient for the construction or equipment thereof, and together with engines, boilers, machinery and appliances of all kinds, and tackle, apparel, and furniture of all kinds; (*e*) To build, repair and design vessels, ships,

boats, wharfs, docks, dry docks, machinery and all other equipment; (*f*) To purchase and acquire the business of the said Josias Green Goodson Simpson, Frederick Wood and William Fox, now carried on by them at and from the Town of Wiarton, aforesaid, under the firm name of 'The Peninsula Tug & Towing Company,' and the assets and good-will thereof, and to pay for the same by issuing the shares in this company subscribed for by the said Josias Green Goodson Simpson, Frederick Wood and William Fox, in the memorandum of agreement and stock book as fully paid up by the conveyance and transfer of said business and assets to this company, and for such purpose the directors of this company are hereby authorized to ratify and adopt the contract for the sale of said business, assets and good-will already prepared between the said Josias Green Goodson Simpson, Frederick Wood and William Fox, of the one part, and William Henry Buchan Spotton, of the Town of Wiarton, aforesaid, barrister, as trustee for this company, of the other part, and intended to be signed immediately after the issue of letters patent incorporating this company; (*g*) To carry on any other similar business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (*h*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (*i*) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorize to carry on or engage in; (*j*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (*l*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (*m*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular, for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*p*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (*q*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'SWIFT, COPLAND & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Adams Morris Swift, merchant; John J. Louson, merchant; and Charles H. Ross, salesman, all of Westmount, Que.; John Pearson Copland, merchant; and Arthur T. Mathews, salesman, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on the business of importers, exporters, manufacturers, agents and dealers in furs, skins, caps, hats and all kinds of garments and wearing apparel, and as general furriers, clothiers and outfitters, and as dressers and dyers of furs, and to do all acts and things incidental and conducive to the attaining of the objects and purposes of the company, including the acquisition, dealing in and disposing of all trade marks, patents and inventions pertinent to the business; (2) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on any business similar to the one to be carried on by this company, and to pay for the same in bonds or in paid-up shares of the present company; (3) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business germane to the business of this company, and capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company, and to guarantee any indebtedness of such company; (4) To carry on any business connected with the objects for which the company is incorporated and which can be carried on in connection with the purposes of the company and which may be beneficial or profitable thereto; (5) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company, and to endorse or guarantee such bonds or debentures; (6) To amalgamate with any other person or company carrying on a business similar to that to be carried on by the present company, or which may be carried on so as to benefit this company; (7) To carry on the operations of the company throughout the Dominion of Canada, or any part of the said Dominion or elsewhere.

'THE LAURENTIAN GRANITE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Brunet, mayor of Notre Dame des Neiges, Que.; Robert Bickerdike, M.P.; Louis Henri Hénault, Esquire; Jérémie L. Décarie, M.P.P.; and W. H. Evans, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Brunet, Robert Bickerdike and Louis Henri Hénault.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, search for, use, produce, adapt, prepare, buy, sell, deal and trade in any and every kind of brick, stone, marble, granite, concrete, clay, tiles, slate, terra-cotta, calcined and other plasters, artificial stone, Portland cement and all kinds of natural and other cement, and all kinds of building materials and supplies; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on under the name of 'Laurentian Granite Quarry' at Brownsburg, county of Argenteuil, in the province of Quebec, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith, and to pay for same, part in cash, part in shares of the company fully paid-up and non-assessable; (*c*) To transport building materials, goods and merchandise by land or water and for that purpose to purchase, own charter and

operate steamboats, steam-tugs, barges and other boats; (*d*) To carry on the business of cartage contractors, transportation agents and forwarders, general carriers and warehousemen; (*e*) To make, enter into, perform and carry out contracts for constructing, extending, repairing, maintaining and improving bridges, piers, docks, railroads, canals, streets and buildings of every sort and kind; to advance money to and enter into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, property owners and others; to carry on in all their respective branches the business of builders, contractors, decorators and dealers in stone, brick, timber, hardware, and other building materials or requisites, to purchase for investment or resale and to sell houses, lands, real property of all kinds and any interest therein, and generally to deal in, sell, lease, exchange or otherwise deal with lands, buildings and any other property, whether real or personal; (*f*) To acquire by purchase lease or otherwise, and to erect, establish, maintain and operate, manufactories, kilns, warehouses, agencies, and depots for manufacturing and storing building materials of all kinds, and for their sale and distribution; (*g*) To acquire and utilize water-power for the purpose of compressing air or generating gas and electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes in connection with the buildings and works of the company, with authority to sell or otherwise dispose of the surplus gas and electricity or power generated by the company's works; provided that when exercised outside the property of the company, the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*h*) To apply for, purchase, acquire and use any exclusive right, patent, patent rights, brevets d'invention, license, concessions, or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to use and work the same, and to sell or lease any patent, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions or privileges acquired by the company or any right of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively; (*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this company or for any other purpose calculated to benefit the company; (*j*) To purchase or acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or carrying on business germane and capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company; (*k*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall see fit and in particular for shares, debentures, stock or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*l*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*m*) To carry on any other similar business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated to enhance the value of the company's property or rights; (*n*) To pay for any purchases or services, either in cash, or part in cash and part in shares of the company fully paid-up and non-assessable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elswhere.

'THE RUSSELL-CHAMBERS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William B. Russell, civil engineer; Strachan Johnston, barrister; Arthur John Thompson, barrister; and Reginald Holland Parmenter, barrister, all of Toronto, Ont.; and William Clark Chambers, railway contractor, of Harriston, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To enter into any contracts or agreements in relation to, and to erect, construct, maintain, alter, repair, pull down and restore works of all kinds both public and private, including wharfs, docks, piers, tramways, waterways, roads, bridges, warehouses, factories, mills, engines, machinery, railway carriages, ships and vessels of every description, gas works, electric works, water works, drainage and sewage works and other structures and works connected therewith; (2) To carry on a general contracting, building, planing mill and lumber business and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, bricks, stone, cement, lime, limestone, artificial stone and all kinds of building materials and supplies; (3) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title all quarries, gravel pits, timber limits, saw-mills, water powers, steamboats, dredges, scows, machinery and plant and all other accessories which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the proper carrying on of the business and undertakings of the company and to operate the same in connection therewith and to alienate the same at pleasure; (4) To acquire, own and operate the necessary lands and manufactories required in carrying on and conducting any branch or branches of business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated; (5) To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, barges, boats and other vessels, wharfs, docks, warehouses, freight sheds, and other buildings and generally to carry on the business of a transportation and navigation company; (6) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise any corporation with which the company may have business relations or shares of whose capital stock have been acquired and are held by the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (7) To carry on any other similar business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (8) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SAFETY EXPLOSIVES COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Herbert Evans, gentleman; Robert Westover Withycomb, broker; Hon. William Alexander Weir, advocate, and K. C.; William James Wright, secretary; and Alexander W. C. Macalister, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturing explosives and chemicals of every nature and kind whatsoever; to buy, sell and deal in all substances which may be used in the manufacture of explosives or chemicals; to buy, sell and deal in explosives or chemicals; to buy, sell and deal in explosives and chemicals of every nature and kind whatsoever; to acquire by purchase, lease

or otherwise, patent rights, registered trade marks or trade names, or any device that may be useful for any of the purposes above-mentioned, and to pay for the same by the issue of paid-up stock, either prefered or common, or otherwise to acquire by purchase or otherwise real estate, water-powers, mines, mineral properties or mining rights, and to pay for the same as above mentioned, and develop the same; to issue bonds and secure the payment of the same by hypothec upon the property of the company; to erect and operate mills, dams, boarding-houses, stores and any other buildings that may be necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; to acquire stock in any other company with similar powers, and generally to do all things that may be considered necessary or useful for the proper carrying out of any of the purposes above mentioned. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued January 16, 1907, to

'THE AMES HOLDEN CO. OF MONTREAL' (LIMITED).

Decreasing the capital stock of the said company from $800,000 to the sum of $135,000, such decreased capital stock to consist of 6,650 shares of $100 each.

'CANADIAN GOLD CAR HEATING & LIGHTING COMPANY'
(LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.
Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert Cooper Smith, K.C.; Frederick Henry Markey, K.C.; Kenneth G. Robertson, advocate; Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant, and George Gordon Hyde, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, deal in, sell, hire, lease, use, repair and maintain all articles, machines, devices and apparatus and parts thereof, for heating and lighting cars of all kinds and also for heating and lighting steamboats, steamships and vessels of all kinds, and also for heating and lighting buildings and structures of all kinds; (2) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, deal in, sell, hire, lease, use, repair and maintain all articles, machines, devices, apparatus and supplies of every kind for use on or in connection with or for the construction of railroads of all kinds and for use on or in connection with or for the construction of steamboats, steamships and other vessels of all kinds, and also all articles, machines, devices, apparatus and supplies of every kind for contractors of all kinds; (3) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, deal in, sell, hire, lease, use, repair, operate and maintain automobiles or self-propelled vehicles of all kinds and all supplies, parts, attachments, devices, articles and things to be used on or in connection with or in the construction of automobiles or self-propelled vehicles of all kinds; (4) To purchase, acquire, own, sell, license and otherwise dispose of inventions and designs of any kind and patent rights and letters patent, and also trade marks, trade names and distinctive marks in connection with the undertakings of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE MONTREAL WOOD MOSAIC FLOORING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000.

Number of shares, 50.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Angus McLean, lumberman, of Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.; Agnes McLennan, married woman; Campbell Stewart, merchant, Ralph W. Barclay, manager; and Duncan H. McLennan, merchant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Campbell Stewart, Ralph W. Barclay and Duncan H. McLennan.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in every kind and discription of wood flooring; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in every kind and description of wood mosaic, and the materials therefor; (*c*) Ton manufacture, buy, sell and deal in window and door screens of every description; (*d*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of grill and fret work; (*e*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in steel or other description of mats for use on floors of buildings, carriages and conveyances of every description. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, January 24, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hon. George E. Foster, P. C.; and John Dryden, gentleman, both of Toronto, Ont.; John George Clark, gentleman, and Hugh Stewart Conn, gentleman, both of Ottawa, Ont.; and Arthur Murray Chisholm, barrister, of Regina, Sask.

First or Provisional Directors:—Hon. George E. Foster, John Dryden, and John George Clark.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To deal in lands and real and personal property, as principals as well as agents or factors for others, in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and to acquire the same upon such terms as may be agreed upon and to pay therefor in cash or in paid-up non assessable shares in the capital stock of the company; (2) To acquire, own, lease, sell and dispose of shares, debentures and securities in any other companies engaged in the same business which this company is authorized to carry on, and to purchase the assets of such other companies or of any persons doing a similar business, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, non-assessable shares, bonds or securities in such company; (3) To issue bonds or debentures in such amounts, for such purposes and bearing such rate of interest as the majority of shareholders may determine, and to secure the same by transferring to a trustee or to trustees the whole or part of the company's property, real or personal, movable or immovable; (4) To sell, improve, lease, divide, mortgage, charge or dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the company, whether real or personal; (5) To take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real or personal property or any other security whatever, and bearing interest or otherwise as the company may see fit, from purchasers or debtors of the company, and to

sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of all or any of such securities, and to borrow money, draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes ,bonds, debentures, guarantees and evidences of indebtedness of all kinds or other negotiable securities, and to secure the same by mortgage or otherwise upon the property or assets of the company, and generally to use its credit in any other way for the purpose of facilitating the conduct of any business which the company is authorized to perform; (6) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of the company, or to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall see fit, and in particular for the bonds, shares, debentures, stock or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (7) To apply the bonds, debentures, funds and capital stock of the company, and to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment of the purchase price of any property, real or personal, acquired by the company, or of the good-will, rights and franchises in the same, or in payment for services rendered and work performed for the company, and in the purchase of the bonds, stocks, property or assets of any other company or companies having objects similar to those of the company, and carrying on business in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere; (8) To advance money to purchasers or lessees of the company's lands for building purposes or for improvements, and to take mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase money of any property sold by the company, or of any money due to the company from purchasers for building purposes or other improvements, and to sell or otherwise dispose of said mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges, and temporarily, and pending the obtaining of investments therefor in the manner hereinbefore provided for, to invest the surplus funds of the company in such approved securities as trustees are usually authorized to invest funds which are entrusted to them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'EDMONTON STANDARD COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, January 24, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant, William Bain, book-keeper, Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk, Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk, and Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Steller Lovell, William Bain and Robert Gowans.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction and development company; to prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits, and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce, and amalgamate, and otherwise treat ores, metals, and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal titles, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals and ores, and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either abso-

lutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*c*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company and for the purposes of the company, or on property controlled by the company, tramways, ropeways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills, and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description; (*d*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels; (*e*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any other person or company, carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which may be of benefit to this company; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof; (*g*) To carry on any other business germane to the objects for which the company is being incorporated whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (*h*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by ways of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation; or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (*i*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 31, 1907, to the

'EDMONTON STANDARD COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $300,000 to the sum of $500,000, being an addition of 2,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'J. HIRSCH & SONS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 24, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Jacob Hirsch, manufacturer; Michael Hirsch, manufacturer; Robert Hirsch, manufacturer; Marcus Joseph Hirsch, manufacturer; and Edward Bolte, sr., bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jacob Hirsch, Michael Hirsch and Robert Hirsch.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture and deal in cigars, cigarettes, and tobaccos, wines, liquors and spirits, and all kinds of merchandise, articles and

materials which are usually manufactured, sold and used in conjunction therewith; (2) To purchase and acquire as a going concern the business of manufacturers of cigars and distillers of and dealers in liquors, now being carried on, at the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, under the name and style of 'J. Hirsch Sons & Co.' with the property, assets and rights of the said concern of every nature whatsoever, and to issue, hand over and allot to the vendors, as fully paid-up and non-assessable stock, shares of the capital stock of this company in payment of the purchase price thereof, the whole upon the terms and conditions which may be agreed upon; (3) To carry on any other business incidental or germane to the objects of the company or which may be deemed beneficial or profitable to this company, and to acquire, purchase, lease, and operate the business, property or undertaking in whole or in part of any such company, firm or individual carrying on any business similar or incidental to the objects of this company, or being capable of being operated in connection therewith, or which may be deemed beneficial or profitable to this company; (4) To purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire and possess, all movable and immovable property which the company may deem necessary or useful for its business or operation, including trade marks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, licenses, franchises, rights, and privileges of any kind whatsoever; (5) To amalgamate or enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person, firm or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on; (6) To subscribe for, receive or in any way to purchase or acquire the shares and securities of any company, or to accept the same in whole or part payment of the price of consideration of the sale, lease, concession or other disposal of any property, rights, or obligations which may be held or enjoyed by, or due to this company, and such shares and securities to hold, vote upon, pledge, sell, re-issue, or otherwise deal with as this company may see fit; (7) To issue, hand over and allot as fully paid-up any shares, debentures or securities of this company in payment or part payment of any property or rights which this company may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof; (8) To sell, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, alienate, lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of the property, movable or immovable, and rights at any time owned or enjoyed by this company upon such terms and conditions as this company may see fit; (9) To make advances, or guarantee the contracts of, or indemnify or become security for or otherwise assist, any company, firm or individual, having business engagements with this company or being indebted to it and to invest any o fthe moneys, of this company in or upon any property, movable or immovable, and such other undertakings or securities as this company may from time to time deem expedient. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NORTH ATLANTIC DOCK & SHIPBUILDING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 24, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $1,500,000.

Number of shares, 15,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Charles Ross, capitalist, and Charles Bedford Ross, accountant, both of Sydney, N.S.; William Henry Moore, capitalist, of Toronto, Ont.; Toussaint Brosseau, advocate and K.C.; and Bernard Brosseau law student, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, or to charter or hire, or to build and construct, or to order or procure to be built and constructed, any ships, vessels, tugs, lighters or barges, or any share or shares therein, with all necessary or convenient engines, furniture, tackle, stores and equipments; (*b*) To carry on the business of shipowners and shippers, barge owners, lightermen, carriers by land and by water, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, store-keepers, dock-owners, harbour masters, merchants, traders, importers and exporters of all kinds of goods, purveyors of merchandise, goods, freight and other property, and to deal in articles, goods and chattels of every kind; (*c*) To employ in trading, or in the carriage of goods, merchandise, passengers, munitions, cattle, live and dead meat, or other things, or for surveying, dredging, laying telegraph or other cables, or otherwise, the ships, vessels, tugs, lighters or barges of the company or under charter to the company, and to let on hire or charter or otherwise employ the said ships, vessels, tugs, lighters, or barges for profit; (*d*) To employ ships' husbands, managers, agents, masters, supercargoes, clerks, mariners, seamen, engineers, firemen, apprentices, boys, stevedores, and other servants and persons in and about and for any of the work or business of the company; (*e*) To maintain, repair, improve, convert, alter, fit, and refit, provide with engines, furniture, equipment, tackle and stores, ships vessels, tugs, lighters and barges of or under charter to whomsoever; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise or to erect, built or construct or cause to be erected, built or constructed, any wharfs, docks and dry docks, piers, harbours, breakwaters, offices, warehouses, factories, tramways on the property of the company, elevators, cranes, lifts, machinery, engines or plant, or to acquire any rights to use the easements over the same, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands, tenements and hereditaments of whatever tenure, or any real or personal property or any rights or easements in or over the same, that may be necessary for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To make any contract, arrangement or agreement with the British Government or the Government of any British Colony or dependency for the use by such government in time of war, or upon the happening of any contingency, or otherwise of any of the ships or property of the company; (*h*) To effect insurance on any of the ships, vessels, tugs, lighters and barges, or any other property of the company; (*i*) To effect insurance on any of the ships, vessels, tugs, lighters and barges of whomsoever, when same is in possession of the company for any of the purposes under this charter; (*j*) To amalgamate with any person, persons or company carrying on any business of a similar nature, to dispose of all the assets of this company, and to purchase or acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase or acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature, and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued January 24, 1907, to the

'C. DIGNARD & CIE' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE ÆTNA BISCUIT CO.' (LIMITED).

'THE EASTERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 28, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Gillespie, civil engineer, Harold H. Short, accountant, Frederick Henry Honeywell, barrister; Sydney B. Johnson, architect; and John Barrett Prendergast, banker, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Gillespie, Frederick Henry Honeywell, and John Barrett Prendergast.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on a general contracting and constructing business, and for such purposes to enter into, carry out, perform, and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection with building of railways, canals, telegraph and telephone lines to be used therewith, bridges and other public works, dry docks, dams, water powers, elevators, wharfs, piers, viaducts and other works and undertakings and to receive as consideration therefor the stock or bonds of any other company having powers similar to those of this company; (*b*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain and operate all stock, plant machinery and appliances necessary and convenient for the proper carrying on of any of its undertakings, and for this purpose to also acquire patent rights, patents of invention and other rights and privileges; (*c*) To acquire water powers by purchase, lease or otherwise and to develop the same, and to develop, transmit and supply electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company and to sell and distribute any surplus thereof, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company, the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*d*) To acquire the undertaking of any individual firm or company now carrying on a similar business incidental thereof; (*e*) To pay for any property purchased by the company or for the cost of construction of any of the plant or works of the company or for services rendered, by the issue of paid-up stock of the company, or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds and generally with all the powers incidental to and necessary for the successful carrying on of a general contracting and construction business; (*f*) To acquire, hold, own, buy, sell, and dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds, or other securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to use the funds of the company for the acquirement of the same, and to vote on said stock in the name of this company; (*g*) To construct, purchase, charter, employ, own, manage, maintain, navigate, lease and sell steam or sailing vessels, or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, diving apparatus, cranes, plant, machinery and appurtenances; (*h*) To provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions and all supplies generally to all those engaged in or about any works, or to contract for the providing of the same; (*i*) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*j*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (*k*) To assume and undertake any contract or contracts entered into between the incorporators herein named and upon such contracts being assumed to carry out and fulfil the same as fully and effectually as though the said contracts had been entered into in the first instance by this company; (*l*) The stock of the company may, if a by-law be passed by the directors and approved by the shareholders authorizing the same, be issued subject to such voting trust agreement as the directors may deem wise; (*m*) To hold its meetings of shareholders and directors

at any place within Canada, as the directors may determine to be in the interests of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CRESCENT MACHINE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles M. Gardiner, engineer; Clifford D. Drabble, foreman; William A. Paterson, clerk; Henry Stevens Williams, advocate; and Wilfrid Bovey, barrister, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture all kinds of machinery, implements, rolling stock and hardware; (2) To build, repair, sell, alter or otherwise deal with water tanks, water towers, steel and other structures incident or allied to the erection of water tanks and towers and to act as agents for builders and manufacturers thereof; (3) To carry on the business of brass and iron founders and to manufacture, sell, or otherwise dispose of brass or iron castings, or any other articles or machinery incidental to their business and generally to carry on the business of machinists, smiths, builders, water supply engineers, and to buy, sell, manufacture and otherwise deal in all machinery and implements, requisite to such businesses, and to carry on any other business germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated; (4) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or in possession of property suitable for the purpose of this company, or any business germane or similar to the business of this company and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other such similar company; (5) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions, and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account property, rights and information so acquired; (6) To enter into partnership or any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on: (7) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as shall from time to time be determined by the shareholders; (8) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (9) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, any rights or privileges which the company think necessary or convenient for the purpose of this business; (10) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (11) To do all of the above things, as principals, agents, directors, trus-

tees, or otherwise, and by or through agents, trustees or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others; (12) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'JOHN BERT & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Frank McMahon, gentleman, and James Curry, broker and banker, both of Toronto, Ont.; George Henry Taylor, manager, of Montreal, Que.; Albert John Moreland, merchant, and John Abner Connor Poole, merchant, both of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Albert John Moreland, John Abner Connor Poole and Frank McMahon.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire, own and undertake as a going concern the present business, stock and good-will of John Bert & Co., of the City of Montreal, Merchants, and to pay for the same in cash, paid-up shares of this company or otherwise; (*b*) To carry on business as general wholesale and retail merchants; (*c*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire and act as agents for goods, wares, merchandise and personal property of every class and description, to hold, own, sell or otherwise dispose of, trade, deal in and deal with and to import and export the same; (*d*) To enter into, make, perform and carry out lawful contracts of every kind with any person, firm, association, or corporation doing business with this company; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, real and personal property and all lawful rights and privileges and to pay for the same in cash, paid-up shares of this company or otherwise and to erect for its business upon such real property all buildings, factories, mills, shops and stores, which the company may consider necessary, and to equip such buildings, factories, mills, shops and stores, with all necessary machinery, apparatus and tools; (*f*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, and use, register and dispose of all trade marks, trade names, patents of inventions and manufacturing processes which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business; (*g*) To form or assist in forming, and to become a shareholder in any company carrying on or having for its object the operation of any business similar to that of this company, and to enter into any arrangements for sharing the profits, union of interest, joint or reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or company and to acquire or hold, sell and dispose of with or without guarantee, the shares or securities of such company; (*h*) To purchase and acquire any business similar to that of this company and to purchase and acquire any interest and control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for the same in cash, paid-up shares of this company, or otherwise and to amalgamate the company with any similar company; (*i*) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

Supplementary Letters Patent issued January 29, 1907, to

'THE CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Extending the undertaking of the said company so as to embrace and include the following additional powers, that is to say:—(*a*) To develop and operate any water power or water powers and to generate, produce and accumulate electric and electro-motive forces, or other similar agency for the production of light, heat or power, for the purposes of the company, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any excess not required, and to supply the same for light, heat or power purposes to any person or corporation on such terms as may be agreed upon; (provided that the foregoing powers when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf); (*b*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty or otherwise, acquire and hold, use, own, operate and introduce and to sell assign or otherwise dispose of any trade mark, trade names, patents of invention, improvements and processes under the registration or otherwise, useful to the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, any such trade mark, trade names and inventions, licenses, processes and the like or any such property or rights; (*c*) To carry on any business germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated and which may conveniently be carried on in connection with the purposes of the company; (*d*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights, and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company indebted to the company, or transacting any business similar to that conducted by the company, and to pay for the same in cash or in securities of the company, or otherwise; (*e*) To invest any surplus funds of the company in the purchase or redemption of its own stock or bonds or other securities; ((*f*) To aid in any manner any corporation, any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held, or are in any manner guaranteed by the company, and to do any acts or things for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations, to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the securities at any time held or controlled by the company; (*g*) To accept in payment of any work done by the company, stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued January 29, 1907, to the

'CRESCENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Extending the undertaking of the said company so as to embrace and include the following additional powers ,that is to say:—(*a*) To purchase, own, develop and operate water powers, and to develop and generate electric power for the purpose of heating, lighting or operating the factories, mills or other works and buildings of the company wherever situated, and to sell or lease any surplus power developed for any of said purposes, provided when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the Provincial and Municipal authorities in that behalf; (*b*) To apply for, obtain, register, lease, acquire and hold or to sell, lease and dispose of any patent invention, improvements or processes, trade marks, trade names and the like, necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; (*c*) To acquire, by purchase either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock or its securities or by exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate and maintain all factories, mills, storehouses, buildings or works of any kind, and all real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease and dispose of the same; (*d*) To promote, or assist in pro-

moting, and to become a shareholder in any company carrying on or having for its object the operation of any business similar to that of this company, or useful thereto, or which can be operated in connection therewith and to enter into arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, joint or reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company, and to acquire and hold, sell and dispose of with or without guarantee, the shares or securities of such company; (*e*) To acquire the good-will, property, immovable as well as movable, rights and assets, and if deemed advisable assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company transacting a business similar to that carried on by the company upon such terms as to payment by the issue of fully paid up shares in the capital stock of the company or of bonds or other securities of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; (*f*) To carry on any business whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects set forth in the letters patent under which the company was incorporated or as above set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company. To do all and everything suitable or necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated.

'CANADIAN RAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(*Heretofore incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec.*)

Incorporated, January 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Doubleday, manufacturer, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Ernest Webber Gilman, manufacturer, of Montreal, Que.; Sylvester William Jenckes, manufacturer; William Farwell, banker, and Henry Daniel Lawrence, advocate, all of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Doubleday, Ernest W. Gilman, Sylvester W. Jenckes, William Farwell, Henry D. Lawrence, and William Russell Grace.

Chief place of Business:—City of Sherbrooke, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) The manufacture, sale and exportation of Rand Drills, air compressors, general mining machinery and supplies; (2) To acquire, purchase, and take over, as a going concern, the shares, property, business, assets and liabilities of the said The Canadian Rand Drill Company, and to pay for the same with 1,250 shares of stock to be exchanged for the 1,250 shares of stock of The Canadian Rand Drill Company subscribed for and paid up, in accordance with a resolution passed at the adjourned annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Canadian Rand Drill Company held the 19th day of December, 1906, at which meeting all but 84 of the said 1,250 paid-up shares of stock were represented, the said 1,250 shares of new stock to be issued and allotted as, and to become, *de facto,* fully paid up and non-assessable; (3) To carry on and extend the said business, and to manufacture, construct, repair, operate, erect, import, buy, sell, and in general to utilize, traffic, and deal in, and with, at wholesale or retail, air compressors, rock drills, pumps, pneumatic tools, motors, engines and all other contrivances, devices, apparatus and machinery, operated by air, steam, electricity or other power, applicable to, or used in connection with mining or other operations of every kind and description, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, and the sale or other disposition of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with, or in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part

thereof, and to carry on any other manufacturing, trading, or selling business germane to the objects for which this company is being incorporated; (4) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed requisite, necessary, or advantageous for the purposes of the company, and to sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or affect, any or all thereof; (5) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any other business or interest or shares therein, or good-will, rights, and property thereof, having objects similar to those of the present company, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, debentures, or paid-up and non-assessable shares, as may be deemed expedient, and to hold, sell or dispose of the property, real or personal so acquired; (6) To sell out the undertaking of the company in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities, of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or to amalgamate with any person, firm or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (7) To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold or dispose of stocks, bonds, or obligations of any corporation, formed for, or engaged in, any of the kinds of business above indicated, now or hereafter organized, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, including voting powers thereon, to sell, assign, pledge, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same; (8) To issue its paid-up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds, or other obligations in payment for property, including shares of stock, and other securities, which may be purchased or acquired by it, or for services rendered to the company, and to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any of its property to secure bonds, guarantee, or other obligations, by it issued or incurred, to guarantee any dividends, bonds, contracts or obligations, to make advances and to guarantee the performance of contracts by customers, and to take, hold, or dispose of securities of any kind, real or personal for debts, liabilities, or obligations due to the company, incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of the business and objects of the company; (9) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use, operate, introduce, sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of, any and all trade marks, trade names, distinctive marks, industrial designs, licenses, privileges, brands, processes, inventions, improvements, patents, and patent rights, used in connection with, or secured under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, or any or all other countries, pertaining to the business of the company; (10) To establish and to carry on wherever desirable, agencies and stores for the disposal and sale of any of the products, manufactures, goods, wares, and merchandise of the company, and to act as the agents and representatives of other companies or corporations engaged in a similar business; (11) To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interest, joint adventure, or reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company of a like nature; (12) To borrow money upon the credit of the company, to issue bonds, debentures, or other securities of the company, of not less than $100 each, to pledge or sel the same at such prices as may be deemed expedient, and to mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the company or both, to secure the same, and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company, and to invest surplus funds of the company in the redemption of its shares, funds, debentures or other obligations; (13) To do all things and exercise all powers, necessary, suitable and proper for the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE M. McKENZIE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William David Hamilton, agent; Arthur Alexander Lunan, merchant; Andrew Dunn, agent, and Leon Lahaye, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.; and Alexander Lunan, gentleman, of Huntingdon, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To engage in the manufacture, exportation, purchase, importation and sale of, marine supplies, mill supplies, railway supplies, contractors' supplies and especially in oakum, pitch, tar, sails, tarpaulins, awnings, waterproof goods, flags, life-buoys and jackets, tackle blocks and marine hardware, cotton waste, wool waste, wrapping, sewing and bagging twines of jute, cotton, sisal and manilla, binder twine, manilla, sisal, Russia and cotton cordage; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the assets, liabilities and goodwill of the business heretofore and now being carried on under the name and style of 'M. McKenzie & Company' at the said City of Montreal, by Dame Bessie Tait Wilson, wife of the said Arthur Alexander Lunan, as ship chandler and importer of marine stores and to pay the said Dame Bessie Tait Wilson for the said business in fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (*c*) To operate water powers and to generate and distribute electric energy, for the purposes of the company only; (*d*) To build, acquire, lease, buy, sell or dispose of in any manner whatsoever such movable and immovable property as may be necessary for the purposes and business of the company; (*e*) To act as agent of any company or companies, person or persons dealing in any or all kinds of supplies, and especially in those above mentioned; (*f*) To acquire such trade marks, patent and trade rights as may be incidental, useful and pertain to the purposes and business of the company; (*g*) To acquire shares of stock in any other company or companies dealing in any or in all kinds of supplies dealt in by this company; (*h*) To deal generally in all kinds of supplies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE W. T. STEWART COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 31, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Thomas Stewart, broker; William Cantwell Strachan, manufacturer; William Jeffrey Carrique, manager; Arthur Stewart Laing, bookkeeper; and Walter George Mitchell, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To act as agents for insurance companies and to make enter into, deliver and place insurance risks, including fire, life, accident or any other kind whatsoever; (*b*) To act generally as attorneys or agents for the transaction of business, the management of assets, the collection of loans, rents, interests, dividends, debts, mortgages, debentures, bonds, bills, notes, coupons and other securities for money; (*c*) To act as agents in all commission business; (*d*)

To collect insurance premiums and act as collectors for all debts of any description whatsoever; (*e*) To act generally as attorneys or agents for deals in bonds, debentures and other negotiable securities on commission or otherwise; (*f*) To acquire, hold, sell and dispose of shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is authorized to carry on; (*g*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control of any business of a similar nature to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for same in cash or paid-up stock in this company; (*h*) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any persons or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CHURCH KIMPTON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Herbert Church, lumber merchant; Walter George Mitchell, advocate; William Cantwell Strachan, manufacturer; William Stephen Hart, accountant; and Julian Cleveland Smith, engineer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To trade and carry on business as fuel merchants and importers of fuel both wholesale and retail, merchants and manufacturers of all kinds of fuel, lumber and tan bark, and for such purposes to purchase and acquire all things necessary for the carrying on of the business hereinbefore mentioned; (*b*) To trade and carry on the business of grain merchants, importers of grain, both wholesale and retail, and for such purposes to purchase and acquire all things necessary for the purpose of carrying on the business hereinbefore mentioned; (*c*) To trade and carry on a general cartage business and for such purposes to own and acquire vehicles and all things necessary for the carrying on of the said cartage business, and generally to do all such things that are incidental to the carrying out of the objects of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such property movable and immovable as may be deemed requisite for the purposes of its business and to pay for same in whole or in part cash or paid-up stock in the company as the directors may deem advisable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'FRASER, VIGER & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 4, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Donald Fraser, merchant; George Alexander Fraser, merchant; Joseph Edmond Tardy, cashier; Alexander Davidson, manager; Charles Peter Macklaier, manager, and Charles Shepherd, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the business of wholesale and retail grocery, provision, and wine and spirit dealers with power to transact all other business of a like nature; to acquire and take over as a going concern the business, assets, and good-will of the business presently carried on by Alexander Donald Fraser, in the City of Montreal, under the name and style of Fraser, Viger & Co., upon such terms as to the payment for same by the issue of fully paid-up shares in the capital stock of the company, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon; to acquire any other business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good-will thereof, upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of stock or bonds of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; to have the right to use the funds of the company or such portion of them as the directors may decide in the purchase of other businesses of a like nature or the purchase of the capital stock of other corporations engaged in a similar business; to enter into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; to amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, or otherwise dispose of such real estate and immovable property as may be necessary for the business of the company; (*c*, To produce and accumulate electricity, electrical motor power, and any agent similar or otherwise and dispose of any surplus for production, transmission or use for power light, heat and motor power or otherwise as may be thought advisable; provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations, in that behalf; (*d*) The board of directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole board having first received the authority of two thirds of the shareholders, designate two or more of their members to constitute an executive committee, which committee shall for the time being, as provided in said resolution or the by-laws of the company, have and exercise all the powers of the board of directors in the management of the affairs and business of the company, and to have power to authorize the seal of the company to be affixed to all papers which may require it. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 4, 1907, to

'THE LANG TANNING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $150,000 to the sum of $600,000, being an addition of 9,000 shares of $50 each to the present capital stock.

'A. H. CUMMINGS & SON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $140,000.

Number of shares, 1,400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Melzor A. Cummings, manufacturer; Parker T. Baldwin, gentleman; and John F. Wilson, mechanic, all of Coaticook, Que.; Porter L. Baldwin, manufacturer, of Sherbrooke, Que.; and Arthur O. Norton, manufacturer, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Melzor A. Cummings, Porter L. Baldwin and Arthur O. Norton.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Coaticook, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, producing, preparing, buying, selling and otherwise dealing in lumber; (*b*) To carry on a general contracting, building, planing mill and lumber business, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in lumber, bricks, stone and other building material; (*c*) To acquire the business presently carried on at the Town of Coaticook under the firm name and style of A. H. Cummings & Son, and assets and good-will thereof, and to pay for the same either in cash or shares of stock; (*d*) To carry on any other similar business germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated (whether manufacturing or otherwise) and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual or corporation any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the building, stock in trade and assets generally in such business; (*f*) To have, hold and acquire from time to time by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise freehold or leasehold timber lands, berths or limits, timber of all kinds apart from lands, licenses to cut timber, pulpwood concessions, mill sites, water-powers and all other real and personal property necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, to acquire, lease, erect, own, equip, maintain and operate saw mills and factories of all kinds for the manufacturing of lumber, and to sell or otherwise dispose of such property, real or personal. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Vokes, rancher, of Quill Lake, Sask.; William Wallace McMillan, grain merchant; Ebenezer Thomson, grain merchant; Arthur Sidney Swinford, broker; and James Crawford Thomson, commercial traveller, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of mining, treating and preparing for market, coal, all kinds of ores, metals and minerals; (2) To search for, get, work, raise, make merchantable, sell and deal in coal, and other metals, minerals and substances whether of like nature or otherwise and manufacture and sell patent fuel; (3) To carry on any of the trades or business of colliery proprietors, coal manufacturers, or gas makers in all their respective branches, to search for, make merchantable, sell and deal in natural gas, or other like substances or products; (4) To purchase, take, or lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights, coal and timber or other lands and any interest therein in

the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, and to explore, work, exercise, develop, and turn to account the same; (5) To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, and things, capable of being used in connection with mining operations, or required by workmen or others employed by the company; to construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, or superintend any roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, wharfs, furnaces, mills, hydraulic works, factories, warehouses and other works and conveniences necessary for the purposes of the company; (6) To construct and maintain all roads, buildings or other works, whether of like nature or otherwise that may be necessary or expedient or required for the purposes of the company; (7) To construct and maintain on the property of the company, tramways, electric roads, railway switches or sidings or other works of a like nature that may be necessary or required for the purposes of the company; (8) To manufacture, purchase, or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, to invest, trade and deal in goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description; (9) To manufacture, sell and deal in all kinds of timber, lumber, builders' supplies, and to manufacture and deal in all articles and materials of which wood forms a part; (10) To carry on a general fuel business and to buy, sell or otherwise deal in coal, wood and fuel of all descriptions, to carry on a general lumber business, including the building, acquiring, owning, operating or chartering of all kinds of boats, vessels, tugs and barges; (11) To purchase, take or lease, or accept, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, easements, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of their operations; (12) To acquire any exclusive rights, letters patent, rights or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any license to use or work the same; (13) To acquire, lease, build, own and operate saw-mills and other mills and factories for the purpose of carrying on any of the business of the company; (14) To make, get, produce, and accumulate water, oil, gas, electricity, steam or energy, and to sell, supply, transmit, and deliver the same through conduits, pipes, wires or cables, and to lay and instal pipes, conduits and cables; provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (15) To buy, sell and deal in, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, of brick, tile, pipe, pottery, earthenware, china, terra cotta, and ceramic wares of all kinds; (16) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company and any lands, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same; (17) To acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, sell or dispose of land and real estate of every description and any or every interest therein; (18) To do and perform any objects of the company whether alone or in conjunction, or partnership with any other firm, or corporation incorporated for similar objects to those of this company; (19) To purchase, hold, acquire, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock, or debentures in any other companies having objects similar to those of this company; (20) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company or to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for any such consideration as the company shall see fit and in particular for shares, debentures, stock or securities of such similar company; (21) To take and accept mortgages, charges and lien on real or personal property or any other security whatever and bearing interest or otherwise as the company may see fit from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any of such securities, and to borrow money, draw, make, accept, endorse and execute any bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, debentures and evidence of indebtedness of all kinds or other negotiable securities in accordance with the provisions of 'The Companies Act' and to secure the same

by mortgage or otherwise upon the property and assets of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THEODORE LEFEBVRE & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $80,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Alfred Maurice Lefebvre, manufacturer; Michel Theodore Lefebvre, manufacturer; Louis Michel Theodore Lefebvre, clerk; Roger Benoit Leon Lefebvre, clerk; and Louis Sylvestre Réal Lefebvre, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of roasters, grinders and millers and the preparation of cereals, fruits, meats, fish, vegetables and edibles of all kinds and descriptions, and to manufacture, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise which can advantageously be manufactured, sold, and dealt in, in conjunction with said goods; (2) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business, assets and good-will of the business presently carried on at the City of Montreal by Charles Alfred Maurice Lefebvre, as importer and manufacturer, under the name and style of Theodore Lefebvre & Company, upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of fully paid shares in the capital stock of the company, or otherwise as may be agreed upon; (3) To acquire any other business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good-will thereof, upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of the stock or bonds of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; (4) To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of paints, oils, chemicals, drugs, dyes, phosphates, soaps, and all goods, wares and merchandise which can advantageously be manufactured, sold, and dealt in, in conjunction with said goods; (5) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, such real estate as may be required for the purposes of the company, and to dispose of and hypothecate same, and also to conduct a general real estate business, including the purchasing and selling of real estate on commission; (6) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty, or otherwise acquire, hold, use, own, operate, and introduce, or to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of, any trade marks, trade names, patents of invention, improvements and processes under registration, or otherwise, useful to the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade marks, trade names and inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (7) To amalgamate with any company in Canada constituted for the purpose of carrying on a similar business, and to manage, operate and carry on the property, undertaking business of any such corporation; (8) To enter into an arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on, or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company; (9) To promote or assist in promoting and to become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company, carrying on or having for its object the operation of any business similar to this company; (10) To accept in payment for any work done by the company, stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other security of any company; (11) To engage in any other business or undertak-

ing germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'SANITAS COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 6, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Treffié Berthiaume, journalist; William Cantwell Strachan, manufacturer; Edmund Stephen Montet, manufacturer; Eugène Berthiaume, journalist; and Walter George Mitchell, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To trade and carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in soaps, perfumes, glycerine, dye stuffs, oils and other products incidental thereto and with the right to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such property, movable and immovable as may be deemed requisite for the purposes of the company's business; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such property, movable and immovable as may be deemed requisite for the purposes of its business, including factories, stores, warehouses and other establishments; (*c*) The company shall also have the right to acquire the assets and good-will of any business of a similar nature and may pay for the same in whole or in part in cash as the directors may deem it advisable; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise all patent devices in any way connected with the foregoing business and to pay for the same in whole or in part in cash or paid-up stock in the company as the directors may deem it advisable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 6, 1907, to the

'MONTREAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $500,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, being an addition of 5,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'THE ALLAN McINTOSH CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 7, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $19,000.

Number of shares, 190.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry H. Fernald, manager, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; Robert Adair, merchant; Robert C. McMichael, advocate; Francis G. Bush, book-keeper; and Michael J. O'Brien, stenographer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as contractors, plasterers, fire-proofers and manufacturers of, and dealers in fire-proofing preparations and other

materials which can be used directly and indirectly by contractors, plasterers and fire-proofers; (*b*) To carry on any other business of a like nature or incidental to the foregoing; (*c*) To act as agent for other individuals, firms and corporations exercising any of the powers that this company is authorized to use; (*d*) To purchase and hold stock and bonds of any company carrying on business of a like nature to the foregoing; (*e*) To issue paid-up shares in payment or part payment of the purchase price of any business similar to the foregoing, which may be acquired from any person, firm or corporation. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ROXTON TOOL AND MILL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 7, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William S. Bullock, Pastor; Curtis C. A. Bullock, physician; Fortunat Poirier, farmer; Hubert Rainaud, farmer, and Octave Pepin, gentleman, all of Roxton Pond, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Roxton Pond, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) The manufacture and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada of planes, wrenches and other tools of all kinds and descriptions; (*b*) The taking over and operating the property of W. S. Bullock of Roxton Pond, Que., known as the Water Power Property and to include the following, to wit:—about four hundred acres of land including nearly all surface water of the lake one mile in diameter; the absolute control of the water power including two dams; the electrical plant, grist, sawing, planing and matching mills, foundry, machine shop and complete manufacture of carpenters' tools and sawing wrenches, and for the further purpose of acquiring and operating any other property which may be deemed necessary for the objects of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STARKE-SEYBOLD' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 7, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $400,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Starke, merchant; and George Russell Starke, merchant, both of Montreal, Que.; Robert Starke, merchant; John Philip Seybold, merchant; Gordon Christian Seybold, merchant; and Herbert Bricker Seybold, merchant; all of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Starke, George Russel Starke, Robert Starke, John Philip Seybold and Gordon Christian Seybold.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as importers, manufacturers and dealers in hardware, metals, paints, oil and general merchandise, and as general merchants; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, the property, goodwill, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets generally of the business

heretofore and at present carried on in the City of Montreal by the incorporated companies known as Starke Hardware Company Limited, and The Seybold & Sons Company, and to issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment of the purchase price thereof; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchise, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful to the business of the company, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, from any individual, firm or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash or part cash, or paid-up shares, bonds, or other securities of the company, or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of, or deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to own and operate a cartage system in connection with or incidental to the company's business; (*e*) To acquire, hold and own shares in any other corporation doing business of a like nature, and to pay for the same either in cash or part cash; or to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise as may be arranged, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same; (*f*) To amalgamate with any individual firm or corporation, doing business similar to the foregoing; (*g*) To take, acquire or hold securities of any and every kind real and personal for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect to the purposes and objects of the company, and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*h*) To sell, lease or otherwise, dispose of in whole or in part, the property, assets and undertakings of the company for such considerations as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any company or corporation purchasing the same, and to distribute among the shareholders of this company in kind the property or cash of the company, or proceeds realized from the same, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of other companies belonging to this company, or of which this company may have the power of disposing, and to allot and dispose of any unissued capital stock of this company, as may be deemed expedient or advisable upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may think best; (*i*) To act as agent for any individual, firm, or corporation carrying on a business similar to the business that this company is authorized to carry on; (*j*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to or useful in the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'HANCOCK & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Foster, manager, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Arthur D. Walker, cashier; Frederick H. Markey, K.C.; Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant; and George Gordon Hyde, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on a general business of real estate and commission agents, to receive, collect and dispose of rent, interest, dividends and income upon, of and from real property, bonds, mortgages, debentures, notes, and other securities, and generally to act as agents in respect of the foregoing objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WARDEN KING' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James C. King, manufacturer; Louis A. Payette, commercial traveller; and Robert C. McMichael, advocate, all of Montreal Que.; William Greig, accountant; and Francis G. Bush, book-keeper, both of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as iron founders and machinists, manufacturers of, and deals in iron, brass, and metals generally and the products of the same, and as contractors for manufacturers and sellers of and dealers in all kinds of heating apparatus, soil pipes, steam fittings, builders', plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, and any other business of a like nature; (*b*) To apply for and acquire, buy, sell, assign, lease, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of patents of Canada or of any foreign country, relating to the business of the company; (*c*) To apply for, hold, sell, assign, lease, mortgage, or otherwise acquire and dispose of all patent rights, licenses, inventions, trade marks, trade names and pending applications therefor relating to, or useful in connection with the business of the company; (*d*) To use, manufacture, sell or grant licenses under any patents owned or controlled by the company, and to expend money in experimenting thereon, and in testing the validity or value of any patent rights this company may acquire or propose to acquire; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchise, rights, privileges, contracts, and assets of any and every kind, useful or incidental to the business of the company, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash or part cash, or paid-up shares, bonds, or other securities of the company, or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to sell, otherwise dispose of, or otherwise deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise and to own and operate a cartage system in connection with, or incidental to the company's business; (*g*) To acquire hold, and own shares in any other corporation doing business of a like nature, and to pay for the same either in cash or part cash, or to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise as may be arranged, and to sell or otherwise deal with the same; (*h*) To amalgamate with any individual, firm or corporation doing business similar to the foregoing; (*i*) To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary in connection with the business of the company, and to sell any surplus power not required for the purposes of the company, subject to the provincial and municipal laws and regulations; (*j*) To manufacture, or otherwise acquire and use machinery and motive power for lighting, heating and motive purposes, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable or necessary in connection with the business of the company; ;(*k*) To sell, improve, manage, exchange, lease, mortgage and dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company, real or personal, as the company may deem advisable; (*l*) To carry on any other similar business whether manufacturing, selling, warehousing, storing, or otherwise, which may be deemed useful to carry on in connection with the business of the company; (*m*) To acquire land and other property, real and personal, and to erect and construct works and buildings of every description, together with such machinery as may be deemed necessary in connection with the purposes of the company, and to lease the whole or any portion thereof, and to dispose of the whole or any part thereof, on such terms and conditions as may be deemed proper; (*n*) To take, acquire and to hold securities of any and every kind, real and personal, for debts

and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect to the purposes and objects of the company, and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*o*) To enter into arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with any person, firm or corporation in any business transactions similar to those carried on by the company; (*p*) To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property, assets and undertakings of the company for such considerations as may be agreed upon, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any company or corporation purchasing the same, and to distribute among the shareholders of this company in kind, the property or cash of the company, or proceeds realized from the same, and in particular, any shares, debentures or securities of other companies belonging to this company, or of which this company may have the power of disposing, and to allot and dispose of any unissued capital stock of this company as may be deemed expedient or advisable upon such terms and conditions as the shareholders may think best; (*q*) To act as agent for any individual, firm or corporation carrying on a business similar to the business of this company; (*r*) To do all such other things as may be necessary to or useful in the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 8, 1907, to

'THE FELLOWS MEDICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Sub-dividing the existing capital stock of 100 shares of $1,000 each into 2,000 shares of $50 each.

'BUSINESS PROPERTIES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $99,000.

Number of shares, 990.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Andrew Mercer, manufacturer; Alfred Wood, manufacturer; Charles Ellsworth Slater, manufacturer; Horatio Albert Nelson, manufacturer, and Herbert Alfred Beatty, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Andrew Mercer, Alfred Wood and Herbert Alfred Beatty.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To buy, hold, own, hire, maintain, control, manage, work, develop, sell, convey, lease, pledge, mortgage, exchange, improve and otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate and real property, or any interest and right therein, and all other kinds of property, chattels and chattels real; to buy, acquire, hold, use, employ, mortgage, convey lease, dispose of grants, patent rights, letters patent, processes, devices, inventions, trade marks, experience, formulæ, good-will and other rights, relating to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, and to make, issue and deliver therefor, or to raise money for the purchase thereof, its obligations or stock, or both; to erect and construct houses, buildings or works of every description on any land of the company, or upon any other lands; to rebuild, enlarge, alter or improve its existing houses, buildings or work thereon; to subdivide, improve or develop lands for purposes of sale or other-

wise; to convert and appropriate any such land into and for roads, streets and other conveniences, and to do and perform all things needful and lawful for the development and improvement of the same; to acquire, hold, sell, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is authorized to carry on, and while the owner of such shares to exercise all rights, powers and privileges including the right to vote thereon; to purchase or acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase or acquire any interest in or control of any business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for same in cash, or stock of this company; to share profits, unite or co-operate with any person or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in, or carry on; to acquire, complete or dispose of contracts or agreements relating to or connected with the acquiring, buying, selling, leasing, letting, disposing of, or mortgaging real estate or personal property, or buildings or improvements in connection therewith, and to transact on commission or otherwise the general business of a real estate agent. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE OTTAWA COBALT MINING AND LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, February 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Heman Humphrey Lang, gentleman; Alphonse A. Taillon, banker; Joseph Ulric Vincent, barrister; James A. Corry, contractor; and George Patrick Brophy, engineer, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire timber licenses for all kinds of lumber and wood, to carry on the business of cord and wood dealers, manufacturers of all classes and kinds of lumber and timber; (*b*) To acquire and take over from Messrs. H. H. Lang, Joseph Laurendeau, William B. Renaud, A. A. Taillon, J. U. Vincent, J. A. Corry, J. P. Prud'homme and others, the lumber license Number 32, 1878-79, commonly known as The Montreal River Gillies Brothers Timber License now held by them the above named parties and pay therefor in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company when incorporated; (*c*) To carry on the business of manufacturer of sash and doors and general building material; (*d*) To erect, construct, build, rent, lease, mills of all description for the purposes of the company; (*e*) To carry on the business of a land company with power of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling, cultivating, selling, exchanging, and disposing of lands, either cultivated or waste lands wherever situated in the Dominion of Canada and with power to acquire and sell and dispose of timber licenses held for limits situated anywhere in the Dominion of Canada: (*f*) To carry on the business of a building company, with power to erect, build and construct buildings of all kinds and description and selling or exchanging the properties on which such buildings shall be erected and constructed; (*g*) To carry on the business of a mining company with power to prospect and engage prospectors, acquire and sell mining licenses, and with power to operate mines of silver, gold and all sorts of minerals, to acquire and sell water powers, generate electricity and sell same; provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the power hereby conferred to generate and sell electricity shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws

and regulations in that behalf; (*h*) To purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of stocks, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of any corporation carrying on a similar business as enumerated in the above articles, and exchange therefor their stock, bonds or other obligations; (*i*) To employ agents to sell the stock of the said company and pay them such commission as may be approved by the shareholders, not however to exceed twenty per cent of the stock sold by such agents; (*j*) And to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the advancement of the above objects and purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN EXPLORATION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 14, 1907 - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Douglas Armour, advocate; Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate; Joseph William Weldon, advocate; Errol Malcolm McDougall, advocate; and Stephen John LeHuray, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on all kinds of exploration work and business, and to search for, prospect, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties, or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances and either absolutely or conditionally, but only relating to the objects for which the company is being incorporated and either solely or jointly with other, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*c*) To construct, carry out, maintain, alter, improve, manage, work, operate, control and superintend on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, any roads, ways, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, dams, water courses, aqueducts, wharfs, furnaces, mills, crushing works, smelters, hydraulic works, factories, warehouses and other works and conveniences, conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects capable of being used in mining operations or required by the workmen and others employed by the company; (*d*) To build, acquire, own, charter navigate and use steam and other vessels; (*e*) To take, acquire and hold as the consideration for ores, metals or minerals sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods supplied, or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having objects similar to those of this company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm, association, syndicate or company carrying on any part

of the business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof, and to pay for the same in cash, or by the issue and allotment to such person, firm, association, syndicate or company, as fully paid-up or partly paid-up, of shares in the capital stock of this company, or partly in one and partly in the other as may be agreed upon; (*g*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title and to hold, develop, use, operate, sell and deal in timber licenses, timber lands and limits, wood lots and standing timber, cut timber, and pulp concessions and to manufacture and deal in the products thereof and manufactured articles in which such products are utilized; (*h*) To acquire, hold, develop, use, operate, lease and dispose of water powers, water lots, water power franchises and privileges and real and personal estate and property, and to generate, transmit, use and dispose of electricity, electrical and other power and to enter into contracts with any person, firm, municipality, or corporation to supply them with electrical, water or other power, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the power hereby conferred to generate and sell electricity shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*i*) To promote or assist in promoting and to become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company which carries on or has for its object the operation of any business similar or cognate to that carried on by this company, and to enter into any agreement or arrangement of partnership, sharing profits, union of interests, amalgamation, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm, association or company, carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to hold, sell, re-issue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same, and while the holder of any such shares to exercise all the rights of a holder thereof, including the right to vote thereon; (*j*) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise any company, shares of whose capital stock have been acquired and are held by this company; (*k*) To carry on any other business, germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated whether manufacturing or otherwise; (*l*) To sell out the whole or any part of the assets or undertaking of the company to any other corporation carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business, operation or transaction cognate or similar to those which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in and to accept as the consideration therefor cash, stock, or bonds of such last mentioned corporation or partly the one and partly the other as may be agreed upon, and to distribute the same among the shareholders of this company as may be agreed on; (*m*) The board of directors of the company may, when authorized by by-law passed by a two-third majority of the shareholders designate three or more of the directors to constitute an executive committee, which committee shall for the time being as provided in the said by-law have and exercise all the powers of the board of directors in the management and direction of the affairs and business of the company and have power to authorize the seal of the company to be affixed to all papers or documents requiring the same and such other or different or additional powers as may from time to time be conferred on it by the by-laws of the company; (*n*) The company shall have power to do all and everything necessary, suitable, proper and convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects enumerated herein thereto or which shall at any time appear conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NORTH AMERICAN LUMBER AND SUPPLY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 14, 1907 - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edward Albert Konantz, lumber merchant; Adelbert Nathan Stacy, merchant; and Everett Stanley Konantz, merchant, all of St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.; Roscoe Percy Ward, banker, of Waseca, Minn., U.S.A., and Charles John Lee, managing agent, of Saskatoon, Sask.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Saskatoon, Sask.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of lumber merchants and manufacturers; also the business of logging and lumbering; also a general mercantile business comprising in its scope building materials and supplies of all kinds, as well as any and all other articles or commodities of general trade and commerce; also a general contracting, construction and building business; also the acquiring, owning, leasing, selling, improving, managing, operating, mortgaging and disposing of any and all kinds of real and personal property and rights and interests therein, including the stocks, shares or bonds of other companies authorized to carry on any business which this company has authority to engage in. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'EBY-BLAIN' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $400,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Fisher Eby, merchant; Hugh Blain, merchant; William Percival Eby, merchant; Hugh Douglas Eby, merchant; and William James McMurtry, merchant, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of importers and exporters of and wholesale dealers in groceries, provisions and general merchandise, and the manufacturing incidental thereto and to carry on the business of warehousing; (*b*) To purchase and acquire the wholesale grocery business heretofore carried on in the said City of Toronto, under the name 'The Eby-Blain Company of Toronto' Limited, and all the properties and good-will connected with the said business; (*c*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the business and assets of any other individual or individuals or corporation engaged in or pursuing any one or more of the kinds of business, purposes, objects or operations above mentioned; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise, and to hold or dispose of stocks, bonds or any other obligations of any corporation formed for or now or heretofore engaged in or pursuing any one or more kinds of business, purposes, objects or operations above mentioned, or owning or holding the stocks or obligations of any such corporation; (*e*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interest or copartnership with any person or company carrying on or hereafter to carry on any business or transaction which may be of benefit to the company hereby incorporated, and which is germane to the objects for which this company is now being incorporated; (*f*) To pay for any properties

purchased under the preceding provisions hereof either in cash or by the issue of any debentures, bonds, or obligations of the company hereby incorporated or by the issue of fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company, and; (*g*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects and purposes for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MOUNT ROYAL SPINNING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $3,000,000.

Number of shares, 30,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Cassils McIntyre, merchant; Herbert Meredith Marler, notary public; Alphonse Racine, merchant; and William Thomas Whitehead, gentleman, all of Montreal, Que.; and Charles William Trenholme, civil engineer, of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in textile fabrics of all kinds, to deal in the raw materials thereof and in all manufactured products thereof, to engage in any business incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'PERMANENT INSURANCE AGENCY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Peers Davidson, advocate and K.C.; Alexander Bissett, secretary; Arthur George Fenwick, accountant; John George Pyke, accountant; and Arthur James Collins, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Peers Davidson, Alexander Bissett, and Arthur James Collins.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To act as agents, on commission or otherwise, for insurance companies, for applicants for insurance and for policy holders; to act generally as attorneys and agents, on commission or otherwise, for the transaction of business; (2) To carry on any other similar business which may seem to the company capable of being carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (3) To acquire the undertaking of any individual firm or company similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and to enter into agreements with, or sell the undertaking of the company, or amalgamate with any other joint stock company having power to carry on a business similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on; (4) To guarantee any of the indebtedness of any company authorized to carry on any business which

this company is authorized to carry on or any bonds issued or to be issued thereby and any interest thereon; (5) To make, allow and issue in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any real or personal property, right, license, or privilege which may be purchased, taken, leased or otherwise acquired by this company, or for any guarantee or guarantees of any bonds issued by the company, or for services rendered to the company, shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed or not, as fully paid-up and non-assessable, or bonds of the company; (6) To, in its own name, or through others, acquire, hold, own, pledge and dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, to use the funds of this company for the acquisition of the same and to vote on said stock; (7) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (8) To do all such other things that may be necessary or useful to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE TORONTO HUNT' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—George W. Beardmore and Alfred O. Beardmore, wholesale merchants; Edmund Bristol and Hume Blake, barristers-at-law; W. Gibson Cassels, Robert A. Smith, Edward Cronyn, Harry C. Osborne and James O. Buchanan, brokers; Charles W. Clinch and Clarence A. Bogert, bank managers; Andrew Smith, veterinary surgeon; Francis L. Lessard, colonel; Stewart Houston, manager; George A. Peters, surgeon; Donald D. Mann and Alexander W. Mackenzie, capitalists; James K. Osborne, director Massey-Harris Co.; Albert Nordheimer, manufacturer; and William T. Ramsay, superintendent Canada Life Insurance Co.; all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—George W. Beardmore, Alfred O. Beardmore, Edmund Bristol, Hume Blake, W. Gibson Cassels, Robert A. Smith, Edward Cronyn, James O. Buchanan, Charles W. Clinch, Andrew Smith, Francis L. Lessard, Stewart Houston, Donald D. Mann, James, K. Osborne, and Albert Nordheimer.

Chief place of Business:—Tp. of Scarboro, Co. of York, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To promote and encourage general field and athletic sports and exercises including riding, driving, hunting, racing and other modes of outdoor recreation; (*b*) To hold race meetings and horse shows throughout Canada; (*c*) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire, to own, operate and sell or otherwise dispose of club-houses, race-tracks, horse-show buildings and lands and grounds appurtenant thereto or owned or used in connection therewith or any portion or portions thereof. To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, water-courses, wharfs and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the company and to contribute to subsidies or otherwise aid or take part in any said operations; (*d*) To purchase, acquire, hold, lease, manage, control and operate and to sell, lease and dispose of to such person or persons, corporation or corporations for such price or prices and on such terms and conditions as to this company may seem proper, water-rights, water lots, power, privileges and appropriations as the company may deem expedient for its purposes or any of them; (*e*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or

otherwise acquire any real property including lots covered with water and any personal property and rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for any of its purposes; (*f*) To enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every sort and kind with any person, firm, association, corporation, private, public or municipal or body politic and with the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any province or territory thereof or any foreign government; (*g*) To purchase, lease, exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any and all rights, privileges, permits or franchises suitable or convenient for any of its purposes; (*h*) To borrow money, to make and use promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, debentures and evidences of indebtedness of all kinds whether secured by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, and to secure the same by mortgage, pledge or otherwise; (*i*) To purchase, lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any and all rights, permits, privileges or franchises suitable or convenient for any of the purposes of its business; (*j*) To erect and construct, make, improve, aid or subscribe toward the construction, making and improvement of buildings, roads, docks, piers, wharfs, houses for employees and others and works of all kinds in conjunction with and in furtherance of the general purposes of the company as above described; (*k*) To hold, purchase or otherwise acquire, to lease assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of all or any of the capital stock and bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by other corporation or corporations having powers in whole or in part similar to this company, and while the holder thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 15, 1907, to the

'CONTINUOUS RAIL JOINT COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED)

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE RAIL JOINT COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

'THE BONAVENTURE AND GLOUCESTER INTERPROVINCIAL FERRY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $15,000.

Number of shares, 600.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Alphonse Noel, merchant; Joseph Henry, farmer; Arthur Desbiens, farmer; and Joseph F. Bugeau, merchant, all of Bonaventure, Que.; and Laurent Noel, captain, of Lévis, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Bonaventure, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) In order to purchase, hire, charter, navigate, and maintain steamships for the carrying and conveyance of passengers and goods between the ports of the Province of Quebec and the ports of the Province of New Brunswick and to carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and goods, with power to dispose of or sell said vessels, or grant and consent bottomry or bonds on same, enter into contracts or agreements with any person or persons, corporations or governments, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the company, erect

wharfs, or other works, issue stock, borrow money, receive provincial or federal subsidies and do all and everything for the carrying out of the objects of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE KAINE & BIRD TRANSPORTATION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

ncorporated, February 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares. 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hon. John C. Kaine, lumber merchant and forwarder; Martin P. Connolly, agent; Mark H. Kaine, book-keeper; and Charles Edmond Taschereau, notary public, all of Quebec, Que., and John Bird, lumber dealer, of Canton, N.Y., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Hon. John C. Kaine, Mark H. Kaine and Charles Edmond Taschereau.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To construct, charter, acquire and navigate steam, sailing and other vessels between any port and place in Canada, and any port or place in Canada or elsewhere; (*b*) To build, make, operate, maintain, buy, sell, deal in and with, own, lease, pledge and otherwise dispose of ships, vessels and boats of every nature and kind whatsoever; (*c*) To transport goods, merchandise, and passengers upon land and water; (*d*) To own, operate and maintain steamship lines, vessel lines or other lines for transportation; (*e*) To own, operate and maintain wrecking plants, docks, dry docks and carry on in all its branches the salvage and wrecking business; (*f*) To buy, sell, lease, deal and trade in lumber, bark, wood, pulp, pulpwood, standing timber, mines, mining property, mining rights, minerals, ore and all products made therefrom, to buy, sell, contract for and dispose of all said products. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA SCREW COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, February 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $2,500,000.

Number of shares, 25,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Cyrus Albert Birge, manufacturer; Francis Henry Witton, manufacturer; James Orr Callaghan, manufacturer; William Frank Coote, accountant; and Charles Seward Wilcox, Esquire, all of Hamilton, Ont.; Hon. William Gibson, Senator, of Beamsville, Ont.; and Charles Alexander, Esquire, of Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hamilton, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture and deal in metals, minerals and chemicals and their products and all articles dealt in or by the hardware or metal trades and all supplies, machinery, tools and articles of every description convenient or necessary for the carrying on of its business; (2) To purchase and acquire as going concerns the businesses of the Canada Screw Company and The Ontario

Tack Company (Limited) and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the said companies, their business and good-will and to continue to transact throughout Canada the business now transacted by the said companies, with such branches as may be decided upon; (3) To make, allow and issue in payment for the assets of said companies and in payment or exchange in whole or in part for any other real or personal property, right, license or privilege which may be purchased, taken, leased or otherwise acquired by this company or for any guarantee or guarantees of any bonds issued by the company, shares of the capital stock of the company, whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid-up and non-assessable, or bonds of the company; (4) To acquire, own and dispose of patent rights and patents of inventions industrial designs, trade marks and other rights and privileges pertinent to the business of the company; (5) To purchase, hold, acquire, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures and bonds in any other company holding a charter from the Government of Canada and having objects similar to those of this company as the consideration for goods, wares and merchandise sold to such similar company in the ordinary course of business; (6) To acquire the undertaking of any individual, or firm similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on; (7) To share profits, unite and co-operate with any person engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (8) To construct and maintain tramways, electric roads, railway switches or sidings or other works of a like nature on the property of the company that may be necessary or expedient or required or calculated to advance or promote the interests of the company or any of them; (9) To produce and accumulate electricity and electric motive force or other agency similar or otherwise and supply the same for the production, transmission or use of the power for lighting, heating or motive purposes; provided that the foregoing power when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (10) To invest the surplus sums of the company in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or other securities, provided this power shall not be exercised unless and until a by-law shall have been adopted by a vote of three-fourths of the total issued shares of the company authorizing each such investment; (11) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attaining of the objects and purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 22, 1907, to the

'DOUGLASS & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $50,000 to the sum of $250,000 being an addition of 2,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 22, 1907, to

'THE INTERNATIONAL GAS APPLIANCE COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Changing the name of the said Company to that of

'INTERNATIONAL LIGHTING APPLIANCES' (LIMITED.)

Also increasing the capital stock of the said company from $49,000 to the sum of $200,000, being an addition of 3,020 shares of $50 each to the present capital stock.

'DOMINION QUARRY COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, February 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Louis Charles Rivard, gentleman; Romuald Delfausse, advocate; Joseph Gustave Avard, trader; Edouard Lionel Rivard, trader; and Alfred B. Dufresne, insurance broker, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Louis Charles Rivard, Romuald Delfausse and Joseph Gustave Avard.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on, as principals as well as agents or factors a general quarry and contracting business, and to deal in and contract for the manufacture and supplying of stone in all forms, limestone, or products of a like nature, and for the erection of buildings, construction of roads, and other works of any kind whatsoever; (2) To acquire and take over the undertaking of any individual or firm, similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, non-assessable shares, bonds or securities of the company; (3) to acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or legal title and to hold such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business and to pay for the same in cash, non-assessable shares, bonds or other securities of the company, and to dispose of the said properties; (4) To erect, construct, operate and manage all factories, stone-crushers, machine shops, engine-houses, and other necessary structures, and to use dynamite and other explosives needed for the operations of the company; (5) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (6) To issue bonds or debentures in such amounts, for such purposes and bearing such rate of interest as the majority of shareholders may determine, and to secure the same by transferring to a trustee or trustees, the whole or part of the company's property, real or personal, movable or immovable; (7) To have the privilege of redeeming its own shares with its surplus funds, any shareholder wishing to dispose of his shares to have first to offer them in writing to the board of directors of the company which will have ten days' delay and preference to repurchase them for the company ; such shares so acquired by the company to be re-issued at the company's convenience. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'COLONIAL ENGINEERING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $125,000.

Number of shares, 1,250.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Victor Evelyn Mitchell, advocate; Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate; Alexandre Chase-Casgrain, advocate; Joseph William Weldon, advocate; and Stephen John LeHuray, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of electrical, mechanical and civil engineers and contractors, and any business in which the application of

electricity or any other power is or may be useful or convenient; (*b*) To carry on the business of general contractors for and builders of works, public and private; (*c*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body, municipality or government for the making, building, constructing and operation of all private and public works and undertakings of every description and kind; (*d*) To acquire and take over contracts, transfer and assign or otherwise dispose of any contracts or undertakings of the company in whole or in part; (*e*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents of invention, grants, or licenses to use any invention, trade marks, copyrights, or similar privileges relating to the purposes of the company and germane thereto, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most desirable; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, timber rights and timber licenses necessary for the promotion of the company's purposes, and to carry on any business relating to the working of any materials or natural products, the production, working, and preparation of which may be usefully employed in the manufacturing operations of the company; (*g*) To manufacture, sell, and deal in, and to act as agent for the sale of all kinds of machinery, machines, apparatus, fixtures, instruments, materials, engines, lamps, wires, motors, air-brakes, implements and tools, and all other goods, wares and merchandise of every description; (*h*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets, and assume the liabilities of any person or firm indebted to this company, or transacting any business similar to that conducted by this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in securities of the company or otherwise; (*i*) To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange in whole or in part, for any business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, real or personal property, which may in whole or in part be purchased, taken, or leased, or otherwise acquired by the company, bonds or debentures of the company and common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company, as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares; (*j*) To purchase, hold, acquire, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures and bonds in any other company holding a charter from the Government of Canada and having objects similar to those of this company, as the consideration for goods, wares, and merchandise sold to such similar company in the ordinary course of business; (*k*) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares, or other securities. To do all such other things as may be necessary to or useful in the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WOODS WESTERN' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 28, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James William Woods, manufacturer; David Nicholson Finnie, manufacturer; Ernest Linton, manufacturer; and George Coupar Murray, manufacturer, all of Ottawa, Ont., and Roderick McLennan, manufacturer, of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business: City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on the business of general wholesale manufacturers, merchants, and manufacturers agents, and to deal in dry goods, contractors' and lumbermen's supplies, tents, tarpaulins, flags and small wares ; (2) To acquire by purchase, license or otherwise, and to convey, sell and assign patent

rights and trade marks relating to the business of the company and to pay and receive royalties thereon, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect thereof; (3) To promote and assist financially by guarantee, advances, or otherwise, the enterprises and undertakings of other corporations holding a charter from the Government of Canada with which or persons with whom the said company shall have business relations, and generally to carry on the business of wholesale manufacturers and merchants ; (4) To acquire and hold as security for any indebtedness to the company any real estate, lands and tenements and mortgages or hypothecs thereon and to sell, assign and convey the same ; (5) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments ; (6) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business property and liabilities of 'Woods, Limited,' or of any person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (7) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company holding a charter from the Government of Canada and having objects similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company ; (8) To promote and subscribe for shares of stock in any company or companies holding Federal charters and which may be incorporated (inter alia) for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any purpose which may be calculated to benefit this company ; (9) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and to receive, acquire, hold, enjoy and dispose of shares, lands, debentures, mortgages, or other securities as part of such consideration; (10) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among the members. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SMART BAG COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, March 1, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $2,500,000.

Number of shares, 25,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Allan Smart, manufacturer; Charles Edward Archibald, manufacturer; Abner Kingman, merchant; and Frank Howard Wilson, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.; and James William Woods, merchant, of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on all or any of the businesses following, namely, manufacturers of jute, cotton, paper and all other kinds of bags, flax, hemp, jute, and wool, merchants; manufacturers and dealers in burlaps, buckrams, paddings, linens, ducks, tailors' trimmings, ropes and twines, and to purchase, prepare, dye, spin, weave and deal in flax, hemp, jute, cotton, canvas and other fibrous substances; (2) To buy, sell, manufacture, lease, export and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purposes of any of the said businesses, or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such business, or which may seem capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the said businesses; (3) To build, establish, construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate factories and plants for the

purpose of making, manufacturing and dealing in any or all of the aforesaid articles and things, and all others of a kindred nature; (4) To carry on business as general traders and as dealers in and manufacturers of all or any of the aforesaid articles and things and all others of a kindred nature, and to do and perform all acts and things incidental thereto; (5) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of Smart Bag Company, Limited, incorporated by letters patent under The Companies Act, 1902, bearing date the 16th February, 1906, and to pay for the said undertaking and assets in paid-up capital shares of the company or in bonds of the company, the payment of which bonds may be secured by hypothecating any or all of the real estate, lands, buildings and immovable property of the company, or in such other manner as the company may deem fit; (6) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, also the property and business of the Canadian Bag Company, Limited, and to pay therefor such consideration as the company may deem fit and particularly in paid-up capital shares of the company, or in bonds or debentures of the company, the payment of which bonds or debentures may be secured by hypothecating all or any of the real estate, lands, buildings and immovable property generally of the company or in other securities of the company; (7) To borrow, raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the company shall think fit and in particular by the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the company's property and to purchase, redeem or pay off any such securities; (8) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (9) To acquire, hold, mortgage, sell and convey any real estate, lands and buildings requisite for the carrying on of all or any of the aforesaid undertakings, and for the purposes of its business to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real or personal property or any other securities whatsoever and bearing interest or otherwise as the company may see fit, from purchasers or from debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of all or any of such securities; (10) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company, having objects similar to those of this company; to let or sublet any property, to amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (11) To acquire, use, sell or lease any patents of invention, trade marks, licenses and designs of machines, brands, processes, tools, utensils and other things and devices used or to be used in the undertaking of the company and to pay therefor in paid-up capital stock of the company if deemed desirable; (12) To construct, maintain and operate all necessary works for the manufacture, production, sale and distribution of electrical machinery, apparatus and materials and of electricity for any purpose in connection with the undertakings of the company, and to sell any surplus not required for the purposes of the company, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (13) To pay for any property, rights, or things acquired by or for the company and for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (14) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital or any debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business whether as agents or otherwise; (15) To distribute any property of the company in kind among the members; (16) To purchase or otherwise acquire, on

such terms and in such manner as the regulations of the company from time to time provide any shares in the company's capital. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'AMALGAMATED PRESS OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Arthur Hawkes, editor; Thomas Robertson, manufacturer, and Edgar A. Wills, publisher, all of Toronto, Ont.; John MacLean, publisher, and Donald Ross Dingwall, jeweller, both of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To purchase, acquire and take over the business now carried on at the City of Winnipeg by the Manitoba Printing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and all and any of the assets real and personal, rights, franchises, trade marks, copyrights, and liabilities of the said company in connection therewith, and to continue and carry on the same. (2) To carry on the business of printing, publishing, engraving, lithographing book-binding, furnishing of publishers' and stationers' supplies, and generally to carry on any business of a similar nature and to do anything incidental to the trade of printing and publishing. (3) To print, publish and sell newspapers, books, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, advertisements, etc., and to act as agents for the printing, publishing and sale of the same and of any other goods and articles of manufacture for others throughout Canada and elsewhere. (4) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and dispose of the copyright of any book, article, engraving, etc., which may be legally copyrighted; (5) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company. (6) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold such property movable and immovable as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including works, shops, buildings, houses and structures, and to erect and construct same, and when and where necessary, to mortgage, pledge, sell, lease or dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA COMPAGNIE MARCHAND FRERES' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, March 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Oscar Marchand, printer; Wilfrid Marchand, printer; Omer Lapierre, advocate; Armand Marchand, printer, and Dame Alzire Grenier, widow, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the following industries:—printing and publishing, binding, lithography, stereotyping, electrotyping and the production

of photo-gravures, the manufacture of papers of all kinds, envelopes, paper boxes, paper bags, articles appertaining to the paper trade and stationery, leather articles and business of binding in leather, playing cards, calendars, maps; (2) To import into Canada and to export books and articles appertaining to the book trade, papers and such articles appertaining to the paper trade, and stationery, church and school requisites, small wares, general requisites for printing, binding and kindred arts; (3) To acquire as a going concern, firm of 'O. Marchand & Frères,' its business and good will and to continue to transact throughout the whole of Canada the business now transacted by the said firm of booksellers, publishers, printers, binders; (4) To acquire by purchase, permit, or otherwise copyrights and patents relating to the business of the company hereinbefore mentioned and to use and dispose thereof; (5) To purchase or acqupire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, and the good-will, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining thereto; (6) To manufacture electricity for the production of light, heat and power so far as necessary for the purposes of the company's business only; (7) To buy, own, hire and sell movable and immovable property necessary for the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE NATIONAL CLOTHING COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, March 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—George John Jarjour, merchant ; Alexander George Coudsi, accountant ; Adelard Rivet, clothier ; Odilon Gratton, clothier, and Edouard P. Beaudry, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To manufacture, sell and deal in generally, by wholesale or retail, clothing of all kinds; (2) To import and export and trade in, generally, by wholesale and retail, all sorts of dry goods; or other goods, merchandise, materials, or supplies generally used in business of similar nature, and to act as agents for manufacturers and dealers in such goods, materials or supplies; (3) To purchase, erect, construct and operate mills, factories, buildings, warehouses, machinery and plant, also all movable and immovable property necessary for the purposes of the said business ; (4) To purchase, lease, acquire, sell, sublet and otherwise dispose of any and all patents, inventions, trade-marks and trade names, relating or applicable to the objects fro which the company is incorporated; (5) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise take over and own, operate the business now owned and operated at the said city of Montreal by the applicants Adelard Rivet, O. Gratton and E. P. Beaudry, under the style and firm of 'National Clothing Manufacturing Company' as a going concern, with the right to issue fully paid and non-assessable shares in payment or part payment of the said business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'T. PRINGLE & SON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Errol Languedoc, advocate; William James Henderson, manager; Archibald Campbell Calder, book-keeper; Joseph Jenkins, student, and Alfred Savard, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Errol Languedoc, William James Henderson, and Archibald Campbell Calder.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the business of a general construction company, of electric, civil and hydraulic engineers, architects and contractors ; (*b*) To contract with any person, corporation or government for the making, building and operating of all public and private works and undertakings of every description, and to assign and dispose of any contracts or undertakings of the company and to sublet the same in whole or in part; (*c*) To acquire, manufacture and sell all materials and to build, maintain and operate all plant and machinery for the purpose of carrying out its undertakings, and to acquire any patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes pertinent to the business of the company, and to use and develop the same, to sell the same and grant licenses in respect thereof or in connection with its operations ; (*d*) To purchase and acquire the business of any person or firm, and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company ; (*e*) To acquire the business presently carried on by the commercial firm of T. Pringle & Son, hydraulic engineers, and to issue in payment of the purchase price paid-up and non-assessable stock of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA CABINET COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Miles, merchant; Henry Upton, manager; Charles S. Underhill, financial manager; John Donaghy, clerk; and Douglas Evans, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in furniture, office furniture, fittings and specialities in metal and wood, office specialities and all materials and supplies relating thereto, and to act as agents for others for the sale throughout Canada and elsewhere of all goods, wares and merchandise of any character or description whether on commission or otherwise ; (*b*) To establish agencies and branch stores throughout Canada and elsewhere for the distribution and sale of the manufactured products of the company, as well as raw material and parts of furniture, and to deal generally in furniture of all kinds; (*c*) To purchase and acquire from any individual or firm any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature

and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to hold such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including stock, stores, factories, mills, warehouses and other establishments and to erect and construct the same when and where advisable ; (*e*) To acquire and take over from Henry Miles the property and assets consisting in part of machinery, stock, plant, good-will, trade-marks, patents, etc., of the business heretofore carried on at Gananoque, in the Province of Ontario, by the Canada Cabinet Company, Limited, in Liquidation, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company or partly in cash and partly in stock or bonds ; (*f*) To apply for, acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents and patent rights for and in respect of any invention relating to the company's business and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may relate to the company's business ; (*g*) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal for debts, liabilities and obligations to the company incurred in connection with the said business; (*h*)To make advances to persons having business dealings with the company and upon such terms as may seem expedient particularly to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such persons ; (*i*) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE KING ELECTRICAL WORKS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 5, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $30,000.

Number of shares, 300.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate; Alexandre Chase-Casgrain, advocate ; Joseph William Weldon, advocate ; Errol Malcolm McDougall, advocate ; and Stephen John LeHuray, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in brass, copper and other metals of every description, and all articles of which brass, copper or other metals form a part, and to manufacture, sell and deal in electrical machinery, dynamos, switch boards, gas and electric fixtures, grills, door plates and other goods, wares and merchandise which can advantageously be manufactured, sold and dealt in in conjunction with such goods; (2) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents of invention, grants or licenses, and to use any invention, trade-mark, copyrights or similar privileges relating to the purposes of the company and germane thereto, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most desirable ; (3) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person or firm indebted to this company or transacting any business similar to that conducted by this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in securities of the company or otherwise; (4) To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange in whole or in part, for any business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, real or personal property, which may in whole or in part be purchased, taken or leased or otherwise acquired by the company, bonds or deben-

tures of the company and common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares ; (5) To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as consideration for work done, guarantees given or agreed to be given, or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company ; (6) To do all such other things that may be necessary to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'R. IRVINE' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Llewellyn Newell Bate, merchant; Charles Arthur Parker, broker; George John Bryson, lumber merchant; and Ernest Arthur Larmonth, accountant, all of Ottawa, Ont.; and Albert Henry Brown, manager, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Llewellyn Newell Bate, Charles Arthur Parker, and George John Bryson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture and sell mineral and aerated waters and other preparations of a similar nature; (2) To buy and acquire the business of R. Irvine of the City of Ottawa, as a going concern; (3) To act as agents for other manufacturers and dealers in the same line of business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE INTERNATIONAL STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Allan R. Oughtred, advocate and K.C.; Michael A. Phelan, advocate; Edson G. Place, advocate; and Samuel C. Marson, bailiff, all of Montreal, Que.; and Robertson W. Gibbs, student, of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Allan R. Oughtred, Michael A. Phelan and Edson G. Place.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on a general business as engineers, machinist and manufacturers of plant and machinery of all kinds and descriptions, with power to transact all business of a similar nature; (2) To carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, buying and selling and otherwise dealing in all kinds of plant, machinery and electrical or steam devices of every class, kind and description; (3) To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let or hire, and deal in all kinds of articles or things which may be required for the purposes of the aforesaid business; (4) To acquire, hold, hypothecate, sell and convey any real estate, lands and buildings necessary for the execution

of the aforesaid enterprises and for this purpose to take and accept hypothecs, charges and pledges on real and personal property or all other guarantees whatsoever, bearing interest or otherwise, as the company may deem fit, of the purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of all or any of these securities; (5) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the purposes for which incorporation is hereby sought and any lands, properties, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to same and to pay for such business in paid-up capital shares of the company, common or preferred, or in bonds of the company, payment of which may be secured by hypothecating any or all of the real estate, lands, buildings and immovable property generally of the company; (6) To let or sublet any property of the company, to sell or otherwise dispose of its business, property or undertakings, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (7) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business at present carried on at the City of Montreal, by the St. Lawrence Supply Company, Limited; (8) To issue bonds for the purposes of the company with the authorization of the shareholders; (9) To manufacture and supply electric light and power for the use of its own business and to sell any surplus it may have, with power to acquire all privileges and do all acts which may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (10) To acquire any trade-marks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, licenses, privileges or authorities for or in respect of any invention relating to the company's business and to pay for the same in paid-up common or preferred stock of the company if deemed advisable; (11) In so far as may be necessary for the business of the company—(*a*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals and other natural product; (*b*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in metals of every description; (*c*) To buy, sell, and deal in, and manufacture, the products of timber, and to buy, sell and deal in, timber lands; (12) Subject to the approval of the shareholders to pay for any property rights or things acquired and for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares common or preferred, of the capital stock of the company; (13) To do all such other things that may be necessary or useful to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE BREWERY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 9, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Kearney, hotel-keeper; Joseph Pierre Gadbois, M.D.; John B. Peloquin, hotel-keeper; John M. Campbell, accountant; Joseph Gravel, hotel-keeper; Abraham Dupere, hotel-keeper; Alfred H. Winfindale, brewer; Georges Normandin, notary; Frederick Bennett, importer; and Thomas M. Tansey, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Georges Normandin, William Kearney, Joseph Pierre Gadbois, J. M. Campbell, Alfred H. Winfindale, Frederick Bennett, and Thomas M. Tansey.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of brewers, maltsters, ale, beer, porter and stout merchants, hop and corn merchants and growers; manufacturers of aerated and mineral waters and other drinks, licensed victuallers, beer-house, lodging-house keepers, refreshment contractors, farmers, dairymen, ice-merchants, tobacconists, and agents and brokers for dealings in any of the businesses aforesaid, and to manufacture, manipulate, buy, sell, and deal in any goods or commodities used in or convenient for any business carried on by the company; (2) To purchase or by other means acquire any freehold, leasehold, or other property for any estate or interest whatever, and in particular breweries, and the good-will of any business carried on therein or in connection therewith, and the stock-in-trade, plant machinery, or effects thereof or thereupon, and any other goods, chattels, effects, rights, licenses, and privileges which may appear useful to or convenient for any business of the company; (3) To act as agent for others in the exercise, throughout Canada and elsewhere, of any of the powers of the company; (4) To amalgamate with any person or persons carrying on any business of a similar nature; to dispose of all the assets of this company, and to purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase or acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature, and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (5) To acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents or patent rights for and in respect of any invention relating to or which may be deemed useful to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the company's business; (6) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company and to mortgage, pledge, sell, lease, or dispose of any of the property of the company; (7) To do all such things as are conducive or necessary or advantageous in regard to the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DOMINION ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Philip Lahee, electrical contractor; Arthur Morin, superintendent; Maude Whitham, spinster; Roby Whitham, married woman; and Alexander Rives Hall, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Philip Lahee, Arthur Morin and Maude Whitham.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of electrical and mechanical engineers and manufacturers, and any business in which the application of electricity or any power whatsoever is or may be useful, or any other business of like nature, and to manufacture, buy, sell, repair, convert, alter, let, or hire, and deal in and deal with either as principals or agents, machinery, electric appliances and plants, controllers, electrical measuring instruments, electrical heating devices, scientific instruments, tools and goods of every kind and character; (2) To carry on the business of silver plating, copper plating, electroplating, oxidizing, lacquering, japaning and all plating of metals and other substances; (3) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patent of invention, grants, or licenses to use any invention, trade-marks, copyrights, or similar privileges relating to or which may be deemed of use, for any purposes of the

company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most expedient; (4) To issue in payment of any property, concessions or rights acquired by the company or in consideration of any arrangement for the pursuance of the company's objects, common or preferred shares of the stock of the company as fully paid-up and non-assessable; or to issue any bonds, mortgages or obligations of the company in similar manner; (5) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, rights and liabilities of any person or unincorporated company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (6) To purchase, hold, acquire, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures and bonds in any other company holding a charter from the Government of Canada and having objects similar to those of this company as the consideration for goods, wares and merchandise sold to such similar company in the ordinary course of business, and to alienate the same at pleasure; (7) To remunerate any person or persons for services rendered or to be rendered to the company, by the issue of stock paid-up in whole or in part. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'W. I. BISHOP COMPANY' (Limited).

(Cancelled March 23, 1907.)

Incorporated, March 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Israel Bishop, contractor; William Cantwell Strachan, manufacturer; Howard Murray, secretary; Walter George Mitchell, advocate; and William Stephen Hart, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a general construction company and contractors; (*b*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body or municipality, or with the Government of Canada or any province thereof, or with any other country or state, for the making, building, constructing and operation of all public and private works, and undertakings of every description and kind; and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works, public and private; (*c*) To acquire and take over contracts, and to transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contract or undertaking of the company in whole or in part; and to enter into, carry out, perform and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying material in connection therewith; (*d*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain and operate all stock, plant, machinery, and appliances necessary and convenient for the proper carrying out of any of its undertakings; and for this purpose to also acquire patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes, and other rights and privileges, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect thereof, or otherwise to turn to account the same; (*e*) To carry on the business of general traders in, and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, chattels, merchandise and supplies which are required or which can with advantage be dealt in by the company in connection with its operations as contractor; (*f*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities whether by land or by water as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct

of its operations, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; and to acquire water powers by purchase, lease or otherwise and to sell and dispose of the same and to develop the same, and to develop, transmit, and supply steam, electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To acquire, hold, sell and dispose of shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is empowered to carry on; (*h*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*i*) To aid in any manner any corporation, any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by this company; and to do any acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or obligations; to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company hereby incorporated or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company hereby incorporated; to receive and accept bonds, debentures or other securities in payment in whole or in part for work done and materials supplied in connection with the business of the company, and to pay for any property purchased by the company by the issue of paid-up stock or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*k*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, lands or any interest therein; to erect and construct halls, buildings, or works of every description on any land of the company or upon any other lands; to rebuild, alter, and improve existing houses and buildings or works thereon; to convert and appropriate any such lands into and for roads, streets and other conveniences; and generally to deal with and improve the property of the company, and to sell, lease, let, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the lands, halls, buildings, and other property of the company; (*l*) To provide board and lodging, clothing, provisions and all supplies generally to those engaged in or about any works or to contract for the providing of the same; (*m*) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any persons or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*n*) To hold its meeting of shareholders and directors at any place within Canada as the directors may determine to be in the interests of the company. The by-law authorizing the meeting having been previously confirmed by the shareholders. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CAMPBELL-MacLAURIN LUMBER COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, March 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Arthur Hay Campbell, manager, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Alexander MacLaurin, lumber merchant, of Montreal, Que.; and Charles James Rattray Bethune, solicitor; Francis Henry Chrysler, solicitor; and Norman Gordon Larmonth, solicitor, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Arthur Hay Campbell, Alexander MacLaurin, and Charles James Rattray Bethune.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire, by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold, lease, sell and deal in timber lands, timber limits, growing timber, mill sites and water powers; to manufacture, purchase, sell and traffic in saw logs, shingles, lath, railroad ties, timber and lumber of every description, and to carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches; to manufacture furniture, doors, sashes, blinds and any other articles of which wood shall form a component part; to build, acquire and operate saw mills, planing mills, and to carry on all business incident thereto, or usually connected therewith; to construct and operate pulp and paper mills, and to engage in the manufacture and sale of pulp and paper or any product in which pulp or paper or any material used in the manufacture of pulp and paper may be used; to generate electrical or other power for the purposes of the company; to build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam or other vessels and craft, and other works and means of transport necessary or convenient for carrying on the operations of the company; to construct, or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement on property owned or controlled by the company of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharfs, viaducts, aqueducts, flumes, ditches, mills, houses and other buildings and works, which may be necessary for the purposes of the company; to purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining thereto; to establish shops or stores and to purchase and vend general merchandise, and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CONTRACTORS' REPORTS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Herbert B. Muir, agent; Percy L. Shaw, agent; George McL. Baynes, agent; Gavin Milroy, agent; and Frank C. Saunders, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To establish, conduct and carry on a system of reports for the use of contractors, builders, architects, supply dealers, and all those to whom strictly reliable advance information is of benefit; (*b*) To do a general printing and publishing business, to act as advertising and publicity agents, and generally to establish and carry on all kinds of advertising and publicity; (*c*) To acquire in whole or in part the interests and businesses of persons, firms or individuals connected with or engaged in a similar business, and to pay for the same in cash or fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company, or in part cash and part stock; (*d*) To issue 50 shares of the capital stock of the company as 7% preferred non-cumulative stock, the holders of which shall not have any right to vote thereon, but on which stock a 7% dividend shall be paid out of the earnings of the company, before any dividend is payable on the common stock thereof, and after the common stock shall have been paid 7%, the preferred and common stock of the company shall participate equally in its earnings. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'F. X. ST. CHARLES & CIE.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—François Xavier St. Charles, trader; Charles Raymond, trader; Alexis De Rousselle, accountant; Auguste Germain, clerk; and Edouard Doray, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—François Xavier St. Charles, Charles Raymond and Alexis De Rousselle.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of wholesale and retail grocers, provision, wine and spirit dealers, brewers, maltsters, ale, beer, porter, and stout merchants, growers, manufacturers of aerated and mineral waters and other drinks; with power to acquire immovables, open branches of the company as wholesale and retail grocers and wine and spirit dealers in all parts of the Dominion, and if such branches are created by a trade already existing and acquired by the company with power for the company to continue business under the original name of the firm thus acquired, provided always that the company shall be liable for all debts and liabilities of the business so assumed or taken over, with power to transact all other business of a like nature; to acquire and take over as a going concern the business, assets and good-will of the business presently carried on by F. X. St. Charles & Cie, and Raymond & Frères, both firms carrying on business in the City of Montreal under the names aforesaid, upon such terms, as to the payment for same by the issue of fully paid up shares in the capital stock of the company or otherwise, as may be agreed upon; to acquire any other business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on, and the good-will thereof, upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of stock or bonds of the company, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon; to have the rights to use the funds of the company or such portion of them as the directors may decide in the purchase of other business of a like business, such action to be approved by the shareholders; to enter into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise with any person carrying on, or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; (2) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of such real estate and immovable property as may be necessary for the business of the company; to continue to produce and accumulate electricity, electrical motor power and any agent similar or otherwise and dispose of any surplus for production, transmission or use for power, light, heat and motor power or otherwise as may be thought advisable, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company, the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STEWART BOTTLING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, March 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Stewart, manufacturer; Andrew Thomas Stewart,manufacturer; Chester Smith Stewart, manufacturer; Thomas Stewart, manufacturer; and Dame Barbara Mackie, married woman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of bottlers and dealers in chemicals; and to manufacture, buy, sell and trade generally in all kinds of mineral and aerated waters and other preparations, either wholesale or retail; (2) To acquire the assets, property, plant, machinery, fixtures, good-will, trade-marks, or stock in trade or output of William Stewart presently doing business under the firm name and style of 'Union Bottling Company' and to pay for the same in cash or fully paid-up shares, bonds or other securities of this company; (3) To acquire the assets, property, plant, machinery, fixtures, good-will, trade-marks or stock in trade or output of any person, firm or individual, carrying on any business similar or incidental to the business of this company, or capable of being operated in connection therewith, and to pay for the same in cash or fully paid-up shares, bonds, or other securities of this company; (4) To carry on the business of commission and selling agents for any objects or purposes for which this company is being incorporated; (5) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands and buildings for the erection and establishment of factories or shops, and the necessary plant, engines, machinery and fixtures. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'PHOENIX MINES' (Limited).

Incorporated, March 13, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Richard T. Heneker, advocate; A. Huntley Duff, advocate; J. A. Walker, accountant; L. de K. Stephens, advocate, and Walter S. Johnson, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a mining, reduction, milling, smelting, exploration and development company; (*b*) To purchase, lease, license, take in exchange or otherwise acquire, mines and mineral properties, mining claims, mining rights, minerals of all kinds, including coal, copper, silver, gold, iron, chrome, cobalt and other minerals and oil deposits, and to search for, win, get, own, quarry, explore, open, develop, improve and manage all such properties and obtain therefrom auriferous and other ores and mineral substances of all kinds, and to wash, reduce, smelt, amalgamate, manipulate, refine and otherwise treat for market or for any other purpose, such ores and metals and mineral substances and oils, as may be so acquired, and develop and render the same fit for commercial purposes, and to sell and otherwise dispose of, and deal in, the same or any part thereof, or any product or by-product thereof, and generally to carry on the business of mining and dealing in minerals and ores and mineral substances and oils in all its various branches and departments; (*c*) To purchase, lease, license, take in exchange or otherwise acquire any interests, options, powers, privileges, water or other rights in any of the properties or mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and to purchase, lease or exchange or otherwise acquire

such real or personal property, useful and necessary for the purposes of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other legal title, and to sell or otherwise deal in timber, timber lands, rights of way, water rights, water powers, and privileges, hydraulic powers and privileges, concessions, lands hereditaments, mills, furnaces, blast furnaces and processes required for the operations of the company; (*e*) To build, acquire, own, charter, construct, maintain and operate on the different properties acquired by or controlled by the company, and for the purposes of the company, tramways, and haulage ways operated by steam or electricity or other motive power, also telegraph or telephone lines, dams, flumes, roadways, reservoirs and all necessary water powers required for the various operations of the company; (*f*) And for all of the above purposes to acquire, deal in, manufacture, construct, maintain, and operate all works, erections, appliances, buildings, hotels, boarding houses, steam mills, smelting furnaces, conveyances, and such plant, provisions and supplies of every kind whatsoever required for the undertaking; (*g*) To sell or dispose of and deal in the whole or any part of the property or undertaking of the company, and the assets of the company or any part thereof for cash, shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to this company, or for such other consideration as the company may consider in its best interests, and to acquire or enter into agreements for sharing profits, joint adventure, or reciprocal concessions or any other such arrangement with any persons having objects similar to this company; (*h*) To use and employ shares of the capital stock of the company for the purposes of purchasing, acquiring or obtaining such properties, including any of the mining properties, mining rights, licenses, leases, concessions and grants, and other property referred to in paragraph "*a*" of the powers herein as may be necessary for the company's undertaking, and for this purpose to create, issue and deliver the said capital stock or so much thereof as is required for this purpose as paid-up stock and non-assessable for calls, provided an agreement shall be first entered into between the company and the persons from whom said property is purchased or acquired, and which agreement shall be confirmed by a by-law of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 17, 1907, to the

'PHOENIX MINES' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'NET LAKE MINES' (LIMITED).

'THE E. W. WETZEL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Cummings MacGowan, jr., manufacturer; Edward Walter Wetzel, manufacturer's agent; Ernest Lipper, merchant; Robert James Ward, accountant; and Louis Athanase David, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

***First** or Provisional Directors:*—James Cummings MacGowan, jr., Edward Walter Wetzel and Ernest Lipper.

***Chief** place of Business:*—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of importers, exporters, manufacturers agents, and dealers in all kinds of dry goods, woollens, silks, cottons, tailors' trimmings and supplies, garments, wearing apparel, and small wares of every description and kind; (*b*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all trade-marks, patents and inventions pertinent to the business; (*c*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, liabilities and assets of any person, or partnership carrying on any business similar to the one being carried on by this company; (*d*) To carry on any business connected with the objects for which the company is incorporated; (*e*) To amalgamate with any other person carrying on the business similar to that to be carried on by the company; (*f*) To act as agent of any person, company or companies dealing in any or all kinds of supplies, and especially in those above mentioned; (*g*) To pay for any of the above assets, rights or properties by the issue of bonds or in paid-up shares of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'T. LESSARD & SONS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $95,000.

Number of shares, 950.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Théophile Lessard, master plumber; Albert Lessard, plumber; Rosario Lessard, plumber; Odina Parent, plumber; and Adélard Charbonneau, roofer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on business as general contractors for any works public or private, to acquire and develop lands in any parts of the Dominion of Canada, and to erect buildings thereon and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, to aid settlers in occupying and improving such lands by making advances to them or otherwise and to secure such advances by mortgage of the lands or tenements, to erect and operate mills, elevators and warehouses, to erect shops and deal in all kinds of merchandise, to purchase, lease, develop and operate mines and deal in minerals and mining lands, to build, purchase, charter, or lease steam or other vessels, river or lake craft, and to navigate the same, and to construct such wharfs as may be necessary in connection therewith; (2) To purchase, acquire and carry on the business heretofore and presently carried on at the City of Montreal, by Théophile Lessard, contractor, under his own name as being concerned, including the good-will thereof; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the buildings, machineries, stock in trade and assets generally in such business; (4) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent of invention, grants or licenses to use any invention, trade-marks, copyrights or similar privileges relating to or which may be deemed of use for any purpose of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most expedient; (5) To pay either in cash or in shares or bonds of this company in whole or in part for any of the above authorized purchases or to receive cash, shares or bonds, in whole or in part from any other company, for any of the above authorized sales. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ALLIANCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $140,000.

Number of shares, 1,400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Alexander McGee, manufacturer; William York, manufacturer; John Gordon Fisher, manufacturer; James Ainsworth Patton, accountant; and Melita Jane McGee, married woman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Alexander McGee, William York, John Gordon Fisher and James Ainsworth Patton.

Chief place of Business:—Town of St. Louis de Mile End, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To buy, sell and deal in all kinds of linen, woollen, cotton, silk and other textile fabrics; (2) To prepare for use in wearing apparel, and to sell and deal in all such articles as are made in whole or in part of linen, woollen, cotton, silk or other textile fabrics to be used as wearing apparel; (3) To manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in all articles necessary or convenient to be used in connection with the company's products; (4) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of James Alexander McGee now carrying on business as a shirt manufacturer in the Town of St. Louis de Mile End (Montreal Annex) in the County of Hochelaga, Province of Quebec, and of William York and John Gordon Fisher, now carrying on business as manufacturers of underskirts and shirts in the Town of Valleyfield, in the County of Beauharnois, in the Province of Quebec, under the name style and firm of York and Fisher, and to pay for the same in cash or by the allotment and issue of fully paid-up shares in the capital stock of the company; (5) To amalgamate with any individual or firm doing business similar to the foregoing. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LACHUTE KNITTING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry R. Hammond, farmer; William Howard, manufacturer; Peter R. McGibbon, lumberman; John Sarginson, manufacturer; and James T. Griffith, manufacturer, all of Lachute, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Peter R. McGibbon, William Howard and Henry R. Hammond.

Chief place of Business:—Tp. of Chatham, Co. of Argenteuil, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of textiles, wool, cotton, woollen products and specialities in wool and all kinds of textiles and all material and supplies relative thereto; (*b*) To establish agencies and branch stores throughout Canada and elsewhere for the distribution and sale of the manufactured products of the company, and to deal generally in all kinds of textiles; (*c*) To purchase and acquire from any individual or firm any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed necessary and

requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including stocks, stores, factories, mills, warehouses and other establishments and to erect and construct the same when and where advisable; (*e*) To apply for, acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents and patent rights for and in respect of any invention relating to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may relate to the company's business; (*f*) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities and obligations to the company incurred in connection with the said business; (*g*) To make advances to persons having business dealings with the company, and upon such terms as may seem expedient particularly to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts of such persons; (*h*) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE UNITED QUEBEC CIGAR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Napoléon Lechasseur, merchant; Arthur Lechasseur, manufacturer; Fenélon Lavoie, clerk; Odilon Lacroix, merchant; and Charles Joseph Laberge, book-keeper, all of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—The manufacturing and selling cigars, cut tobacco, cigarettes, snuff, tobacco, and all smoking supplies of whatever form and description throughout the Dominion of Canada, with power to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and alienate movable and immovable properties which may be required for the purposes of the said business, including factories, stores, warehouses and other establishments, and to accept immovable properties or mortgages on said immovable properties in payment or guarantee of existing debts, also acquire the assets and the good-will of any other firm doing the same business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'BODE'S GUM COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry W. Prendergast, contractor; and Louis Gosselin, advocate, both of Montreal, Que.; Frederick William Hibbard, advocate; Herbert Grenville Temple, manager; and James W. Withell, gentleman, all of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) The manufacture, purchase, sale and general dealing in, of sweets, confectionery, chewing-gum, preserves, condiments, sauces, flavours, extracts and all substances and merchandise of the like nature, and to carry on a general manufacturing, trading and commercial undertaking; (*b*) To enter into all legal and proper contracts in order to carry out the foregoing purposes, including the right to acquire by purchase or otherwise and in consideration of paid-up capital stock in the company, the business, property, rights and general assets of individuals and persons engaged in undertakings of a similar or kindred nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'D. K. McLAREN' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—David Kay McLaren, manufacturer; William Frederick McLaren, manufacturer; Robert Merle Walker McLaren, manufacturer; Miss Mary Grace McLaren, spinster; and Robert Andrew Dunton, notary public, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—David Kay McLaren, William Frederick McLaren Robert Merle Walker McLaren, and Robert Andrew Dunton.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on trade and business as manufacturers importers of and dealers in belting of all kinds; textile, mill, pulp and paper mill and other mill and factory supplies; and to manufacture, buy, sell, lease and trade generally in all kinds of supplies, goods, wares and merchandise, machinery, specialties and apparatus used or useful in connection with mills, mines, factories and other industries; (*b*) To acquire an dtake over as a going concern the assets, liabilities and good-will of the business heretofore and now carried on under the name and style of D. K. McLaren at the City of Montreal and elsewhere, and to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment of the purchase price thereof as may be agreed upon; (*c*) To acquire any other business of the nature or character which the company is authorized to carry on and the good-will thereof upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and hold such property movable and immovable as may be deemed necessary for the business or purposes of the company, and to sell, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the company, and to lease such portions of the same as the company may not require for its own immediate occupation; (*e*) To act as agent for any individual, firm or corporation carrying on a business similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on or dealing in all or any kinds of supplies; (*f*) To co-operate with any other firm or individual, engaged in similar trade or business or to enter into any agreement for sharing profits, etc.; (*g*) To acquire, hold use, and operate water powers and steam power and to generate electric power for the business and purposes of the company and to dispose of and distribute any surplus power not required for the purposes of the company, subject to all provincial or municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*h*) To apply for, purchase, lease or license on royalty or otherwise acquire and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade names, patents of invention, relating to or useful in connection with the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'L. H. BELANGER' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Francois Xavier Raoul Lanthier, manufacturer; Louis Henri Belanger, manufacturer; Jean Marie Aimé Bélanger, clerk; Henri Lemaître Auger, agent; and Henry Raoul Mongeau, butcher, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Francois Xavier Raoul Lanthier, Louis Henri Bélanger and Henri Lemaître Auger.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To make, manufacture, purchase, job in, and otherwise deal in confectionery of all kinds and in all things relating or incidental thereto; (2) To make, manufacture and deal in cartoons, wood cases or boxes of any kind, and any other articles of any kind connected with the manufacture of confectionery; (3) To purchase, sell, job in and otherwise deal in cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, pipes and any other article connected with pipes and tobacco business; (4) To purchase, sell, job in and otherwise deal in fruits, in small wares, toys, stationeries of all kinds; (5) To acquire by purchase, cession, exchange, or other legal title and to construct, erect, operate, maintain and manage all factories, shops, stores, houses, offices and other property, movable and immovable, necessary for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell, mortgage and dispose of the same; (6) To acquire or purchase or continue on the business heretofore carried by Mrs. Wilhelmine Ratelle, widow of the the late L. H. Belanger, Sr., and of Mr. Charles Belanger, as confectioners, and to pay for the same in paid-up stock of the company or otherwise; (7) To sell or dispose of the property, assets, undertaking and business of the company in whole or in part for such consideration as this company may deem fit and proper, to divide among the shareholders by way of dividends, any cash, stock, bonds or other securities so received; (8) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any one or more of the objects hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'METCALF ENGINEERING' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Vincent James Hughes, broker; Harold Rolph, engineer; Arnold Wainwright, advocate; Osias Cousineau, student; and Charles Francis Larkin, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Vincent James Hughes, Harold Rolph, and Arnold Wainwright.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of civil, mechanical and electrical engineers and contractors in all its branches; (2) To carry on the business of general contractors for and builders of works of every description; (3) To inspect, test and report upon structural materials of all kinds; (4) To inspect, supervise and report upon the construction and erection of grain elevators,

bridges, machinery, buildings, railways, both steam and electric, and all other structures; (5) To examine, test, inspect and report upon completed structures of all kinds; (6) To apply for, purchase, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of any invention, patent of invention, trade-mark, copyright, license or similar privilege relating to or which may be deemed of use in connection with any of the purposes of the company; (7) To carry on any other similar business which may be incidental to the business of the company; (8) To do everything necessary, suitable or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE OPASATICA & CHIBOGOMO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY'

(LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 20,000.—Amount of each share, $5.

Corporate Members:—George Armstrong Robinson, clerk; Michael Martin James Flanagan, book-keeper; Stanbury Ryre Tarr, editor; and James Edouard Coulin, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; and Harold Earle Walker, student-at-law, of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) Prospect and explore for mines and minerals; (2) Carry on all operations by which the soil, earth, rocks and stones may for the purpose of extracting any minerals whatever be mined, dug for, raised, washed, cradled, smelted, refined crushed or treated in any manner; render such materials merchantable by any means whatever, and sell or otherwise dispose thereof; (3) Acquire, lease, possess, and alienate mines, mining lands, mining rights, preemption rights, or any interest therein; mechanical contrivances, patent rights of invention, or the right to make use of such apparatus or patent rights connected with the aforesaid purpose; (4) Build, maintain and exploit upon its own property or upon those under its control, telegraph and telephone lines, embankments, dams, flumes, canals, water powers, electric and other powers, water-works, roads, factories, buildings, mills, warehouses and stores necessary or useful to its operations; (5) Manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of goods, merchandise, tools and apparatus required by the company or its servants or workmen; (6) Build, acquire, possess, charter and employ the vessels necessary for its operations and for the transport of its products; (7) Receive in payment for minerals, lands, merchandise or works, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities issued by any mining company, and hold the same or dispose thereof; (8) Acquire the assets, enterprise, property, privileges, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company owning or carrying on any mining industry and pay for the same by paid-up shares in whole or in part, if it so desires, and undertake the debts and charges appertaining thereto; (9) Do all such acts and operations as are accessory to those above mentioned or which may facilitate the attainment of the objects for which it was incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $99,000.

Number of shares, 990.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alphonse Renaud, merchant; Robert King, merchant; Judson G. Lee, assurance manager; Albert Lefebvre, book-keeper; and Louis Philippe Berard, barrister, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To purchase or manufacture and to deal in furniture, carpets, household furnishings, house and office fixtures and generally all articles throughout the Dominion of Canada, and things, that are or may be comprised in such trade, and to carry on a general business as manufacturers and merchants and to act as agents for others for the sale of all goods, wares and merchandise of any character or description, whether on commission or otherwise, in the city of Montreal and at any other places; (2) To purchase, take over and carry on as a going concern the business now carried on at Montreal by the firm 'Renaud, King & Patterson' as such, manuafcturers and dealers, including real estate, stock in trade, book debts, contracts, good-will and all property whatsoever of the said concern, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock, or partly in cash and partly in bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (3) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to hold such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including factories, stores, warehouses and other establishments, and to sell, lease, dispose of, exchange or replace the same; (4) To apply for, acquire , lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents and patent rights for and in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful and necessary for the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the company's business; (5) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities and obligations to the company in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company, and to improve, manage, develop, mortgage, pledge, bond, sell, lease or dispose of any or all of the property and rights of the company; (6) To make advances to persons having business dealings with the company, and upon such terms as may seem expendient, particularly to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such persons; (7) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SETH C. NUTTER BREWERY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry W. Prendergast, contractor; and Louis Gosselin, advocate, both of Montreal, Que.; Frederick William Hibbard, advocate; Herbert Grenville Temple, manager; and A. W. Powell, gentleman, all of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Cornwall, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—1. To build, purchase, construct and operate breweries, brewing and refrigerating plants and appliances of any and every kind; 2. To carry on the business of brewers, maltsters, bottlers, manufacturers, dealers, agents and bottlers of ale, porter, stout, beer, malt and other extracts; 3. To build, construct, develop and otherwise acquire steam and hydraulic powers and plants for any and all of the above purposes, including the generation of electric power and energy, and to use and dispose of any surplus product thereof; to build, maintain and operate roads, tramways and water-courses on the property of the company and in connection with the above purposes or any of them; 4. To acquire lands, buildings and real estate generally by any lawful contract or title and to utilize, lease and dispose of the same in connection with any and all of the above purposes and any of them, including the housing of the servants, employees and agents of the company; to establish, procure and operate lighting power and heating plants and appliances for the purposes of the above business, or any part thereof; 5. To enter into any and all lawful contracts with persons, corporations, municipalities, companies and public and private bodies for the furtherance of any of the above purposes, including the right to acquire property, for paid-up capital stock in the company or other good and lawful consideration. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ANGLO-CANADIAN LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share,$100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Joseph Albert Dalziel, real estate broker; Sidney Walter Pugh, real estate broker; Andrew Joseph Gordon, M.D.; Myrtle Cora Dalziel, married woman; and William Madeley Crichton, barrister-at-law, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Joseph Albert Dalziel, Sidney Walter Pugh, and Myrtle Cora Dalziel.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) Acquiring, owning, holding and otherwise possessing lands by purchase, grant, lease, mortgage, exchange or otherwise and generally to deal in all kinds of real estate and to acquire the same by purchase, grant, mortgage, lease, license, option, exchange or otherwise, and to hold, sell, mortgage, lease, transfer, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same, and to acquire and own, lease and to develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve the same, and to mortgage, lease sell or otherwise deal in or dispose of the same; (*b*) To act as agents for other persons, firms or corporations, and to transact on commission or otherwise the general business of land and investment agents, and to purchase or sell for any persons, firms or corporations lands of all descriptions and wheresoever situated or any share or shares, interest or interests therein, and generally to transact business as real estate agents both in Canada and elsewhere; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property or good-will and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership or persons carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on and which is possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect

to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concession or co-operation, either in whole or in part with any such company, corporation, society, partnership or persons; (*d*) To dispose of by sale, lease, under-lease, exchange, surrender, mortgage or otherwise absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, all or any of the undertaking, property, rights or privileges of the company as a going concern or otherwise to any public body, company, society or association to any person or persons, for such consideration as the company may think fit and particularly for any stock, shares, debentures, debenture stock, securities or other property of any other company; (*e*) To distribute any of the property or assets of the company among the members in specie or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'PEILER AND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $16,000.

Number of shares, 160.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hermann Louis Peiler, merchant; Herbert Cyrus Harvey, salesman; Robert Alexander Elliot, salesman; John Lorne McKenzie, merchant; and Donald Peter Russel, salesman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To buy, sell and deal in all kinds of personal property, goods and merchandise; (*b*) To take over as a going concern the business now being carried on in Montreal by Peiler & Co., general merchants and manufacturers agents; (*c*) To act as agents in the business recently carried on by Peiler & Co.; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual or corporation any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with buildings, merchandise, stock-in-trade and assets generally; to distribute among the members of the company in kind any property of the company and which it may have the power of disposing; (e) To issue shares of the company fully paid up and to transfer the same in payment of any business, property, goods, merchandise, good-will or assets generally acquired by the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $750,000.

Number of shares, 7,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Leslie Gault Craig, manager, of Montmorency, Que.; James Melville Greenshields, manager; William James Henderson, manager; Joseph Jenkins, student; and Alexander Campbell Calder, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Leslie Gault Craig, James Melville Greenshields and William James Henderson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To construct, purchase, sell, lease and operate cotton and woollen manufactories of any and every description in Canada; (*b*) To develop, purchase, lease and operate water power, including the construction of dams, head and tail races and flumes in the neighbourhood of such manufactories, and construct all necessary locks, piers or other works necessary in connection therewith, and dispose thereof when no longer required; (*c*) To construct, lease, sell, purchase and operate steam and electric plant for the purpose of generating heat, light and power, and for the establishment of water works, factories, mills, workshops and warehouses, and other buildings required in connection with the company's business; (*d*) To acquire and dispose of raw cotton wool and cotton waste of every description; manufacture cotton, woollens, shoddy and waste, yarns and fabrics of every description, and bleach and dye the raw product, yarn or manufactured goods; (*e*) To manufacture and supply steam or electricity for the purpose of light, heat, or motive power, and any other purpose for which the same may be used, so far as is necessary for the purposes of the company; (*f*) To construct wharfs, docks, offices and all necessary buildings, and to construct, purchase and hire, steam and other vessels for the purpose of transporting the products of the mills and works of the company to any place in Canada or elsewhere; (*g*) To issue as paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company in payment of and for all or any of the businesses, franchises, undertakings, properties, rights, powers, privileges, letters patent, contracts, real estate, stock and assets, and other property of any person, company or municipal corporation which it may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof, and allot and hand over such shares to any such person, company or corporation. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LACOSTE SHIP-BRAKE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 27, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, director of bank; Stanislas D. Vallières, gentleman; William C. Strachan, manufacturer; Samuel E. Stewart, accountant; and Paul Lacoste, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase or acquire the invention known as 'The Lacoste Ship-Brake' and all the letters patent of the Dominion of Canada and of other countries granted or which may be granted to Louis Lacoste, of the City and District of Montreal, covering the manufacture of the 'Lacoste Ship-Brake' and apparatus therefor, and all patent rights said Louis Lacoste may have or may be entitled to in any country in connection with said Ship-Brake; (*b*) And any subsequent improvements or inventions in and upon the said invention and manufacture which may be invented by the said Louis Lacoste and all extensions of the said Letters Patent which may hereafter be granted to the said Louis Lacoste by the Dominion of Canada or by the government of any other country whatsoever, either in respect of the inventions comprised in the Letters Patent heretofore granted or any of them or any such invention or improvement as before mentioned, and all extensions with reference thereto respectively; (*c*) To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in ship-brakes; (*d*) To erect and maintain and adapt buildings, mills, plant, machinery and other things found necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (*e*) To obtain Letters

Patent or similar privileges in this or any other country or any invention in connection with the company's manufacture or business; (*f*) To sell the patents, patent rights or secret processes to be acquired by the company or any of them and to grant licenses to use the inventions and patents of the company to any person or persons, company or companies; (*g*) To accept in payment of any amount due the company or of any patents, patent rights, inventions or secret processes sold by the company, shares, stock or bonds in any other company engaged in navigation and shipping, or in any subsidiary company engaged in a similar business and formed with the above objects in whole or in part, and to hold such shares, stock or bonds, or dispose of the same as may be deemed expedient; (*h*) To construct, hire, purchase, sell, charter, operate steamships and other vessels of any class; (*i*) To issue paid-up stock in payment of the said patents herein above mentioned and of any patent or invention in connection with the said Ship-Brake; (*j*) To issue fully paid-up stock in payment of the purchase or hire or chartering of any steamships or other invention by the company or services rendered in connection with the promoting of the said invention and of the said patents hereinabove enumerated, and for any other services in connection therewith; (*k*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper, for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or the attainments of any one or more of the objects here enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE REXFORD-BISHOP' (LIMITED).

(In lieu of cancelled Letters Patent to 'W. I. Bishop Company' (Limited).

Incorporated, March 27, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.--Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Israel Bishop, contractor; William Cantwell Strachan, manufacturer; Howard Murray, secretary; Walter George Mitchell, advocate; and William Stephen Hart, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a general construction company and contractors; (*b*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body, or municipality, or with the Government of Canada or any province thereof, or with any other country or state, for the making, building, constructing and operation of all public and private works, and undertakings of every description and kind; and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works, public and private; (*c*) To acquire and take over contracts, and to transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contract or undertaking of the company in whole or in part; and to enter into, carry out, perform and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection therewith; (*d*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain and operate all stock, plant, machinery, and appliances necessary and convenient for the proper carrying on of any of its undertakings; and for this purpose to also acquire patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes, and other rights and privileges, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses, in respect thereof, or otherwise to turn to account the same; (*e*) To carry on the business of general traders in, and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, chattels, merchandise and supplies which are required or which can with

advantage be dealt in by the company in connection with its operations as contractor; (*f*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities whether by land or by water as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of its operations, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same; and to acquire water powers by purchase, lease or otherwise, to develop the same, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose thereof, and to develop, transmit and to supply steam, electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To acquire, hold, sell and dispose of shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is empowered to carry on; (*h*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*i*) To aid in any manner any corporation, any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds, or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by this company; and to do any acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or obligations; to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company hereby incorporated or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company hereby incorporated; to receive and accept bonds, debentures or other securities in payment in whole or in part for work done and materials supplied in connection with the business of the company, and to pay for any property purchased by the company by the issue of paid up stock or bonds of the company or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*k*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, lands or any interest therein; to erect and construct halls, buildings, or works of every description on any land of the company or upon any other lands; to rebuild, alter, and improve existing houses and buildings or works thereon; to convert and appropriate any such lands into and for roads, streets and other conveniences; and generally to deal with and improve the property of the company, and to sell, lease, let, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the lands, halls, buildings and other property of the company; (*l*) To provide board and lodging, clothing, provisions and all supplies generally to those engaged in or about any works or to contract for the providing of the same; (*m*) To share profits, unite, or co-operate with any persons or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*n*) To hold its meetings of shareholders and directors at any place within Canada as the directors may determine to be in the interests of the company. The by-law authorizing the meeting having been previously confirmed by the shareholders. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 27, 1907,

to the

'IDEAL CONCRETE' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $50,000 to the sum of $100,000 being an addition of 500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE IMPERIAL BREWERIES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 2, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $400,000

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edmond Michel Lanctot, manager; Ernest Bélanger, C.E.; François Xavier Roy, advocate; Oscar Hebert, notary; and Joseph J. B. Charbonneau, stenographer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of brewers and maltsters and to deal as merchants in ales, beers, porters and similar products, including aerated and mineral waters and other beverages; to carry on the business of commission merchants, ice dealers, warehousemen, and to manufacture or buy and sell and deal in any merchandise, wares, articles or effects coming within the scope of, or directly relating to, any of the said businesses; (*b*) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise from any person or persons, any business now or hereafter carried on of the same nature as, or of a nature similar to any of the businesses for which the company is incorporated, including the good-will of any such business and all its other assets, and to pay for such business in cash, bonds or paid-up shares of the company, or partly in cash and partly in bonds or in paid-up shares; (*c*) To buy, lease or otherwise acquire and to dispose of trade-marks, patents or patent rights in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful for the company's business; (*d*) To acquire lands by lease, purchase or otherwise and to construct thereon breweries, factories, stores, warehouses, and to dispose of them and any of them; (*e*) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal, for debts or obligations due to the company, and to sell, mortgage, pledge, lease or dispose of any of the property of the company; (*f*) To do all such acts and things as may seem conducive or advantageous in regard to the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LEMCKE TUG COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 2, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Charles Pedwell, lumberman; Charles Lemcke, lumberman; John Waugh, book-keeper; Martha Jane Pedwell, married woman; and Sarah Louise Lemcke, married woman, all of Lion's Head, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Pedwell, Charles Lemcke and John Waugh.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Lion's Head, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, timber and passengers upon land and water; (*b*) To carry on the business of towing, wrecking and salvage, in all its branches, in and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada to and from any port therein, and to and from any foreign port; (*c*) To own, operate and maintain steamship lines, vessel lines or other lines of transportation; (*d*) To build, make, operate, maintain, buy, sell, deal in and with, own, lease, pledge and otherwise dispose of ships, vessels, barges, scows and boats

of every nature and kind whatsoever, together with all materials, articles, tools, machinery and appliances entering into or suitable and convenient for the construction or equipment thereof, and together with engines, boilers, machinery and appliances of all kinds, and tackle, apparel and furniture of all kinds; (*e*) To build, repair and design vessels, ships, boats, wharfs, docks, drydocks, machinery and all other equipment; (*f*) To purchase and acquire from the said Charles Pedwell and Charles Lemcke the tug 'W. E. Gladstone' and to pay for the same by issuing the shares in this company subscribed for by the said Charles Pedwell and Charles Lemcke, Martha Jane Pedwell and Sarah Louise Lemcke, in the memorandum of agreement and stock book as fully paid up by the conveyance and transfer of the said tug 'W. E. Gladstone,' and for such purposes the directors of this company are hereby authorized to ratify and adopt the contract for the sale of the said tug 'W. E. Gladstone' already prepared between the said Charles Pedwell and Charles Lemcke of the one part, and William Henry Buchan Spotton, of the town of Wiarton, in the county of Bruce, barrister, as trustee for this company, of the other part, and intended to be signed immediately after the issue of letters patent incorporating this company; (*g*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any machinery, plant or stock-in-trade; (*h*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (*i*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertakings of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit; (*k*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MUTUAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 2, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $99,000.

Number of shares, 990.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph William Norcross, mariner; Donald McGillivray, capitalist; Frank Kilham Brown, druggist; Louis Kinnear, solicitor; John Wilson Young, machinist; Duncan Edward Evans, liquor dealer; Robert James Blackhall, mariner; Harry James Mahaffey, druggist; William James Saurin, merchant; De Witt Carter, tug owner; Thomas Frederick White, brewer; Owen William Fares, druggist; Thomas E. Reeb, machinist; Joseph William Reeb, driller; John Fred. Reeb, driller; Henry William Boneberg, hotelkeeper; Thomas Lannan, coal dealer; James Henry Woods, blacksmith; Edward D'Arcy Woods, blacksmith; John Daniels Kinnard, capitalist; Allan Fehrman, labourer; Roy Augustine, labourer, and Omer Levi Steele, insurance agent, all of Port Colborne, Ont., and Charles Augustus White, capitalist; Joseph Owen Wismer, merchant; and Reuben Herbert Appleyard, merchant, all of Humberstone, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph William Norcross, Donald McGillivray, Thomas Frederick White, Frank Kilham Brown and De Witt Carter.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Port Colborne, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To build, purchase, own, charter, lease, and operate steamships, vessels, barges for towing and wrecking, tugs, floating elevators,

lighters, stationary elevators, docks, drydocks, shipyards, marine stores, and machine shops, and to carry on a general freight and passenger transportation business on the Great Lakes, Rivers, and Canals of the Dominion of Canada, and waters contiguous thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 17, 1907, to

'THE MUTUAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $99,000 to the sum of $250,000, being an addition of 1,510 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'THE CANADA CARBOG COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—P. J. Hubert, accountant; Euclide Lefrançois, copper worker; Louis E. Martel, engineer; Celestin Gosselin, machinist; and L. O. Boisvert, machinist, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the trade or business of iron masters, steel makers and converters, coke and peat manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, and iron founders in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada, and transact all business connected therewith; (*b*) To search for, get, raise, make merchantable, sell and deal in peat, pulp, peat ditrite, sphagnum and other mosses and the by-products and the adaptations thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever, whether in their natural state or the result of chemical treatment, brick earth, bricks and other metals, minerals and substances, and to manufacture and sell fuel of any kind and description; (*c*) To acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, assets, liabilities of any person, firm, or association engaged in any business of a like nature, and to enter into any agreement for sharing profits, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or other arrangement of a like nature with other persons carrying on any similar business; (*d*) To carry on the business of an electric light, heat and power company in all its branches, and to construct, lay down, establish, fix and carry out all necessary cables, wires, lines, accumulators, lamps, and works, appurtenances and appliances; (*e*) To carry on the business of a gas company in all its branches, and to construct, lay down, establish, fix, and carry out all necessary mains, and conduits, generators, retorts, receivers, condensers, purifiers, meters, lamps and works, appurtenances and appliances; provided that when exercised outside of the property of the company, the powers conferred in clauses '*d*' and '*e*' shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf; (*f*) To apply for, purchase ,or otherwise acquire and to hold, own, use and operate, and to sell, assign, and otherwise dispose of any and all inventions, improvements and processes germane to the business of the company, and to grant licenses in respect thereof, and otherwise turn the same to account; (*g*) To purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell and dispose of peat bogs, peat marshes, swamps, mines, mining lands, and mining rights, and open up and work the same in the Provinces

of Quebec and Ontario and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and transact all business connected therewith; (*h*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in peat and other fuel products and also any moss, clay, iron ,and all deposits, minerals, or products, materials and substances which may be found in or upon the properties of the company and to trade in the same, and in all minerals, substances and manufactured products of such properties, mines or mining rights, and to transact all business connected with the purposes aforesaid or any of them; (*i*) To lease upon royalty to companies or individuals their plant, machinery and processes and to sell territorial rights held by the company; (*j*) To purchase, acquire, hold, convey, exchange, mortgage and dispose of lands ,mining properties and rights, personal property, mills, machinery, vehicles and vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, and other property for the purposes of the company; (*k*) To make, carry on and operate all necessary and proper works and factories, and to purchase, hold, lease, erect and maintain ,mortgage and dispose of all suitable mills, engines, furnaces, houses and buildings; (*l*) To acquire by assignment, license, lease, purchase, royalty or otherwise, and use and enjoy all inventions and patents of invention, for or connected with all or any of the purposes and business of the company, and sell, assign and dispose thereof; (*m*) To buy, sell, trade and deal in, all kinds of merchandise necessary or incidental to the business of the company; (*n*) To construct, charter and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid, and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mills, mines and works of the company to any place or places within Canada or elsewhere; (*o*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person any business within the objects of the company, and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts, and liabilities appertaining to the same, and to let or sublet any property of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the business property or undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company thinks fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as enabling the company to acquire real estate beyond what is necessary for the business aforesaid; (*p*) Subject always to the provisions of The Companies Act, to issue fully paid and non-assessable shares in payment of lands, property, inventions, and patents of invention; (*q*) To do all other matters and things which the company may deem expedient, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE NORTHERN MINES' (LIMITED).

'LES MINES DU NORD' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, April, 9, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $5.

Corporate Members:—Alfred Larocque, C.E., of Montreal, Que.; Paul E. Forget, merchant; Alphonse Labelle, hotel-keeper; George Bériault, telegraph operator; and Joseph Aurèle Bigonesse, M.D., all of Labelle, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire and operate mines, and mining rights. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE DANVILLE WATER, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $80,000.

Number of shares, 1,600.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Rev. Jules Euclide Hébert, curé; Henri Girard, notary; and George McCracken, merchant, all of Danville, Que.; François Xavier Alfred Leofred, C.E., of Quebec, Que.; and Joseph Omer Ledoux, M.D., of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Danville, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the business of contractors and builders of waterworks and sewers, aqueducts, and the works connected with the supplying of water and the laying of sewers; and to build, purchase, acquire and operate waterworks systems and sewer systems, and enter into agreement with persons, individuals and corporation or corporations, to obtain and acquire municipal franchises, or privileges, or permits; and enter into agreement to acquire the water supply and to carry on the business of distributing water and laying sewers in all its branches; and to operate the waterworks systems and sewer systems; (*b*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, manufacturers, workers and dealers in electricity, motive power, heat, light, and do any business in which the application of electricity or any power like or otherwise, is or may be useful or convenient; (*c*) The right to acquire, purchase, operate municipal or other electric franchise, or privileges, or permits; (*d*) To buy, purchase, lease, rent, mortgage and expropriate, according to law, all immovables, water-powers and all things useful or necessary to a good water sewers and electric system ; (*e*) To sell or dispose of property of the company, or any part thereof, for such considerations as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares or security, or bonds or debentures of any other company or corporation; (*f*) The right to borrow any amount of money that the company may need at any time in the fulfilment of the objects of the company, and also the right to give mortgage or other security in return for such moneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE NIAGARA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, April 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hon. James Kirkpatrick Kerr, Senator; John Andrew Paterson, barrister; William Davidson, barrister; George Franklin McFarland, barrister; and Alexander McKenzie, book-keeper, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a mining, milling, smelting, refining, concentrating, reduction and development company, and as such to prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral, oil, natural gas and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, refine, concentrate, reduce and amalgamate, and otherwise treat, ores, metals, and minerals and other products, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same

or the product thereof, or any part thereof or any interest therein and to manufacture therefrom, as well as in combination with other metals, minerals, ores, substances, and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom including iron and steel of all kinds, descriptions and forms (*b*) To carry on the business of rolling mills and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all or any kind and classes of iron muckbar and refined roller bar iron, bessemer and all or any other kinds and descriptions of steel; (*c*) To manufacture charcoal, coke, and other fuel and requisites for the business of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or otherwise mines, mining and other lands, easements, mineral properties or any interest or rights therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, locations, options, powers, privileges, oil, natural gas, water and other rights, patent rights, patents of invention, processes and mechanical and other contrivances and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, utilize, employ, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any property or assets of the company, or any part thereof, or any interests therein; (*e*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water powers, aqueducts, wells, piers, wharfs, docks, buildings, shops, furnaces, mills, warehouses, factories, and other works, and machinery plant, electric work, and other appliances and conveniences, of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by this company or its workmen or servants; (*f*) To build, acquire, lease, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels and boats; (*g*) To construct tramways required for this company's business and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power on property owned or controlled by the company; (*h*) To take, purchase, acquire and hold as the consideration for ores, minerals or metals, sold or otherwise disposed of or for goods supplied or work done by contract or otherwise or for any other consideration moving from this company, shares, debentures, bonds, or other securities of or in any other company and to sell or dispose of the same; (*i*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects together or in that part similar to those of this company, or to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration as this company shall see fit and in particular for the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other such company; (*j*) To purchase or otherwise acquire assume and undertake, all or any part of the assets, business, good-will, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person carrying on or authorized to carry on any part of the business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof, for such consideration as this company may deem fit including shares, bonds, debentures, funds, assets, securities or other assets of this company and to carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to this company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any business of this company; (*k*) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise any company with which this company has business relations, or shares of whose capital stock have been acquired or held by the company; (*l*) To do all such acts, matters, and things as are incidental, necessary or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them and to use any of the funds, shares, bonds, debentures, securities or other assets of this company for any of the purposes aforesaid or for any services rendered to this company; (*m*) And in general to have and to exercise all the powers conferred upon companies formed under the Act hereinbefore referred to. The operation of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 8, 1907, to

'THE NIAGARA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the \capital stock of the said Company from $1,000,000 to the sum of $2,000,000 being an addition of 10,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'CANADIAN LAKE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, bookkeeper; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; and Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Steller Love'l, William Bain and Robert Gowans.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, barges, boats and other vessels, wharfs, docks, dry docks ,workshops, warehouses, freight sheds, stations and other buildings, railway and steamboat terminals, and generally to carry on the business of a shipbuilding, engineering, navigation, transportation and terminals company; (*b*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, invest, trade, deal in and deal with cereals and cereal products, and the by-products thereof, and all articles entering into the manufacture thereof and the sale and disposition thereof, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cereals and cereal products and the by-products thereof, and in connection therewith to acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise trade marks, trade names, labels and designs, and hydraulic, electric or other power, and to utilize the same and dispose of any surplus power ; (*c*) To construct, acquire, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of elevators for elevating wheat, grain or other produce, with the requisite engines, plant, machinery and appliances therefor, and also sheds, stores and warehouses for the reception and storage of wheat, grain and other produce, and any other goods, wares, merchandise and effects, and generally to carry on an elevator and storage business in connection therewith; (*d*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of, the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (*e*) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere, and as principals, agents, or attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE GORDON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $499,900.

Number of shares, 4,999.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Charles Henry Clendenning, accountant; Hugh Stewart Conn, grain dealer; Robert Victor Sinclair, barrister-at-law; John Thompson, barrister-at-law; and Alphonso Macfarlane, barrister-at-law, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles Henry Clendenning, Hugh Stewart Conn and Robert Victor Sinclair.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches; and to carry on business as a manufacturer of and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, wood, all articles into the manufacture of which wood enters and all kinds of natural products and by-products thereof; to establish shops or stores, to purchase and vend general merchandise; (*b*) To acquire, lease, own, erect, equip, maintain and operate saw mills and factories of all kinds for the manufacturing of all articles into the manufacture of which wood enters, and all kinds of natural and by-products thereof and from time to time to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of any or all of the real or personal property interest or undertakings of the company or the products of any or all of them for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and to accept in payment in whole or in part or by way of security mortgage or lien thereon, the shares, bonds or debentures of any other corporation, or any form of security that this company may deem proper, and to sell or assign any such security; (*c*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise hold, lands, timber berths or licenses, pulp wood concessions, water lots, water privileges, and powers and rights and interests therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same, and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same and generally to carry on the business of a land and improvement company; (*d*) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vesesls, boats, barges and other vessels, wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other building for the purposes of the company, to carry goods, freight and passengers for hire and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company; (*e*) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force and to use the same for the purposes of the company; (*f*) To build, acquire, own, operate, sell or mortgage grist mills, flour mills and elevators; to purchase, sell and deal in grain, flour and breadstuffs, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in grain, flour and breadstuffs; (*g*) To construct, improve and maintain or aid in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, wharfs, piers, viaducts, aqueducts, docks, warehouses and other buildings and works that may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (*h*) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to develop and work mines, minerals and mining rights, and to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the ore, to render marketable the produce of such mines; to crush, smelt, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mine whether belonging to this company or not; (*i*) To do all acts, deeds and things necessary and convenient for the exercise of all or any of the powers of this company or that may be deemed incidental or conducive to its interests. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE IMPERIAL SUPPLY COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, April 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Herbert Henry Bradfield merchant; and Harry Henderson Bradfield, merchant, both of Morrisburg, Ont.; Walter Ritchie Duckworth, mechanical engineer; Harold Gathorne Myers, barrister-at-law; and Charles Augustus Myers, barrister-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Herbert Henry Bradfield, Charles Augustus Myers and Harold Gathorne Myers.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :(*a*) To engage in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of railway, marine and contractors supplies, either in metal or wood, or any other material other than metal or wood, and especially in bearing metal for engines and cars, lubricators, oilers, grease cups, stay bolts, nuts, spikes, bolts, rivets, washers, etc.; (*b*) Also selling and trading in all the above products, or in any other articles incident to the attainment of the above objects; (*c*) To acquire and take over as a going concern from any firm or individual any other business of a like nature; (*d*) To operate water power, and to generate electricity for the purpose of the company only; (*e*) To act as agents of any other company or companies dealing in any or all kinds of supplies, and especially in those above mentioned; (*f*) To acquire all trade-marks, patent and trade rights as may be of any benefit to the said company; (*g*) To deal generally in all kinds of supplies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, April 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $750,000.

Number of shares, 7,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Felix de Chalot, C.E.; Ernest P. Gingras, accountant; Antoine Gobeil, gentleman; and Napoleon Desjardins, clerk, all of Ottawa, Ont.; and Louis Joseph Demers, physician, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Felix de Chalot, Louis Joseph Demers and Antoine Gobeil.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hull, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on as principals as well as agents or factors the business of manufacturers of raw and finished products, by distillation or otherwise, from the timber or other natural products of the forest and soil of Canada and to deal in and contract for the manufacture and refinery of such products in all their branches, and the application thereof of commerical and practical uses and for the erection of buildings, construction of roads, equipment of machinery and other works of any kind whatsoever; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange, or other legal title and to hold such property, movable and immovable, and all timber limits and quarries as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purpose of the company's business and to dispose of the said properties and to own and operate boats propelled by steam and otherwise and all shipping equipment, wharfs, landings, and other facilities for inland transportation and export of such manufactured products or application thereof; and to pay for the same in cash, non-assessable shares, bonds, or other securities of the company; (*c*) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents of invention, grants of licenses, to use any invention, trade-marks, copyrights, or similar privileges relating to the purposes of the company and germane thereto, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most desirable; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, timber rights and timber licenses necessary for the promotion of the company's purposes, and to carry on any business relating to the working of any materials or natural products, the production, working and preparation of which may be usefully employed in the manufacturing operations of the company; (*e*) To manufacture, sell, and deal in, and to act

as agent for the sale of all kinds of machinery, machines, apparatus, fixtures, instruments, materials, engines, implements, and tools, and all other goods, wares, and merchandise of every description; (*f*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person or firm indebted to this company, or transacting any business similar to that conducted by this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in securities of the company or otherwise; (*g*) To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, real or personal property, which may in whole or in part be purchased, taken or leased, or otherwise acquired by the company, bonds or debentures of the company and common and preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid and non-assessable shares; (*h*) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares, or other securities. To do all and other things as may be necessary to or useful in the attainment of its above object. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE RAVEN LAKE MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Caron, merchant; Hormisdas Dupuis, lumber merchant; Joseph Napoleon Fortin, miner; Ferdinand Ambroise Gendron, gentleman; Henri Adolphe Goyette, advocate; Joseph Ephraim Gravelle, miner; George Henry Millen, manufacturer; and Joseph Renaud, miner, all of Hull, Que.; and William Horsley Rowley, manufacturer, of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hull, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction and development company; to prospect for minerals and to purchase, acquire, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, work, develop and operate any mines, mining lands, mining rights, easements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals, ores and mining claims, options, powers and privileges of whatsoever kind and nature useful and necessary for the purposes of the company, and to crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, refine, amalgamate and prepare for market, ores, metals and mineral substances of all kinds and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; (2) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire, to cut and deal in forest, timber and pulp wood lands and estates of every description and to purchase or otherwise acquire timber licenses and other concessions and rights in respect of timber and pulpwood; to carry on any or all of the businesses of timber and lumber merchants, saw-mill, ship and barge owners, pulp and paper manufacturers and manufacturers and shippers of and dealers in all kinds of woods, planks, furniture and builders' requisites; (3) To construct, maintain, make and work on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company tramways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping-mills, and other works and machinery, plant and appliances of every description; and to generate electricity and use and sell the same, provided that, when exercised outside the property of the company, the power hereby conferred to generate and sell electricity shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf, also to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property for the

purposes aforesaid, and to sell, lease or otherwise deal in or dispose of all or any part of the company's property; (4) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any individual carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'I. L. LAFLEUR' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, April 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $80,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Louis Théophile Maréchal, advocate and K.C.; Israël Louis Lafleur, hardware merchant; Charles Henri Gratton, clerk; Léon Vidal, clerk; and Alphonse Lafortune, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on generally the business of hardware merchants and ironmongers and to deal in all things relating to this kind of trade, and as merchants and manufacturers of paints, oils and other things of the same kind; (*b*) To make, buy, sell, exchange plumbers' supplies and all kinds of sanitary apparatus; (*c*) To manufacture, buy, sell and exchange all chemical compounds, dynamite, gunpowder, cellulose, with its by-products, or to deal otherwise in these things; (*d*) To carry on the business of manufacturers of electric motors, dynamos and other machines, electrical plants and materials, and to buy, sell, exchange, make, repair, change and let all electrical apparatus and machines or otherwise to deal in goods of this kind and in all machines and articles of any nature whatsoever, propelled by electricity or otherwise; (*e*) To buy, sell, exchange, let or make all kinds of articles and things necessary for the purposes of the said business and trade, or otherwise to deal in these goods; and to make all and any of the things necessary and proper for the purchase, sale and the manufacture of these goods; (*f*) To buy or otherwise acquire any similar business, and especially the business carried on in the city of Montreal and elsewhere by I. L. Lafleur, hardware merchant, including the whole of the assets of that undertaking, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon, and to pay for the same in cash, paid-up shares, debentures, or all other securities of the present company; and also to assume the liabilities of the said commercial undertaking and to pay for the same likewise; (*g*) For the purposes of the business carried on by the company, buy, lease or exchange, let or otherwise acquire, mortgage any movable and immovable property; (*h*) To issue common and preferred shares, paid-up shares, bonds or debentures to meet the general requirements of the company, upon such conditions as may be found suitable, and especially to pay for the purchase of the business of I. L. Lafleur; (*i*) To accept and receive in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of the company the property and business of I. L. Lafleur, including all his movable property, book debts and his assets, and to issue accordingly wholly paid-up shares of the capital stock of the said company; (*j*) To let or sublet any property belonging to the company, and to sell in whole or in part the business, the name, the assets, the current debts, agreements, the property or the undertaking of the company or of any company acquired by it, or to otherwise dispose of the same, upon such conditions as the company may think fit, and especially for shares, debentures or other securities of companies engaged in the same business; (*k*) To hypothecate, guarantee, sell,

let or dispose of trade-marks, trades, patents, rights germane to the objects of the company; (*l*) To take, acquire, hold securities of any nature or quality, movable or immovable, for debts, liabilities owing the company already incurred or to be incurred in connection with the object and the purposes of the business and trade of the said company; (*m*) To execute all deeds and things necessary and proper for the carrying out of all and any of the powers of the company or which may be considered as conducive to the welfare of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'McRAE, CHANDLER & McNEIL' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John A. McRae, contractor, of Niagara Falls, Ont.; Walter Howard Chandler, contractor; and John H. McNeil, contractor, both of Toronto, Ont.; Frederick H. Markey, K.C., and Ronald C. Grant, accountant, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body, or municipality, or with the government of Canada, or any province thereof, for the making, building, construction and operation of all private and public works and undertakings of every kind, and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works, public or private. To acquire and take over contracts, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contracts and undertakings of the company, in whole or in part. To enter into, carry out, perform, assign and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection therewith. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NATIONAL SPECIALTY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $10,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—H. Emile Duquette, cashier; Arthur Delorme, book-keeper; Henri Prevost, accountant; Hormisdas Delorme, merchant; and J. B. Eustache Poirier, agent, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, sell and deal in, all kinds of machines, apparatus, instruments, material, goods, or merchandise, generally comprised under the words office or store supplies, specialties and stationery; (2) To purchase, lease or license, on royalty or otherwise, to acquire and introduce, and to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any patents of invention, improvements and processes in connection with its trade and business; (3) To sell, introduce or itself publish all kinds of publications relating to business in general ; (4) To introduce, promote and itself conduct, as agent or otherwise, a system of teaching by correspondence. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

Supplementary Letters Patent issued April 15, 1907, to the

'MONARCH MOTOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

COMET MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED.'

'THE MOUNT ROYAL BOX & LUMBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'

(LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 17, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $475,000.

Number of shares, 4,750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Godbout, Jr., merchant; Joseph Prudent Abel, manufacturer; Ernest Abel, manufacturer; Azarie Desnoyers, accountant; Michel Hébert, accountant; Joseph Philippe Dupuis, commercial traveller; Arthur E. Fortin, commercial traveller; and Eugène H. Godin, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Godbout, Jr., Joseph Prudent Abel, Azarie Desnoyers, Michel Hébert and Joseph Philippe Dupuis.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to hold, lease, sell or otherwise deal in timber lands, timber limits, growing timber, mill sites and water powers; (2) To purchase, sell and traffic in timber or lumber of every description, and to carry on the business of lumbering and manufacturing of lumber in all its branches; (3) To build, acquire, own and operate saw mills, planing mills, pulp and paper mills and to carry on all business incidental thereto, usually connected therewith; (4) To manufacture doors, sashes, blinds, fixtures and house-finish generally and furniture of all kinds; (5) To manufacture carriages, cars and all sorts of vehicles, boxes and cases of all kinds, and to engage in the manufacture and trade of all goods, products or articles of which wood, pulp or paper shall form a component part; (6) To build, acquire, own and operate grist mills, and flour mills and to carry on all business incidental thereto or usually connected therewith; (7) To deal and trade in grain, flour, breadstuffs generally and in all sorts of provisions, goods, or merchandise; (8) To build and own warehouses and carry on generally the trade of warehousemen; (9) To construct, own, charter, or employ barges, vessels or ships, and carry on generally the trade of carriers and forwarders; (10) To construct or aid in or subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, docks, piers, wharfs and bridges or other works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (11) To contract with any person or corporate body for the building and construction of all private and public works and for undertakings of any kind, and to carry on the business of general contractors; (12) To generate and develop electrical or other powers as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (13) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, sell, sublet or otherwise dispose of any and all patents, inventions, trade marks and trade names relating or applicable to the objects of the company; (14) To enter into joint adventure, union of interests, or any other arrangement for sharing profits or otherwise, with any individual engaged or about to engage in similar business as this company shall be authorized to carry on; (15) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and take over, as a going concern the business now carried on in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, by 'The J. P. Abel & Fils

Company' (Limited) incorported on 19th March, 1906, by Letters Patent under 'The Companies Act 1902,' and to likewise acquire and own any other business carried on by any person or corporate body of a similar nature as this, which authorization is presently applied for, and to issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment thereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE McLEOD REALTY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 17, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas Melville Paris, chemist; Charles Van Dyke Corless, mining engineer; William Alexander McDonell, accountant; James Alexander Ross, book-keeper; Frank Simms, store-keeper; Percival McMullen Shorey, mining engineer; and Frederick William Colloton, cashier, all of Victoria Mines, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas Melville Paris, Charles Van Dyke Corless, William Alexander McDonell, Frank Simms and Frederick William Colloton.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Victoria Mines, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, hire or otherwise own, hold, buy, sell, convey, lease, mortgage, or encumber real estate, or other property, personal or mixed, or any interest therein; to erect and construct houses, buildings, or works of every description on any land of the company, or upon other lands, and to rebuild and enlarge, alter, and improve existing houses, buildings, or works thereon, to convert and appropriate any such lands into and for roads, streets and other conveniences; to survey, subdivide, build, improve, and develop lands for purposes of sale or otherwise and generally to deal with and improve the property of the company; to sell, lease, let, mortgage and otherwise dispose of the lands, houses, buildings and other property of the company; to undertake or direct the management and sale of property, buildings and lands and to exercise in respect of all property any and all usual rights and powers; (*b*) To act as the agent for leasing, managing, mortgaging, buying, selling and improving real estate, and also to act as local agents for insurance companies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Stone, manufacturer; Alfred Jephcott, manufacturer; James Peter Murray, manufacturer; Thomas Roden ,manufacturer; and Lambert Victor Dusseau, manufacturer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To install automatic sprinklers and other devices for protection from fire either by its servants or through other persons engaged in the business of manufacturing and installing such plant, and power to enter into such

contracts as may be necessary in the premises; (*b*) To manufacture or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, automatic sprinklers or other devices for protection from fire; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title and to hold or sell, alienate and convey any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking and to erect on its property such shops, works, buildings, houses and structures and to make such improvements of what kind so ever as may be convenient or necessary in the premises; (*d*) To purchase or acquire patents or licenses for the manufacture of automatic sprinklers or other devices for protection from fire and to enter into agreements with patentees with a view to enable the company to manufacture such articles and equipment; (*e*) To do and perform all other acts requisite or incidental to the due carrying on of its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CAGUAS TRAMWAY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Norman Tilley, solicitor; Strachan Johnston, solicitor; Arthur John Thomson, solicitor; Reginald Holland Parmenter, solicitor; and Charles Ernest Abbs, accountant, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire any tramway or tramways in the island of Porto Rico or elsewhere, including a tramway from Rio Piedras to Caguas in the said Island of Porto Rico. 2. To acquire by purchase, tender, exchange for shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, obligations, or other securities of this company franchises, rights and privileges from any and all authorities, persons and confederations having authority in that behalf in the Island of Porto Rico, or elsewhere. 3. To equip, maintain and operate by electricity, horse, mule or other mechanical power, all tramways at any time belonging to the company, or in which the company may be interested in the Island of Porto Rico or elsewhere. 4. To carry on the business of tramway, omnibus, automobile and van proprietors and carriage of passengers and goods, and of manufacturers of and dealers in tramway carriages, vans, automobiles, trucks, accumulators, dynamos and other chattels and effects and conveniences required for making, maintaining and equipping and working tramways in the Island of Porto Rico or elsewhere. 5. To enter into any contracts which the company may deem expedient with any other company or persons as to interchange of traffic, running powers or otherwise. 6. To promote, encourage and facilitate the construction, extension and working of tramways and the development of electric and other modes of mechanical traction. 7. To construct, alter, repair, improve and maintain, work, manage or control any roads, ways, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharfs, manufactories, warehouses, electric works and lines, buildings, ships, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist and take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof. 8. To carry on the business of an electric light, heat and power company in all its branches, and generally to provide, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to construct, lay down, erect, establish, operate, maintain and carry out all necessary works,

stations, engines, machinery, plant, cables, wires, works, lines, generators, accumulators, lamps, meters, transformers and apparatus connected with the generation ,accumulation, distribution, transmission, supply, use and employment of electricity, and to generate, accumulate and distribute electricity for the supply of electric light, heat and motive power and for industrial or other purposes, and to undertake and enter into contracts and agreements for the lighting of cities, towns, streets, buildings and other places and the supply of electric light, heat and motive power for any or all public or private purposes. 9. To sink wells and shafts and to make, build, construct, erect, lay down and maintain reservoirs, waterworks, cisterns, dams, culverts, mains and other pipes and appliances and to execute and do all other works and things necessary or convenient for obtaining, storing, selling, delivering, measuring and distributing water for the creation, maintenance or development of hydraulic, electrical or other mechanical power or for any purpose of the company. 10. To construct, alter, work, carry out or control and to purchase, take or lease or otherwise acquire and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the works, mains, lines, machinery or plant of any kind or description or any roads, ways, bridges or other things whatsoever which may seem capable of being used or operated with any part of the company's undertaking for the time being or calculated to benefit the company; and to acquire rights over or in connection with such works, mains, lines, machinery, plant, roads, bridges, ways, or other things whatsoever; and to equip, maintain and operate by electricity, hydraulic or other mechanical power all works belonging to the company or in which the company may be interested and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof. 11. From time to time to apply for, purchase or acquire by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege which any government or authorities, supreme, municipal or local, or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make or grant and to pay for aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof. 12. To apply for or purchase or otherwise, acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, interests or information so acquired. 13. To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company. 14. To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit. 15. To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere especially in the Island of Porto Rico and as principal, agent or attorney. 16. The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth and it may conduct its business in foreign countries and may have one office or more than one office and keep the books of the company outside of the Dominion of Canada except as otherwise provided by the law of Canada. 17. To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; 18. If authorized by by-law sanc-

tioned by a vote of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law the directors may from time to time (*a*) borrow money upon the credit of the company; (*b*) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed; (*c*) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the company and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient, but no bonds, debentures or other securities shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars each; (*d*) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the company or both to secure any such bonds, debentures or other securities, and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company; 19. In furtherance and not in limitation of the general powers conferred by the laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the objects and purposes hereinbefore stated it is hereby expressly provided that the company shall have also the following powers and purposes—(*a*) To conduct its business in all its branches, to have one or more offices and to hold, purchase, mortgage, lease, convey or exchange real property without limit as to amount or location and also personal property necessary and incidental to the carrying out of the purposes of the company in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere; (*b*) To cause or allow the legal title, estate or interest in any property acquired, established or operated by the company to remain or be vested or registered in the name of or operated by any person, firm or foreign or domestic corporation formed or to be formed and either upon trust for or as agents or nominees of this company, or upon any other proper terms or conditions which the Board of Directors may consider for the benefit of this company, and so far as pertinent to the property and purposes of this company to manage the affairs or take over and carry on the business of such foreign corporation either by acquiring the shares, stocks or other securities thereof or otherwise howsoever; (*c*) Through its Board of Directors generally to sell, improve, manage, mortgage, let, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with the whole or any part of the property, rights and enterprises of this company upon any terms; (*d*) The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole board and ratified by the shareholders designate three or more of their number to constitute an Executive Committee, which committee shall act by a majority vote and shall, for the time being, to the extent provided in said resolution, or in the by-laws of the company, have and exercise the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the company; (*e*) Provided, however that nothing in the aforesaid purposes contained shall be construed to authorize the company to transact business in any other state, territory or foreign country contrary to the provisions of the statutes of such state, territory or foreign country. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & COMPANY OF CANADA'
(LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $2,500,000.

Number of shares, 25,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Peers Davidson, advocate; Arnold Wainwright, advocate; Alexander Bissett, assistant manager; Charles Francis Larkin, stenographer; and Osias Cousineau, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Peers Davidson, Arnold Wainwright and Charles Francis Larkin.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on a general engineering and construction business; to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in, repair, convert, alter and lease plants, engines, machinery, tools, implements, metals, boilers, rolling stock, and hardware of all kinds; to carry on the business of millwrights, machinists, iron and steel converters, smiths, builders, chemists, metallurgists, electrical, civil and hydraulic engineers; to build, equip, repair, improve, administer, manage or control water, gas, sewage, drainage and electric works, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, reservoirs, embankments, irrigations, reclamations, canals, buildings, dry docks, wharfs, piers, or any like works of internal improvement or public use or utility; to carry on the business of electricians and suppliers of electricity, for the purpose of light, heat, motive power, or otherwise, and manufacturers of and dealers in all apparatus and things required or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity; to build, equip, improve and repair railways, railway terminals, tramways and telephone and telegraph systems; (*b*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description; (*c*) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to own, operate, introduce and sell, assign or otherwise dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any and all trademarks, trade names and distinctive marks, and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or otherwise, and with a view to the working and development of the same to carry on any business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which the corporation may think calculated directly or indirectly to effectuate these objects; (*d*) To acquire water-powers by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop the same, and to develop, transmit and supply steam, electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company, and to sell and distribute any surplus thereof; (*e*) To pay for any property purchased by the company, or for the cost of construction of any of the plant or works of the company, or for services rendered or to be rendered by the issue of paid-up stock of the company or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*f*) To construct, acquire, charter, own, navigate, lease and sell steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, diving apparatus, cranes, plant, machinery and appurtenances; (*g*) To provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions and all supplies generally to all those engaged in or about any works, or to contract for the providing of the same; (*h*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper, for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects herein enumerated, or which shall at any time appear for the benefit of the corporation. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE EASTERN CIGAR COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, April 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $15,000.

Number of shares, 150.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Napoleon Préfontaine, merchant; A. H. Hubert, innkeeper; Remi Pelletier, merchant; and Josaphat N. Theberge, trader, all of Marieville, Que.; and Vitalien Joseph Racette, cigar manufacturer, of Granby, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Napoleon Préfontaine, Vitalien Joseph Racette and Remi Pelletier.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Marieville, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture the tobacco in cigar or otherwise for the traffic and trade. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued April 19, 1907, to the

'STINSON-REEB BUILDERS' SUPPLY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said Company from $20,000 to the sum of $100,000, being an addition of 800 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'THE ATLAS PUBLISHING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 24, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Frederic William G. Johnson, bank manager; Edward Schmidt, insurance manager; Flavien Anaclet Généreux, advocate; Arthur Merrill, real estate agent; Joseph Adolphe Dupuy, insurance broker; and Louis Pierre Pinsoneault, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Arthur Merrill, Flavien Anaclet Généreux, and Joseph Adolphe Dupuy.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire, print, publish, conduct, have, surveys legally done, plans and otherwise, deal with atlases, books, guides, maps, programmes, designs, advertisements and any publications whatsoever and carry on the business of general publishers and stationers; to carry on, if and when it shall seem desirable the trade and business of general printers, lithographers, have apprentices and prepare draughtsmen, engravers and advertising agents, to build, construct, erect, purchase, hire and otherwise or provide any building, offices, workshops, plant and machinery or other things necessary or useful for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the company; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at No. 71 A. St. James street, Montreal, under the name, style and firm of 'Publishing Company of the Island and the City of Montreal' and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of the business in connection therewith; (*c*) To act as agents for the sale throughout Canada and elsewhere of publications, books, and maps whether on commission or otherwise; (*d*) To carry on any similar business or do anything connected with the purposes and objects of the company above set forth; (*e*) To acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents and patent rights, rights of author for or in respect of any invention relating or which may be deemed useful to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patent of invention or any license, registration, of author's right, to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the company's business; (*f*) To dispose of all the assets of this company, subject to the provisions of The Companies Act for increasing the capital stock of the company and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'BATTLE ISLAND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 24, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $18,000.

Number of shares, 180.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gilbert Lord Wells, manufacturer; Robert Bates Hunter, manufacturer; Thomas Hunter, manufacturer; and George Chandler Webb, manufacturer, all of Fulton, N.Y., U.S.A.; and Adolphe Henry Lomer, forwarder, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Gilbert Lord Wells, Robert Bates Hunter, and Adolphe Henry Lomer.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of forwarding and transporting goods and passengers on the rivers, lakes and waters of the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, either for money or in return for the shares of its capital stock or its securities, or by exchange or other legal title, and to construct, charter and operate all vessels or boats necessary for the purposes of the business of the company, and to sell, lease, pledge or otherwise dispose of the same; (*c*) To buy, sell and deal in coal, lumber, pulp wood and wood materials and products; (*d*) To do everything suitable, necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA LOOSE LEAF COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 24, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Frederick Harcourt, accountant, of Westmount, Que.; Lorenzo John Dunbar, accountant; Alexander George Cameron, salesman; George Leslie Heck, superintendent; and Eversley Foy, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Frederick Harcourt, Lorenzo John Dunbar and Alexander George Cameron.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of stationery, including bond books, carbon papers and typewriting supplies; (*b*) To buy, sell, manufacture, typewriting machines; (*c*) To buy, sell and manufacture and act as agents for the sale of office furniture of every description; (*d*) To establish and operate business colleges; (*e*) To purchase and deal in inventions, copyrights, and patents relating to any of the objects above mentioned; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any real estate, necessary for the purposes of its business and to borrow money thereon and to hypothecate the same for the payment thereof; (*g*) To carry on business as accountants and auditors; (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the purposes for which incorporation is hereby sought and any rights, assets, and liabilities appertaining to same, and to pay for such business in paid-up capital shares of the company or in bonds of the company, payment of which may be secured by hypothecating any or all of its real estate; (*i*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the company's business, property or undertakings, or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit; (*j*) To do any and all acts necessary for carrying out the foregoing objects for which incorporation is sought. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued December 27, 1907, to the 'CANADA LOOSE LEAF COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $20,000 to the sum of $49,000, being an addition of 1,160 shares of $25 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued April 24, 1907, to 'THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said Company from $300,000 to the sum of $600,000, being an addition of 3,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'THE CHAMPLAIN HOTEL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $99,900.

Number of shares, 1,998.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Thomas Isidore Parent, cooper; Vesey Boswell, manufacturer; Elzéar Fortier, manufacturer; Eudore Patry, manufacturer; Napoléon Bergeron, butcher; L. D. Blais, manager; P. J. Côté, merchant; Napoléon Binet, grocer; Robert O'Connell, gentleman; J. L. O. Proulx, tailor; P. Groslouis, railway mail clerk; Ol. Plamondon, railway mail clerk; V. Chateauvert, merchant; Charles Donohue, gentleman; Romeo Langlais, advocate; and Télesphore Savard, hotelkeeper, all of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas Isidore Parent, Vesey Boswell and Elzéar Fortier.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To operate one or several hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, cafés, to sell and alienate them; (*b*) To deal in fancy goods, souvenirs, trinkets, curiosities in the said hotels; (*c*) To operate automobiles and other conveyances for the use of the guests of the company; (*d*) To operate villas, fishing reserves, tourists' camps, boats, motor boats for the use of tourists; (*e*) To operate parks, theatres, playhouses and other premises for the amusement of the public; (*f*) To operate waterworks and accessories for the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STRUCTURAL STEEL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 26, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Phelps Johnson, manager; William C. McIntyre, merchant; Robert C. McMichael, advocate; D. James Angus, advocate; and Francis G. Bush, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of bridge building in all its departments, also the business of constructing and erecting steel and iron structural work of every description; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in struc-

iron and steel of every description; (*c*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in iron, steel and other materials for use in the construction and erection of bridges, buildings and structural work generally; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful in connection with the business of the company uopn such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation and to pay for the same in cash, or part cash, or paid-up shares, bonds, or other securities of the company, or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of or deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*e*) To own and operate a cartage system in connection with the company's business; (*f*) To issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment of stock of any other corporations which may be acquired under the provisions of sec. 44 of chap. 79 of the Revised Statues of Canada, 1906, and to sell or otherwise deal with the shares so acquired; (*g*) To amalgamate with any individual, or firm doing business similar to the foregoing; (*h*) To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary in connection with the business of the company, and to sell any surplus power not required for the purposes of the company subject to the Provincial and Municipal laws and regulations; (*i*) To manufacture or otherwise acquire and use machinery and motive power for lighting, heating and motive purposes, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable or necessary in connection with the business of the company; (*j*) To sell, improve, manage, exchange, lease, mortgage and dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company, real or personal, as the company may deem advisable; (*k*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing, selling, warehousing, storing or otherwise, which may be germane to the business of the company; (*l*) To take, acquire and to hold securities of any and every kind, real and personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect to the purposes and objects of the company, and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*m*) To enter into arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with any person, or firm in any business transactions similar to those carried on by the company; (*n*) To act as agent for any individual, firm or corporation carrying on a business similar to the business of the company; (*o*) To do all such other things as may be neecssary to or useful in the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CHARLES F. DAWSON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 29, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Frederick Dawson, merchant; and Henry J. Elliott, advocate, both of Westmount, Que.; and John Joseph Robson, accountant; James Sutherland, manager, and Robert Lawrie Lamb, bookkeeper ,all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To carry on the business of publishers, stationers, booksellers, printers, lithographers, electrotypers, phto engravers, engravers, die sinkers, envelope manufacturers, bookbinders, account book manufacturers, and dealers in, or manufacturers of any other articles or things of a character similar, or analogous to the foregoing, or any of them, or connected therewith. 2. To

acquire and take over as a going concern, the business presently carried on at the city and district of Montreal, by Charles F. Dawson, as a manufacturing stationer, together with the whole or any part of the real and personal property belonging to the said Charles F. Dawson in relation to the said business, and to take over all, or any part of the engagements and liabilities of the said business, and to pay for the same by the issue of fully-paid up stock or otherwise. 3. To act as agents for any company, partnership or person carrying on a similar business. 4. To purchase or otherwise acquire and obtain provisional or other protection and licenses in respect to any inventions, patents, trademarks, or names, designs, copyrights, which may appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the company, and to vend, grant exclusive or other licenses in respect to, or otherwise deal with the same. 5. To pay for any services rendered to, and any property or rights acquired by the company, in such manner as may seem expedient and in particular by the issue of shares or securities of the company, credited as fully or partly paid-up. 6. To sell, transfer or dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertaking of the company and to accept by way of consideration for any such sale, transfer or disposal, any shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or securities of any other company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE FRANKLIN REALTY AND TRADING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Samuel Albert Beman, County Court Judge, and Aaron Charles Allison, merchant, both of Malone, N.Y., U.S.A.; and Alexander Linton Lockerby, wholesale grocer; Thomas Henry Flett, manager; and Gordon Craik Bowie, manager, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—Nokomis, Sask.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of dealers in real estate, grain, flour, coal, coke, lumber, cattle, sheep, horses and other animals, and all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, and to act as general agents for dealers in similar lines of business; (*b*) To carry on an elevator, cold storage and warehousing business, and for that purpose to erect, acquire, lease and operate elevators and storage warehouses for all kinds of merchandise, and to erect and operate mills for sawing, planing and dressing and preparing lumber for building purposes; (*c*) To construct and acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, docks, and wharfs, and to carry on the business of general wharfingers; (*d*) To acquire any business of the nature which the company is authorized to carry on, and the good-will thereof on such terms and upon such conditions as to payment of the same by the issue of stock or bonds or otherwise as may be agreed upon; (*e*) To have the right to sell out the undertaking in whole or in part, and to amalgamate with any other company; (*f*) To acquire such trade-marks, designs, patent rights, and licenses in any way connected with the business of the company as may be necessary or useful and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ; (*g*) To take, acquire, and hold any security of any nature and kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect of the purposes or objects of the said company; (*h*) To hold the meetings of the shareholders and directors of the company at any place within the Dominion of Canada as the directors may from time to time determine to be in the interests

of the company; (*i*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and to carry on all business germane to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA OFFICE FURNITURE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $35,000.

Number of shares, 350.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Duncan Wishart, merchant ; David Elmer Turner, manufacturer; Frederick Alexander Wishart, merchant; Frederick Henry Denison, merchant; and Victor Evelyn Mitchell, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in furniture, carpets, household, office and church furnishings and fixtures of all kinds; to deal in lumber and all other materials of which the same may be manufactured; (2) To purchase and acquire as a good concern the business now carried on at the city of Montreal by Duncan Wishart under the firm name of Canada Office Furniture Company and to pay for the same in cash or fully paid-up stock of the company or partly in cash and partly in paid-up stock of the company; (3) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise any customer, firm or person having dealings with this company; (4) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as may be deemed fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; and to distribute the assets of the company in specie among the shareholders. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN POLISHED STONE, BRICK & TILE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Albani Faucher, notary, of Quebec, Que.; and William Thomas Stewart, manager; Robert Hamilton Fulton, broker; Odilon Turgeon, agent; and Walter George Mitchell, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire all mines, mining rights and lands in Canada or elsewhere, and especially a certain stone cement quarry situate at or near the village of Lake Weedon, in the Province of

Quebec, and all interest therein, and to explore, exploit, work, develop, turn to account, extract, dissolve, refine, chip, amalgamate and generally to prepare for the market the ore, metals and mineral substances of all sorts and especially to manufacture and prepare cement and to do all other operations necessary for the carrying on of the said business; (*b*) To buy, sell, manufacture or dispose of minerals, plant, machinery, instruments and all things necessary and capable of being employed in the operation of mines or for the preparation of ores and which are necessary for the employees and others in connection with the business of the said company; (*c*) To carry on the business or manufacture of cement bricks and other cement, and to buy, sell and otherwise deal in the same, to manufacture the products of cement such as cement, bricks, blocks, tiles, washtubs and generally to do all things necessary in connection with the manufacture and sale of cement and cement products; (*d*) To construct, execute, maintain, add to, work, manage, control and oversee the properties possessed of or controlled by the company, also all roads, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, rivulets, aqueducts. wharfs, furnaces, mills, hydraulic works, buildings, installations, warehouses and other works and things on the property of the company that may be necessary for the proper carrying on of its business; (*e*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and traffic with all patent devices and inventions of all patent rights and especially to purchase and exploit a certain patent of Canada, for the purpose and in connection with the process and manufacture of cement bricks, now owned by one John Hamilton Bartlett, of the city of Mattapan, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, bearing No. 101753 and issued on the 30th of October, 1906, of the Patent Office of the Dominion of Canada, and any additions that may be made to said patent, and to pay for same in whole or in part cash or paid-up stock in the company as the directors may think advisable; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise such property movable and immovable as may be deemed requisite for the purposes of its business and the right to acquire the assets and good-will of any business of a similar nature and may pay for same in whole or in part cash or paid-up stock in the company as the directors may deem it advisable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE COLONIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alfred S. Raimbach, banker; William J. Ewing, registrar; Daniel Bonner, lumber merchant; and A. James Bedard, druggist, all of Richmond, Que.; and Edwin F. Tomkins, manufacturer, of Coaticooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Richmond, Que.

Objects of the Company:—Extending, continuing and carrying on the business of 'The Old Home Remedy Company' (Registered) and generally for carrying on the business of manufacturing drugs, chemicals, patent and proprietary medicines, druggists' and physicians' supplies and of dealing in and vending all articles or preparations in connection therewith; with power to purchase, take over and operate any company doing a similar business already existing, or which may hereafter exist. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'McCOY & WILFORD' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Peter McCoy, contractor, of Kingston, Ont.; and Frederick Richard Wilford, contractor; Maud Mary Wilford, married woman; Gerald Holmes Hopkins, Esquire; and Frederick Alexander Walters, dentist, all of Lindsay, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Peter McCoy, Frederick Richard Wilford and Maud Mary Wilford.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Lindsay, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a general construction company and contractors; (*b*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body, or municipality, or with the government of Canada, or any province thereof, or with any other country or state for the making, building, constructing and operation of all public and private works, and undertakings of every description and kind; and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works, public or private; (*c*) To acquire and take over contracts and to transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contract or undertaking of the company, in whole or in part, and to enter into, carry out, perform, and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection therewith; (*d*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain and operate any stock, plant, machinery and appliances necessary and convenient for the proper carrying on of any of its undertakings; and for this purpose to also acquire patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes and other rights and privileges, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect thereof or otherwise to turn to account the same; (*e*) To carry on the business of general traders in and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, chattels, merchandise, and supplies, which are required or which can with advantage be dealt in by the company in connection with its operations as a contractor ; (*f*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities, whether by land or water, as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of its operations, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (*g*) To purchase and acquire the business of McCoy & Wilford and any other business, or any interest or control in any other business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, or paid-up stock of this company; (*h*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company hereby incorporated, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit to receive, and accept bonds, debentures, or other securities in payment in whole or in part for work done and materials supplied in connection with the business of the company, and to pay for any property purchased by the company or for the construction of any plant or works of the company by the issue of paid-up stock or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*i*) To acquire, purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise, lands or any interest therein ; to erect and construct halls, buildings or works of every description on any land of the company or upon any other lands; to rebuild, alter, and improve existing houses and buildings or work thereon; to convert and appropriate any such lands unto and for roads, streets and other conveniences, and generally to deal with and improve the property of the company, and to sell, lease, let, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the lands, halls, buildings and property of the company; (*j*) To provide board and lodging, clothing, provisions, and all supplies generally to those engaged in or about any works, and to contract for the providing of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE ST. SIMEON LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $290,000.

Number of shares, 2,900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Ovide Brouillard, lumber merchant, of Notre-Dame du Bon-Conseil, Que.; Michael Archambault, farmer, of St. Dominique of Bagot, Que.; Joseph Pierre Paul Robert, lumber merchant, of Marieville, Que.; and Joseph Alfiéri Tellier, distiller; Emile Ostigny, physician; and Louis Aimé Gendron, advocate, all three of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the lumber trade in all its branches; (*b*) To construct, build and operate mills and works for the preparation of timber and the manufacture of pulp and paper; (*c*) To sell timber as well as pulp and paper and other products of the lumber trade ; (*d*) For these purposes, to buy, lease or acquire by all legal title hydraulic, electrical and other powers, and to that end, to construct and maintain wharfs, dams, locks and other necessary works, to use and utilize the said electrical powers or others and to sell and dispose of the same; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other legal title lumber of all descriptions; to acquire, own and dispose of timber licenses granted by the Crown in any of the provinces in Canada; (*f*) To buy, lease, possess and work mineral, agricultural and other lands; (*g*) To establish stores and maintain establishments and houses and to deal therein generally in supplies, hardware, ironmongery, groceries and dry and fancy goods; (*h*) To acquire by purchase, transfer, lease or otherwise, franchises, rights and privileges held by any other person or company authorized to carry on a similar trade; (*i*) To acquire the movable and immovable rights held by any person or company within the limits operated under a license in any province of Canada, as well as real estate, and mineral and agricultural or other lands, and to give as purchase price paid-up shares of the unissued stock of the present company, as may be agreed upon at any time to that effect; (*j*) To use the funds of the company for the purchase and the acquisition of the capital stock, bonds and other securities of any other company, corporation or person carrying on any business or trade which this company is authorized to carry on or undertake; subject, however, to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act' ; (*k*) To hold general or special meetings of the shareholders of the said company at any place named by a by-law of the directors, and approved by the shareholders; to do any other things incidental to or useful, necessary or suitable for the attainment of any of the above purposes or any of the objects above described or arising from the powers above mentioned; to do anything that may be necessary or profitable for the protection of the interests of the company as a holder of or an interested party in any property or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STANDARD SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gregory Sanderson Hodgson, solicitor; Henry Wilberforce Maw, solicitor; Charles Thomas Gillespie, insurance manager; Donald Edwards, accountant; and Richard John Kearns, insurance manager, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Thomas Gillespie, Donald Edwards, and Richard John Kearns.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture, trade and deal in cast iron, enamel ware, brass goods, soil pipe and all kinds of woodwork and general plumbers' supplies and sanitary appliances. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued August 21, 1907, to the

'STANDARD SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

'THE WILLIAM STRACHAN COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, April 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gordon Walters MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, advocate; Charles Alexander Pope, advocate; Albert Swindlehurst, accountant; and MacGregor Barclay, student-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Gordon Walters MacDougall, Lawrence Macfarlane, Charles Alexander Pope, and Albert Swindlehurst.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in soaps, perfumes, glycerine, dye stuffs, oils, candles and other products incidental thereto or by-products thereof; (*b*) To acquire as a going concern the good-will and any or all of the properties and assets of the William Strachan Company upon such terms as to payment for the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to continue and carry on the business of the aforesaid William Strachan Company in all its branches; (*c*) To carry on business, whether manufacturing or otherwise germane to the purposes and objects above set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (*d*) To develop and generate electric power for the purpose of heating, lighting or operating the factories, mills or other works and buildings of the company wherever situate; (*e*) To apply for and obtain, register, lease, acquire and hold or to sell, lease and dispose of any patents, inventions, improvements or processes, trademarks, trade names and the like necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock, or its securities or by exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate and maintain all factories, mills, storehouses, buildings or works of any kind and all real estate necessary or useful for the

carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease and dispose of the same; (*g*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company transacting any business similar to that carried on by the company, and to pay for the same in cash or in securities of the company or otherwise; (*h*) To lease, license, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as this company may see fit; (*i*) To do all and everything suitable, necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NORTHERN OIL AND GAS COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 1, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Mizael Fortier, merchant; Marjorie Marchand, merchant; Leopold M. Fortier, manufacturer, and John Augustine Mann, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; and Samuel B. Ridenour, oil expert, of Lima, Ohio, U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase, acquire, hold and operate refineries, mills, plant and machinery, for the carrying on of the business of buying, leasing, holding and selling petroleum and other oil lands, and to buy, sell and produce oils, salt, gas, and other kindred materials, and to sink and put down salt, oil and gas wells, and otherwise develop salt, petroleum and other oil and gas lands; (*b*) To erect, lease, buy, hold and sell oil and gas refineries and salt works, and to buy, sell and deal in oil and gas producers supplies of all kinds, and to deal in all by-products of oils, gas, coal coke, salt and other kindred materials, and all materials produced or supplied from the same; (*c*) To store, tank, and warehouse refined and crude oil and other products thereof, and to grant warehouse receipts for the same; (*d*) To construct, lay and operate pipes and conduits for the transportation of oil and for the supplying of gas for illuminating and other purposes, and to contract for the supplying of gas to municipalities, persons and corporations, and to do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company throughout the Dominion of Canada. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 1, 1907, to

'THE SMITH-PATTERSON COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $60,000 to the sum of $125,000, being an addition of 650 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'PURITAN SPIRITS COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 2, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Ramsay, manufacturer, and William H. Gerke, manufacturer, both of Montreal, Que.; James B. Lord, manufacturer, of Malden,

Mass., U.S.A.; and George C. Morton, manufacturer, and Frederick H. Newton, manufacturer, both of Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in a product called Puritan spirits; (*b*) To purchase, manufacture and deal in paints, colours, chemicals, varnishes, oils, and all ingredients and products thereof and materials relating thereto; (*c*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company and to act as agents for persons carrying on business of a similar nature; (*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold and from time to time to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any land, buildings, works, machinery and property of any kind or description that may be useful or requisite for the purposes of the company's business; to erect and construct any buildings, factories, stores, warehouses or other establishments and machinery in connection with with the purposes of the said company; (*e*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any properties, rights and interest for the purposes aforesaid; (*f*) To acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patent or patent rights for and in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of of invention or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the company's business; (*g*) To take, acquire, hold, and to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of securities of any nature or kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company; (*h*) To mortgage, pledge, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the property of the company and to guarantee the debts and obligations of persons and firms dealing with said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE WILSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 2, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $145,000.

Number of shares, 1,450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Bramwell Schryer Wilson, manufacturer; Henry Russell Wilson, mechanical engineer; and Gordon Herbert Wilson, mechanical engineer, all of Montreal, Que.; and William Wardell Wilson, accountant, and Stewart H. McKay, mechanical engineer, both of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of mechanical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of automobiles, motors, bicycles, motor boats, motor, trucks, engines and other machinery, tool makers, brass founders, metal workers, boilermakers, machinists, iron and steel converters, smiths, builders, metallurgists, and to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, convert, alter, let or hire and deal in machinery, implements, rolling stock and hardware of all kinds; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at Ottawa and Montreal, under the style of Wilson & Company, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor of that business in connection therewith and to

pay for same either in cash or part in cash and part in shares fully paid up and non-assessable of the company; (*c*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands and buildings in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere for the erection and establishment of a manufactory or manufactories and workshops, with suitable plant, engines and machinery, to carry on the business of the company; (*d*) To acquire and purchase patents or licenses or other devices with a view to enable the company to carry on its objects and to pay for the same in cash or in shares fully paid-up of the company; (*e*) To do and perform all other acts requisite to the due carrying on of its undertaking, and in general to carry on any other business in connection with the foregoing which is germane to it and to act as agent for manufacturers or others. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE S. COTE MOTOR COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

'LA CIE DES MOTEURS S. COTE' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, May 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Siméon Coté, manufacturer; Amedée Meunier, trader; Damase Généreux, veterinary surgeon; Henry O'Donouhue, manufacturer; and Rosaire Luc Prieur, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, let, to hire, repair, exchange, import and export, store and generally deal, as principal as well as agent or factors for others, in all kinds of gasolene or gas engines and motors, steam engines, electrical motors, launches, boats, yachts, automobiles, cars, trucks, carriages, and other conveyances to be propelled by any motive power and the parts thereof, and all kinds of machinery, appliances, materials, and supplies for the same, and to carry on the business of founders, steel and iron manufacturers, machinists and engineers; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by Siméon Coté, of Montreal, manufacturer of gas and gasolene engines and motors, including the plant, machinery, tools, stock in trade, fixtures, patent rights, trade-marks, trade names, copyrights, good-will, leaseholds and the assets and liabilities of the said Siméon Coté in connection therewith, and to pay therefor in paid-up stock of the proposed company or otherwise, for the sum of $5,000; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise lands or real estate or any interest therein in so far as the same may be necessary or useful for the business of the proposed company and to mortgage the same; (*d*) To erect, buy, sell, operate or lease a power plant and generating station for the manufacture, generation, accumulation and storage of electric current on the property owned by the company and for the purpose of the company only; (*e*) To buy the assets of any person or company carrying on a business similar to that which the proposed company will be authorized to carry on; (*f*) To acquire, sell, lease or use any exclusive rights, patent, licenses, concessions or privileges in connection with the business of the company and to use and work the same; (*g*) To pay for any of the above mentioned property and for services rendered in connection therewith by the issue of fully paid and non-assessable stock of the company; (*h*) To issue shares and debentures and

do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is to be incorporated to profitably carry out its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'O. B. LAFLEUR & FILS' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 6, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—O. B. Lafleur, manufacturer; Henri Lafleur, carpenter; Ernest Lafleur, carpenter; P. Auguste Lafleur, book-keeper; Joseph Lafleur, carpenter; and Louis Lafleur, merchant, all of Lachute, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—O. B. Lafleur, Joseph Lafleur and P. Auguste Lafleur.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Lachute, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture and sell sash and doors, mouldings, dressed lumber, furniture of all kinds, house and bridge contractor, buy and sell all kinds of lumber, and have agencies to buy, sell and contract throughout the Dominion. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE TURTLE LAKE MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 6, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Michael Quinn, hotelkeeper; Joseph Currier Bartram, lumberman; Joseph Alberic Parent, advocate; and Peter Doorley, explorator, all of Ottawa, Ont.; and Lionel Ambroise Gendron, agent, of Hull, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction and development company, prospect for minerals and to purchase, acquire, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, work, develop and operate any mines, mining lands, mining rights, easements, mineral properties, or any interest therein, minerals, ores and mining claims, options, powers and privileges of whatsoever kind and nature useful and necessary for the purposes of the company, and to crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, refine, amalgamate and prepare for market, ores, metals, and minerals, substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; (2) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, to cut and deal in forest timber and pulp wood lands and estates of every description, and to purchase or otherwise acquire timber licenses and the other concessions and rights in respect of timber and pulpwood; to carry on all or any of the businesses of timber and lumber merchants, sawmill, ship and barge owners, pulp and paper manufacturers, and manufacturers and shippers of and dealers in all kinds of wood, planks, furniture, and builders' requisites; (3) To construct, maintain, make and work on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company and for the

purposes of the company tramways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills, and other works and machinery, plant and appliances of every description, and to generate electricity and use and sell the same, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company the power hereby conferred to generate and sell electricity shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf. Also to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property for the purposes aforesaid, and to sell, lease or otherwise deal in or dispose of all or any part of the company's property; (4) To carry on any other business which is germane to any of the objects or purposes for which the company is incorporated; (5) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (6) To take or otherwise acquire or hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA BAHAMA FRUIT & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Victor Evelyn Mitchell, advocate; Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate; Joseph William Weldon, advocate; Errol Malcolm McDougall, advocate, and Stephen John LeHuray, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of planters, growers, cultivators and dealers in fruits, vegetables, and produce of all kinds and in all its branches, and to prepare and render marketable any such produce and sell and dispose of the same in its prepared, manufactured or raw state, and to develop such trade and business in Canada, the Bahama Islands, the West Indies and elsewhere; (2) To carry on the business of ship-owners and charterers and of carriers and forwarders of fruits, produce and merchandise of all kinds, and to make contracts for the carriage of mails, passengers, goods, wares and merchandise either in its own vessels and conveyances or otherwise; (3) To carry on the business of warehousemen, stevedores and wharfingers for the storage and handling of fruits, produce and other goods, wares and merchandise; (4) To carry on the business of hotel, restaurant and lodging-house keepers and purveyors and caterers for public amusements; (5) To purchase, lease, erect, own, operate and maintain ships, vessels, hotels, engine houses, factories, wharfs, warehouses and other buildings, and real estate of every nature and kind, in Canada, the Bahama Islands, the West Indies and eleswhere, and all materials, articles, tools, machinery, appliances and equipment thereof, necessary for the carrying on of the business of the company; (6) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise, any customer, corporation, firm, or person having dealings with this company; (7) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the

company or any part thereof for such consideration as may be deemed unfit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to distribute the assets of the company in specie among the shareholders. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'J. W. HARRIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas Craig, gentleman; William B. Powell, agent; William H. C. Mussen, manufacturer; Frederick D. Monk, advocate, and Joseph W. Harris, contractor, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as engineers, machinists, mechanists, electricians and contractors, ship owners and builders of ships and dredges, founders in metals of all kinds, to manufacture, trade and deal in goods, wares and merchandise on commission or otherwise, and particularly to manufacture, trade and deal in all kinds of machinery, machines and parts thereof, instruments, apparatus and utensils made in whole or in part of metal and wood or other material; (*b*) To buy, sell or make use of patents, inventions and trade-marks and to manufacture, sell and deal in the wares made under the same; (*c*) To make, acquire and take over contracts, to transfer or dispose of any contracts or undertakings in whole or in part; (*d*) To generate steam, gas or electricity for lighting, heating or power purposes; (*e*) To acquire shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is authorized to carry on, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*f*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainments of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or which shall or may at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection of the corporation; (*g*) To acquire and take over as a going concern from J. W. Harris, all the patents issued by the Dominion of Canada for an excavating machine known in the trade as 'The J. W. Harris Excavator' which patents are now owned by J. W. Harris, and all patents which may be hereafter granted by the Dominion of Canada for improvements to said excavator, also the machines now constructed and in course of construction as well as all contracts now running and the good-will of the business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SASKATOON & WESTERN LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 8, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $6,500,000.

Number of shares, 65,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hon. William Pugsley, barrister-at-law, of St. John, N.B.; and J. Dobson Good, accountant; Edward James, clerk; Edward W. Dowling, clerk; and David Russell, merchant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell or otherwise dispose of lands or interests in lands in any part of Canada, and to issue in payment of such lands or interests in lands fully paid-up stock of the company with power to mortgage any of the lands or interests in lands acquired by the company; (2) The directors may sell any such lands or interests in lands either for cash or on credit, or partly for cash and partly on credit, and may pledge, mortgage or hypothecate the agreements of purchase thereof or mortgages taken by the company to secure the purchase money or part thereof, or may absolutely sell and assign the same; (3) The company may from time to time by resolution of the shareholders at a general meeting duly convened and held in accordance with the by-laws of the company, resolve that the directors may accept paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company in payment of the price or part of the price of lands sold to any shareholder, such shares to be in such case surrendered to the company. Provided, however, that no lands the price of which shall be accepted in shares shall be sold at a lower rate or price than either the price at which such lands are scheduled and offered to the public, or the price fixed for such lands and approved by the shareholders at the immediately preceding annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company, or at a special general meeting of the shareholders called to consider and fix such price, such shares to be so accepted in payment for lands at their par value; (4) The board of directors may treat the net proceeds of sales of land or interests in lands, after deducting current expenses as capital and may from time to time repay the capital to the shareholders *pari passu,* provided that no capital shall be paid to the shareholders unless all liabilities of the company be first paid. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STANDARD FITTING & VALVE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 10, 1907 - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Aird, manufacturer; George W. Aird, manufacturer; and Elbert S. Platt, manufacturer, all of Troy, N.Y., U.S.A.; and John M. Taylor, manufacturer, of Guelph, Ont., and George D. Forbes, manufacturer, of Hespeler, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Guelph, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture cast and malleable iron fittings, valves and all classes of apparatuses and appliances and all castings and machinery and parts necessary or used in the production of the foregoing materials and to manufacture machinery of all kinds, plumbers', engineers', steamfitters', and gasfitters' supplies and generally to carry on the business of foundrymen and machinists in all kinds of metals and to buy, sell and deal generally in all kinds of hardware, heating appliances and accessories and the machinery and materials used in the manufacture, erection or sale thereof and in the metals manufactured and otherwise, to enter into any and all contracts for the manufacture, manufacturing or supplying of all such materials as above described; to purchase, lease and own any and all patents and inventions relating and applicable to the above mentioned objects of the company; and to do and transact all other matters and things necessary or incidental to carrying on all said business of manufacturers,

foundrymen and general dealers as aforesaid; and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold such property real and personal as the company may deem necessary to acquire or have in the carrying on of its business, and to purchase, lease or acquire and hold any other business in similar lines as above described. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

THE THIEL DETECTIVE SERVICE COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Elmor Randolph Carrington, manager; Llewellen Seymour, agent; Frank G. Robinson, cashier; Sylva Doré, accountant; and Rosario Génest, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Elmor Randolph Carrington, Llewellen Seymour and Frank G. Robinson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in Canada by the 'Thiel Detective Service Company,' duly incorporated in the State of Missouri, and all or any assets and liabilities of the proprietor of any business in conection therewith or any other similar business and the good-will thereof, and to pay therefor with the stock of the company or otherwise, and to acquire any stock of any other companies germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated; (*b*) To carry on the business of investigating into crimes and offences committed or supposed to have been committed; and when duly authorized to cause the apprehension of criminals and offenders; to prevent the commission of crimes and offences contemplated, to guard and protect personal and real property, and to look up testimony, facts and witnesses in matters of property, in matters of personal rights and in legal proceedings; to employ the necessary staff in connection with the same; (*c*) To establish, maintain and conduct a general information and detective bureau, and to carry on every branch of business usually transacted in connection therewith, including the obtaining and acquiring by purchase, or in any other lawful manner, information, statistics, facts and circumstances of, relating to, or affecting the business, conduct, character, capital, debt, solvency, credit, responsibility, associations, connections and commercial condition of any and all individuals, firms, associations and corporations in any part of the world, and to dispose of, sell, loan, pledge, hire and use in any and all lawful ways the information, statistics, facts and circumstances so obtained and acquired; (*d*) To establish and maintain in any and all cities and towns throughout Canada, and in any part of the world, branches or agencies of the said company; (*e*) To acquire the good-will, rights, properties and assets of all kinds, and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, association or corporation carrying on a similar business and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, or other securities of this corporation or otherwise; (*f*) To provide and supply work for labourers, provide and supply labour to any companies, firms or persons and to enter into contracts with any companies, firms and individuals for the supply of labour in general and to undertake the supply of any kind of labour whatsoever; (*g*) To act as general agents either for employers or employees; (*h*) To do all acts, deeds and things necessary and convenient for the exercise of all or any of the powers of the company or that may be deemed conductive of its interest. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'A. McKIM' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Anson McKim, advertising agent; John Nelson McKim, advertising agent; Dame Bessie True, married woman; Frank Burdette, stereotyper; and Robert Andrew Dunton, notary public, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a general advertising agency and advertising in all its branches, including advertising in newspapers, magazines, and all other publications, street car, mural, bill posting, fence painting and sign advertising, (*b*) To print, publish, bind and sell books, newspapers, magazines or periodicals, and generally to do a printing, publishing, binding, engraving, lithographing, electrotyping and stereotyping business including the furnishing of plate matter to publishers; (*c*) To purchase and acquire as a going concern the assets and good-will of the business heretofore carried on at Montreal by A. McKim & Company as general advertising agents, to assume the liabilities of said business and take over all its contracts, plant, stock in trade and equipment, and to pay for the same in part or in whole in fully paid-up shares of this company; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual or corporation any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the buildings, stock in trade and assets generally in such business, and to purchase, acquire and hold the stock or shares of stock in any other corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (*e*) To acquire bu purchase, lease or otherwise and hold such property movable or immovable as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the company, and to sell, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the company; (*f*) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may see fit; (*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent of invention, trade-marks, copyrights or similar privileges relating to or which may be deemed useful to the company's business, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed expedient; (*h*) To issue in payment in whole or in part for any real or personal property, license or privilege which may be purchased, taken, leased or otherwise acquired by the company, or for services rendered to the company, shares of the capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, as fully paid-up and non-assessable or bonds of the company; (*i*) To act as agent for any individual firm or corporation having advertising space, rights, privileges, franchises or other business to be done, leased, disposed of or undertaken and do all acts and and exercise all powers and to carry on all business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LACHINE BOATING & CANOEING CLUB' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—A. Clifford Jack, dentist; C. Herbert Colson, merchant; Joseph A. Dawson, merchant; Harold G. Dawson, merchant; and Frank A. C. Bickerdike, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Summerlea, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) The encouragement of rowing, sculling, canoeing, motor-boating, sailing, swimming and aquatic sports generally among amateurs; (*b*) To acquire and take over the association known as the 'Lachine Boating & Canoeing Club,' incorporated in 1891 in the City of Montreal and Parish of Lachine under chapter 5 of Title XI. of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, as a Club for amusement. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MERGENTHALER COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, May 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,900.

Number of shares, 499.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Dawson Montgomery, barrister-at-law; Robert Alexander Montgomery, barrister-at-law; Ewart Reginald Lynch, solicitor; Alice Scott, accountant; and Edith McLellan, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Ewart Reginald Lynch, Alice Scott and Edith McLellan.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in linotype, type-casting and composing machines; (2) To manufacture, buy, acquire, lease, license, sell and otherwise dispose of and deal in and with machinery, apparatus, articles and supplies necessary or convenient for use in connection with the art of printing and allied arts, trades and occupations; (3) To carry on any other business germane to the objects for which it is incorporated and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business; (4) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, or information so acquired; (5) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company. Subject to the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (6) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (7) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock in trade; (8) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any manufactories, warehouses, shops, stores and other works and conveniences

which may seem calculated to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof; (9) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such person; (10) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (11) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit; (12) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books, and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (13) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (14) To construct, maintain and alter buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the corporation; (15) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title, and to hold, use, sell or alienate and convey any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking, and the corporation shall, upon its incorporation, become and be invested with all the property and rights, real and personal theretofore held by or for it under any trust agreement created with a view to its incorporation; (16) To hold its meetings elsewhere than in the Dominion of Canada. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'PACIFIC COAL MINES, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, May 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $6,000,000.

Number of shares, 60,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, book-keeper; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk; and Charles Hall Black, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction and development company, and of a producer and refiner of and a dealer in petroleum oil and the by-products thereof; (*b*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, iron, and other mines, mineral and other deposits, and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce and amalgamate, and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or any interest therein; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*d*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and

manage, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of petroleum, oil lands, or rights or interests therein, and to purchase, buy, sell and deal in crude petroleum oil and other oils and other products thereof, to sink oil wells, to erect, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, maintain and operate oil refineries, to store, tank and warehouse refined and crude petroleum oil and by-products thereof, to construct and operate pipe lines for transportation of oil; (*e*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen or servants; (*f*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels; (*g*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of The Alaska Development Company and of The Pacific Coal and Oil Company, Limited, being companies carrying on business which this company is authorized to carry on; (*h*) To do all such acts, matters and things as are incidental or necessary to the due attainment of the above objects or any of them; (*i*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures, or securities of any company; (*j*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities, or otherwise, any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, and to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any persons with whom the company may have business relations. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE FOLDING BOX COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 13, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Matthew Kennedy, iron founder; Norman Ross, banker; Alexander Grant MacKay, barrister-at-law; Henry Bourne Harrison, gentleman; James Edward Keenan, manufacturer; and John E. Keenan, manufacturer. all of Owen Sound, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Owen Sound, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture and sell folding wooden boxes; (2) To purchase timber, operate saw mills and other plants, sufficient and requisite for the manufacture of said folding boxes; (3) To purchase and own land in the Town of Owen Sound or elsewhere sufficient for factory purposes and for railway sidings and switches. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE PROVINCIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Jean Baptiste Pauzé, painter; Henri Beauregard, accountant; Flavien Trudeau, foreman; Pierre Trudeau, painter; and Zotique Beauchamp, contractor, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jean Baptiste Pauzé, Henri Beauregard and Flavien Trudeau.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as general contractors for any works public or private; (*b*) To buy, own, hire, and sell movable and immovable property necessary for the business of the company, and to invest its available money in property or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued June 21, 1907, to

'THE PROVINCIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE MONTREAL SUBURB CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'PITTSBURG & ERIE COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Dyce Willcocks Saunders, solicitor; William Percy Torrance, solicitor; Ernest Campbell Cattanach, solicitor; John Leslie Patient, clerk; and Edward George Goodwin, accountant, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Dyce Willcocks Saunders, William Percy Torrance and Ernest Campbell Cattanach.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase, own, charter, hire, build and otherwise acquire, ships, vessels and boats of every kind and description and to employ the same in conveyance of passengers and goods between any ports or places in Canada and any ports or places elsewhere; (*b*) To carry on the business of coal merchants, ship owners, carriers by land and water, warehousemen, wharfingers and forwarding agents; (*c*) To sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal in and with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (*d*) To construct, maintain, work and manage any docks, wharfs, warehouses, stores and other works or buildings calculated to advance the company's interests, and (*e*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business germane to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated, and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SLATER SHOE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Adam Walker Ballantyne, barrister-at-law; Arthur Cohen, barrister-at-law; Albert Edward Knox, barrister-at-law; Florence Elizabeth Ellis, stenographer; and Matilda Bray, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Adam Walker Ballantyne, Arthur Cohen and Albert Edward Knox.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of boot and shoe makers and dealers, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in boots, shoes, leather and leather goods of all kinds, rubbers, blacking, varnish, and other preparations for boots or leather, lasts, boot stretchers, boot jacks, button hooks, laces, fastenings, buckles, and all other accessories; (*b*) To acquire the good-will, undertaking, rights, property, and assets, and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities and engagements of The Slater Shoe Company as a going concern, and of any other person, firm, or association, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of this corporation, or otherwise; (*c*) To take over, acquire hold, use, sell, convey, and mortgage such personal property and movables, machinery, trade-marks, patents, licenses, and franchises or rights thereunder, as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes for which the company is incorporated; (*d*) To erect on its property such works, shafts, mills, buildings, houses, and structures, and to make such improvements of what kind soever, and to exercise and enjoy all the privileges and immunities, and to do all acts requisite or incidental or as may be convenient or necessary for the due carrying out of its undertaking; (*e*) To carry on any branch or branches of business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company was incorporated and subsidiary thereto and necessary to enable the company profitably to carry on its undertaking; (*f*) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the buisness of property of any co-partnership, or individual engaged in a business similar to that authorized to be conducted by the company, and to undertake in conjunction therewith any liabilities of any person, firm or association possessed of property, suitable for any of the purposes of this company, or for carrying on any business which this company is authorized to conduct, and as consideration of the same to pay cash or to issue shares, stocks, and obligations of this company at such valuation as the directors of the company in their discretion may determine; (*g*) Subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act,' to take or otherwise acquire or hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 17, 1907, to

'THE COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $750,000 to the sum of $3,000,000, being an addition of 22,500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

Also extending the undertaking of the said company so as to embrace and include the following additional powers, that is to say:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, repair, deal in, or otherwise dispose of agricultural implements and other mach-

inery, engines, boilers, tools, windmills, vehicles, dairying utensils, articles composed of wood or metal, or both, and the machinery or apparatus used in the production of anything which the company is authorized to manufacture, and generally to carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in the said articles, foundrymen, wood-workers, and metal workers; (*b*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated, and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with this company; (*c*) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to use or dispose of any patents, trade-marks, trade-names, labels, designs, processes, inventions, or interests therein which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (*d*) To construct, acquire, operate, lease, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of real or personal property, sheds, stores and warehouses for the reception and storage of goods and merchandise with the requisite plant, machinery, and appliances therefor, and generally to carry on a storage business; (*e*) For any of the purposes aforesaid to acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, and to develop hydraulic, electric or other power, and to utilize the same, and to dispose of any surplus power; Provided always that the power hereby conferred under this clause when exercised outside of the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*f*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property or assets of the company, or any part or parts thereof for such consideration as the company may deem best, including shares, debentures, or certificates of any company purchasing or acquiring the same (*g*) To acquire, hold, sell, assign, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of any other corporation or corporations, carrying on a business in whole or in part of a similar nature to that of this company, subject to the provisions contained in section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*h*) To promote any company or companies for any purpose which may seem to benefit this company, and to aid by guarantee, endorsement, advance, or otherwise, any company shares of whose capital stock or whose bonds, debentures, or other securities have been acquired, or are held by this company; (*i*) To pay for any business, right, franchise, or property acquired by this company by fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of this company, or otherwise, howsoever; (*j*) To establish and support, or aid in the establishment or support of associations, institutes, funds, trusts, or conveniences calculated to benefit employees, or ex-employees of the company, or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions, gratuities, and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any public, general or useful object; (*k*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, proper, or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or incidental thereto, or which shall at any time appear conducive to, or expedient for, the protection or benefit of this company.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 17, 1907, to

'THE BRICANAM REMEDY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE MOTHERSILL REMEDY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'THE J. C. MITCHELL SMOKELESS POWDER COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 20, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—J. Frank Bending, agent; George F. Palmer, gentleman; David Walton Brown, agent; Mervyn Abraham Brown, agent; George Miller, agent; and Percy Roland Bryenton, agent, all of Medicine Hat, Alta.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Medicine Hat, Alta.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal in and deal with, chlorate of potash, sugar, red sandal or saunders wood, liquid carbon, magusalum, vegetable products, chemical compounds, smokeless powder, gun powder, dynamite, mitchellite, Mitchell's smokeless powder, cellulose and its derivatives, and compounds, extracts or kindred products; (*b*) To manufacture, treat, prepare for market, market and sell the same and any articles or products in the manufacture or composition of which they or any of them are a factor; (*c*) To buy, sell, treat, manufacture, refine, manipulate, import, export and deal in all substances, vegetable, chemical or otherwise, apparatus, products and things capable of being used in any such business as aforesaid, or required by any customer or persons having dealings with the company; (*d*) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal estate, and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business; (*e*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with, goods, wares, merchandise, and property of every class and description necessary and incidental to carrying out the purposes of the company; (*f*) To enter into, make, perform and carry out any arrangements or contracts with any person, firm, association, corporation, governments or authorities, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any government or authority any rights, privileges or concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (*g*) To make, draw, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments, whether secured by mortgage, pledge or otherwise; (*h*) To test, prospect and bore for and discover oil, gas, coal, water, minerals or any of them, and to utilize, manufacture, produce, buy, sell, dispose of and deal in oil, gas, coke, tar, coal, or any of them, and for such purpose to acquire, construct, erect, lay down, maintain, enlarge, alter, work and use all such lands, buildings, easements, gas and other works, machinery, plant, stock, pipes, lamps, motors, fittings, meters, apparatus, materials and things, and to supply all such materials, products and things as may be necessary, incident or convenient in connection with the production, use, storage, regulation, measurement, supply and distribution of any of the products of the company; (*i*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'SNAP COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 20, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas James Clark, Esquire; Anthony L'Estrange Malone, barrister-at-law; Edwin George Long, barrister-at-law; Albert Mearns, barrister-at-law; and Frederick Lawson Whatley, book-keeper, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas James Clark, Anthony L'Estrange Malone and Albert Mearns.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, advertise, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of soap, chemicals and polishes and compounds thereof, chemical specialties, paste and other toilet articles, and to manufacture, sell and deal in the raw material required for the manufacture of the above articles; (2) To acquire and hold patents of invention, trade-marks and formulæ respecting or in any way relating to the articles and preparations in which the company is authorized to deal; (3) To lease and sell to others the rights to manufacture and sell any of such soaps, toilet articles, paste, polishes, chemicals and all compounds thereof and chemical specialties and the formulæ and trade-marks pertaining to same; (4) To act as agents for persons, companies and firms, engaged in a business which this company is authorized to carry on; (5) To print advertisements and directions for the use of the articles in which the company is authorized to deal; (6) To engage in any business or transaction within the company's objects in partnership or otherwise in connection with any person or company; (7) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere and as principals, agents or attorneys and generally to do all such other things as are conducive to the attainment of the objects aforesaid or any of them.

'THE FEDERAL REALTY & TRUST COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'LA COMPAGNIE FEDERALE D'IMMEUBLES ET D'ADMINISTRATION (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, May 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Mendoza Langlois, real estate agent; John LeBouthillier, insurance agent; Maxime Daoust, real estate agent; James Jordan, foreman, and Abraham B. Dupéré, hotel-keeper, all of Montreal, Que., and Joseph Charruau, real estate agent, of St. Paul, Que., and Jean-Baptiste Peloquin, hotel-keeper, of Ahuntsic, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To acquire throughout the Dominion of Canada by purchase, exchange, lease or otherwise, all kinds of movable and immovable property together with movable or immovable rights and to dispose of the same; (2) To possess, sell, lease, exchange, mortgage and administer properties whether as principals or agents; (3) To erect buildings and construct works, with changes and improvements to the said property and to operate them according to their nature, and to deal therein generally; (4) To borrow by means of mortgages,

bonds, notes or other securities, sums of money and to give securities on the property of the company as guarantee for the reimbursement thereof; (5) To advance by way of loan on any property sold by the company the whole or any part of the purchase money and also for building and other improvements thereon, and to act as agents for any insurance company taking risks on property sold by the company or in which the company is in any way interested. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'GEO. BORGFELDT & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Marcell Kahle, merchant, and Emile Kaufmann, merchant, both of New York, N.Y., U.S.A. ; and James Bicknell, barrister; James W. Bain, barrister; and Alfred Bicknell, barrister, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) The importing, selling, buying and dealing in chinaware, fancy goods, toys, novelties, notions and other articles of imported or domestic manufacture, and in general merchandise whether the same be imported or domestic on commission or otherwise, and the transaction of all business necessary or incidental thereto or in any way connected therewith; (*b*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (*c*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (*d*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*e*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*f*) To hold meetings of its board of directors and meetings of its shareholders in any state, country or place outside of the Dominion of Canada except those meetings of the shareholders the place of the holding of which may be otherwise provided for by law; (*g*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, or trustees; (*h*) To do all such other things as are conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 23, 1907, to the

'CROW'S NEST PASS COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $3,500,000 to the sum of $4,000,000 being an addition of 5,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'INDUSTRIAL REALTY COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Andrew Paterson, barrister; George Franklin McFarland, barrister; Alexander McKenzie, accountant; William Holywood Templeton, solicitor's clerk; and Henry Graburn Nicholls, gentleman, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To purchase, lease, take in exchange or otherwise acquire lands or leasehold or other interests therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the said lands or any of them, and to borrow upon, sell, lease, exchange, mortgage or otherwise deal with or dispose of the whole or any portion of the same and of all or any of the buildings or structures that may be or may hereafter be erected on any lands of the company. To erect, construct, re-construct, alter, improve, decorate, furnish and maintain and manage buildings, offices, houses, factories, warehouses, shops, wharfs and conveniences of all kinds on lands of the company, and to lease, exchange, mortgage or otherwise deal with the same. To take or hold mortgages for any unpaid balance of the purchase money on any of the lands, buildings or structures sold by the company, and to sell, assign, transfer, mortgage or otherwise dispose of all or any mortgages, leases or contracts at any time held or owned by the company or to which the company shall at any time be entitled. To assign, guarantee and otherwise assist in the performance of leases, covenants, contracts or mortgages of persons, firms or corporations with whom the company may have dealings, and to assume and take over such leases, covenants, contracts or mortgages. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE GRANT RANCHING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 27, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Arthur Grant, rancher, of Walsh, Alta.; Walter John Brotherton, jeweller, of Medicine Hat, Alta.; Charles Stewart Lees, rancher, and Charles Blair, rancher, both of Maple Creek, Sask.; and Alexander McKenzie, real estate agent, of Moosejaw, Sask.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Arthur Grant, Walter John Brotherton and Charles Stewart Lees.

Chief place of Business:—Walsh, Alta.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of ranchers, farmers and graziers; to acquire, hold, produce, sell, trade, buy and deal in all kinds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, live stock, meats and other ranch and farm products, either by wholesale or by retail, to lease, purchase, hold, acquire, own, drain, improve, work and operate lands, necessary buildings and plants, and personal property of the company for the purposes of the company; to acquire, purchase, mortgage, lease, hold, erect, maintain and operate, buildings and machinery, and the necessary plant to can, pack and preserve dead meats and animal products, and to operate

cold storage establishments; to buy, sell and deal in all kinds of grain and farm produce; and to erect, maintain and operate all buildings, elevators, plant and equipment necessary to carry out said objects; to distribute any property of the company among the members in specie; to sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit; to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'J. E. SAUVE' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 27, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Emile Sauvé, manufacturer ; Raoul Sauvé, machinist ; and George Poliquin, advocate, all of St. Louis, Que.; and Frederick Gaboury, foreman, and Armand Bigras, trader, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Emile Sauvé, Raoul Sauvé and George Poliquin.

Chief place of Business:—Town of St. Louis, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on generally the lumber trade and to manufacture timber in all kinds of forms and to sell its by-products; (*b*) To acquire and sell timber lands and timber limits; (*c*) To build houses, residences; (*d*) To act as agents of companies carrying on a business of a like nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE RIVER PLATE SHIPPING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 27, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Allen McCollough, shipping merchant, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Waterman Allen Taft, lumber merchant, of Arlington, Mass., U.S.A.; George Ireland Dewar, lumber merchant, of Ottawa, Ont.; Norman M. Ward, shipping merchant, of Orange, N.J., U.S.A.; and William McKissock, shipping merchant, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To own, build, acquire, buy, sell and charter steamships, ships, vessels, barges and lighters of all kinds, and to use and employ the same in any lawful business whatsoever and wheresoever and to carry on business as ship-owners and common carriers on the high seas and within inland navigation; (*b*) To charge upon all property, deposited or placed with the company or in their custody such fair remuneration, tolls and charges as may be warranted for services rendered and set forth from time to time in the by-laws passed by the directors of the company for storage, warehousing, wharfage, dockage, cooperage, grazing or any other care and labour in and about handling, conveying and delivering of such property on the part of the company, over and above the regular

freight and primage upon the said property or any of it, which shall have been carried or may be carried by them; (*c*) To recover all fair and reasonable charges and moneys paid, or assumed by them subject to which goods, chattels, merchandise or commodities may come into their possession, and without any formal transfer, shall have the same lien for the amount thereof upon such goods, chattels, merchandise or commodities as the person or persons to whom such charges were originally due, had upon such goods, chattels, merchandise or commodities while in their possession; and the company shall be subrogated by such payment in the rights and remedies of such person for such charges. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN LOGGING TOOL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 28, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $15,000.

Number of shares, 300.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—David Wolf, manufacturer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., U.S.A.; Vernal R. Davy, merchant; John Bennett, merchant; William Latta, manufacturer; William Davis, manufacturer; and Elisha S. Gough, manufacturer, all of Evart, Mich., U.S.A.; and Newell William Ely, manufacturer's agent, of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture, sell, deal and trade in logging and lumbermen's tools, handles and utensils; wood-working and metal-working; iron, steel and lumber supplies and material necessary for the manufacturing thereof and for such purposes to acquire timber, timber rights and limits and to handle, deal in and manufacture timber, lumber and other forest products for the purposes of and incidental to the said business; and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands and buildings in the Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada for the erection and establishment of manufactories and workshops with suitable plant, engines and machinery for the said purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LOUISON LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 28, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Arthur Claude Dutton, lumber merchant of Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., and John Wilson Cook, advocate; Andrew Ross McMaster, advocate; Hugh Horace Brodie, advocate; and Angus Wylie Cameron, student-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Arthur Claude Dutton, John Wilson Cook and Andrew Ross McMaster.

Chief place of Business :—Sayabec, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To acquire and develop timber limits and lands, water-powers and other property, real and personal necessary or useful, for lumbering operations ; to pay for the same either in cash or with bonds or stock of the company, or partly in one and partly in the other ; to sell or otherwise dispose of the products thereof ; to carry on the business of lumbering and manufacturers of lumber in all its branches; to acquire, construct and operate mills, wharfs, elevators, steamboats, schooners, or other craft, and to manufacture, generate and use electric light, heat or power, for the purposes of the company only ; to carry on business as general merchants and traders, and to buy and sell goods, wares and merchandise including saw logs, cord wood, sawn lumber, spool wood, pulp wood, pulp and paper, and to manufacture the same; to construct tramways on the property of the company for its business; (2) To provide board and lodging clothing and provisions and generally all supplies to those engaged in or about any of the company's works or to contract for the providing of the same; (3) To acquire the undertaking, assets or property of any individual, firm or corporation now carrying on a similar business, to pay for the same either in cash, or with bonds or stock of the said company; to make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company; to guarantee the performance of contracts in which this company is interested by any corporation or individual, and generally to do all acts and exercise all powers, and to carry on all business necessary to the due fulfilment of the objects for which this company is incorporated; (4) To carry on said operations throughout the Dominion of Canada or any part of the said Dominion or elsewhere.

'THE CALEDONIA SPRINGS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, May 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Hon. Louis J. Forget, senator; Charles R. Hosmer, financier; Anthony D. MacTier, railway official; Walter R. Baker, railway manager; and Edward W. Beatty, barrister-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and hold the lands, properties, good-will, rights and privileges, presently owned and possessed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, situated at Caledonia Springs, in the county of Prescott, in the province of Ontario, including the mineral springs and business connected therewith, and to pay for the same in stock, debentures or securities of the company, and to develop said mineral springs and prepare the products thereof for market; (2) To lease, purchase, acquire and operate such other property, mineral rights and springs as may be found in the township of Caledonia, in the said county, and eleswhere in the Dominion of Canada, and for that purpose to explore, work and develop, the resources of the same and sell the products thereof, to establish all kinds of plant and machinery upon the property so to be purchased or leased, for the development of said rights and to manufacture and convert such products into various commercial commodities, and to place the same on the market, and for that purpose to erect manufactories and buildings required therefor; (3) To acquire any exclusive right, patent of invention, patent rights, copyrights, trade marks or privileges, for or relating to the business or to the property or products

thereof aforesaid, and any license to work and use the same in connection with the company's business, and to sell any patent or patents or copyrights or trade marks, acquired or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively; (4) To bulid and maintain all aqueducts, reservoirs, roads and other works which may be deemed expedient in promoting the objects of the company on the property so acquired; (5) To do the business of bottlers and dealers in chemicals and to manufacture and sell mineral and aerated waters and other preparations, either wholesale or retail, and to act as agents for other manufacturers or dealers in the same line of business; (6) To take, acquire, and hold shares, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having objects similar to those of the company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (7) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any of the undertakings, assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights obligations and liabilities of any company having objects similar to those of this company, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof; and to pay for the same in stock, debentures or securities of the company; (8) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise, deal with the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property and rights of the company, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks, or obligations of any company having objects similar to those of the company; (9) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company; (10) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (11) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'FARLEY PHILLIPS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Phillips, jr., manufacturer; Waterford Smith, bank manager; Elizabeth Phillips, married woman; Estelle Corriveau, married woman; and Edwin Gill, electro-plater, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Phillips, jr., Waterford Smith, and Edwin Gill.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers and merchants of, and of wholesale and retail dealers in, cut glass, pottery, silverware. platedware, cutlery, china, delf, crockery, bric-a-brac and glass, marble wooden and metal ornaments and other similar ware; (*b*) To carry on the business of commission merchants, and to act as the agents of any person, firm or company engaged in a business similar to that of this company, or having amongst its objects one of the objects of this company; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and to lease or otherwise hold and to mortgage and hypothecate all lands, buildings, works and constructions which may be necessary for the purposes which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for such acquisitions in cash or in bonds or paid up shares of the company, and to sell, dispose of or lease the same; (*d*) To construct and erect upon any lands acquired or leased by the company, factories, shops, stores and other buildings and to install, maintain and operate all plant and machinery required for the purpose of carrying out the undertaking of the company, and to sell, dispose of or lease the same; (*e*) To

acquire from any individual or firm, as a going concern or otherwise, any business of the same nature as that which this company is authorized to carry on, together with its lands, buildings, plants and machinery, if any, and all its other assets generally, and to run and operate the same, and to pay for any such business in cash or in bonds or paid up shares of the company; (*f*) To acquire and control by purchase or otherwise any trade marks, patent rights, patent of invention, licenses, or secret processes pertinent to the business of the company, to use, develop or improve the same, and to sell the same or grant licenses in respect thereof or in connection with its operations; and (*g*) To do all other acts and things which may be conducive or seem advantageous to the carrying into effect the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'SUGARS & CANNERS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas A. Hubley, manufacturer; Edgar L. Jackson, manufacturer; John Watson, accountant; Thomas A. Keyes, clerk; John W. Sykes, book-keeper; and John W. Blair, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Watson, Thomas A. Keyes, and Thomas A. Hubley.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy and sell syrup, sugars and confectionery and other similar prodcts, and to engage in the business of canning and preserving fruit, vegetables and cereals, and to act as general agents for dealers in such lines of business; (*b*) To take over as a going concern the business presently carried on at Montreal by the company, known as 'Sugars Limited,' together with the whole or any part of the real and personal property of the said company, including the good-will and real estate, and to take over all and any part of the engagements and liabilities of the said business and pay for the same by the issue of stock, either wholly or partially paid up, or otherwise; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful in connection with the business of the company, upon such terms as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation, whether as a going concern or not, and to pay for the same in cash, part cash, in shares, fully or partially paid up, bonds, or other security of the company or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of or deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*d*) To manufacture cans, packages and boxes of tin, glass, earthenware paper, wood or other material, for use in connection with their canning and preserving occupations; (*e*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing, selling or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property, or rights, or which may be germane to the business of the company; (*f*) To use the company's funds in the purchase of stock of any other corporation, or, if so advised, to pay for any such stock so acquired by the issue of shares, fully or partially paid up, and to sell, hold and re-issue and otherwise deal with the shares so acquired, subject always to section 44 of the Companies Act; (*g*) To amalgamate with any other individual or firm doing business similar to the foregoing; (*h*) To take, acquire and hold any

security of any nature and kind, real or personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect of the purposes and objects of the company, and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*i*) To hold the meetings of the shareholders of the company at any place within the Dominion of Canada as the directors may from time to time determine to be in the interests of the company, when authorized by a by-law of the directors; (*j*) To sell, improve, manage, exchange lease, mortgage and dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company, real or personal, with the right to sell and dispose of the whole undertaking, goodwill and assets of the company, and to accept payment therefor, either in cash or kind, shares, debentures, stock, bonds or security of any other kind; (*k*) To pay for any services rendered to and any property or rights acquired by the company in such manner as may be deemed expedient, and more particularly by the issue of shares or securities of the company credited as fully or partially paid up; (*l*) To do all acts and exercise all powers, and to carry on all business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Edward Williams, broker, and Arthur Osborne Dawson, manager, both of Westmount, Que.; and James Allardice, manager; Henry Udolphus Paget Aylmer, advocate; and Eratus Edwin Howard, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of a land company, with the power of purchasing, holding, developing, improving, clearing, settling, cultivating, renting, pledging, mortgaging, exchanging, selling and otherwise dealing in and disposing of real estate and lands, whether cultivated or not, and any interest or right therein, and for that purpose to pay out and invest capital in purchasing, surveying, clearing, improving, developing and preparing for occupation and settlement such lands as may be necessary for the purposes of the said company, and in and upon such lands to make, construct, erect, build and maintain roads, bridges and other internal communications, houses, mills, factories and manufactories, wharfs and other buildings and works necessary or expedient for the occupation or improvement of any such lands, and to operate and carry on any works and improvements thereon; (2) To open, search for, win and work in or under the said lands, and mine for any or all ores, minerals and metallic substances and products as may be found therein, and to acquire, own, develop, sell, lease mineral lands, mines, including coal mines and mining licenses, oil wells and other products to be found in mineral lands, and to do such acts as may be necessary to carry on such mines or works connected therewith; (3) To acquire, hold, develop, use, operate, lease and dispose of water lots, water-powers and water-power franchises and privileges; to generate, transmit, use and dispose of electricity, electric and other power and to enter into contracts with any person, firm, municipality or corporation to supply them with electric, water or other power, provided that, when exercised outside the property of the company, the power hereby conferred to generate and sell electricity shall be subject to all pro-

vincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (4) To act as agents for other persons, firms or corporations, and to transact on commission or otherwise the general business of land and investment agents, and to purchase or sell for any person, firm or corporation land of all description and wherever situated or any share or shares, interest or interests therein, and generally to transact business as real estate agents; (5) To carry on the business of lumber merchants and dealers in and manufacturers of lumber and woods of all kinds; (6) To build, acquire, hold, operate and maintain saw-mills, pulp mills, and all machinery and works incidental thereto; (7) To carry on a general fuel business, to buy, sell or otherwise deal in coal, coke, wood and fuel of any description; (8) To erect buildings and to purchase, take, lease or otherwise acquire any lands, buildings or property, real or personal, which may be requisite for the purposes of any of the objects of the company; (9) To issue, hand over and allot as paid up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated in payment of any business, franchise, undertaking, property, rights, privileges, leases, mortgages, licenses, patents, contracts, real estate, stock, assets and other property or rights which the company may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof; (10) The board of directors may treat the net proceeds of sales of land or interests in lands, after deducting current expenses, as capital and may from time to time repay the capital to the shareholders *pari passu,* provided that no capital shall be paid to the shareholders unless all liabilities of the company be first paid. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'VULCAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $2,500,000.

Number of shares, 25,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gordon Walters Macdougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, advocate; Charles Alexander Pope, advocate; Albert Swindlehurst, accountant; and McGregor Barclay, student-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in Portland and all other cements and lime and their components and the by-products thereof; (*b*) To quarry, work, buy, sell and deal in stone, gravel, sand and marl; (*c*) To carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects above set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (*d*) To develop and generate electric power for the purposes of heating, lighting or operating the factories, mills or other works and buildings of the company wherever situate, and to sell any surplus power so developed; provided that the foregoing power, when exercised outside the property of the company, shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*e*) To apply for and obtain, register, lease, acquire and hold, and to sell, lease and dispose of any patents, inventions, improvements or processes, trade-marks, trade names and the like necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock or its securities or by exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate and maintain all factories, mills, wharfs, storehouses, buildings or works of any kind, and all real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of

any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (*g*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company transacting any business which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same in the shares of the capital stock or in securities of the company, in cash or otherwise; (*h*) To lease, license, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may see fit; (*i*) To do all and everything suitable, necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN GENERAL MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(A subsisting company incorporated under the laws of the Island of Guernsey.)

Incorporated, May 31, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 60,000.—Amount of each share, $5.

Manager for Canada:—Leon Sohier, Montreal, Que.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by grant, selection, purchase, lease or otherwise any radium mines, mica mines, gold mines, mining claims, concessions, mining rights and metalliferous land in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and to explore, work, develop and turn to account the same; (*b*) To search for, crush, win, get, quarry, wash, smelt, calcine, refine, press, amalgamate, manipulate and prepare for market, auriferous quartz and ore, coal, ironstone and other metals and mineral substances of all kinds; (*c*) To carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; (*d*) To buy, sell, refine and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious metal; (*e*) To buy, sell, barter, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market and deal in merchandise of all kinds, and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters; (*f*) To carry on business as merchants, storekeepers, carriers, builders, miners, engineers and contractors; (*g*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade-marks, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition, of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect or otherwise turn to account the property, rights and information so acquired; (*h*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights or privileges, which the company may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business and to erect and construct buildings and works of all kinds; (*i*) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money, and for those purposes to mortgage or charge the undertaking and all or any part of the property and rights of the company, present or after acquired, including uncalled capital, and to create, issue, make, draw, accept, and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, bonds or other secured stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other negotiable instruments; (*j*) To sell, develop, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the company, upon any terms, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, or debentures of any other company; (*k*) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of, or incident to, the formation, registration and advertising

of, or raising money for the company, and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing shares and to apply at the cost of the company to the Royal Court of Guernsey for any extension of the company's powers; (*l*) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents, or in partnership or conjunction with any other person, firm, association, or company, and in any part of the world; (*m*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

'THE MACFARLANE SHOE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, May 31, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Norman Macfarlane, manufacturer, of Westmount, Que.; and Howard Henry Perry, superintendent, and Charles L. Buchanan, accountant, both of Montreal, Que.; and Edgar Gauthier, manufacturer, of Outremont, Que.; and Oscar Ethier, book-keeper, of Maisonneuve, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and otnerwise deal in and dispose of boots, shoes, gaiters and every sort and description of footwear; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in any and all goods, materials and commodities in any way entering into the manufacture of boots, shoes and all descriptions of footwear or the component parts thereof or accessory thereto; (*c*) To acquire as a going concern the good-will, undertaking, rights, property and assets and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of the Macfarlane Shoe Company and of any other person, firm or association and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of this corporation; (*d*) To purchase, sell, deal in or otherwise control patents and to acquire and hold licenses under patents or patent rights and to grant such license or licenses to other person or persons, corporation or corporations; (*e*) To manufacture and sell said patented articles or appliances or machinery under any or all patents or licenses which it may own or have any interest in or hereafter acquire; (*f*) To act as agents for others manufacturing or dealing in similar articles; (*g*) To produce and accumulate electricity and electro-motive force or other agency similar or otherwise, and to supply the same for the production or use of lighting, heating and motive purposes or otherwise for the purposes of said business, and to sell and dispose of any surplus electricity and electro-motive force for power, lighting and heating purposes; subject to the provincial and municipal laws and regulations; (*h*) To engage in any other business or undertaking germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued May 31, 1907, to

'THE DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $1,000,000 to the sum of $2,000,000, being an addition of 10,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

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Supplementary Letters Patent issued June 11, 1907, to

'THE DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Extending the undertaking of the said company so as to embrace and include the following additional powers, that is to say : (*a*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property, real or personal and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind, useful or incidental to the business of the company, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation and to pay for the same in cash or part cash or paid-up shares, bonds or other securities of the company, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon and to sell or otherwise dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*b*) To acquire, hold and own shares in any other corporation doing business of a like nature, and to pay for the same either in cash or part cash or to issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise as may be arranged and to sell or otherwise deal with the same, subject to section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*c*) To form a union or working arrangement with any iron or steel company, or with any individual or firm doing a business which this company is authorized to carry on; (*d*) To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary in connection with the business of the company, and to sell any surplus power not required for the purposes of the company, subject to the provincial and municipal laws and regulations; (*e*) To carry on any other business germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated, whether manufacturing, selling, warehousing, storing or otherwise, which it may be deemed useful to carry on in connection with the business of the company; (*f*) To take, acquire and hold securities of any and every kind, real and personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred, or to be incurred in respect to the purposes and objects of the company, and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*g*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, assets and undertakings of the company for such considerations as may be agreed upon and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any company or corporation purchasing the same, and to distribute among the shareholders of this company in kind the property or cash of the company or proceeds realized from the same, and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of other companies belonging to this company, or of which this company may have the power of disposing and to allot or dispose of any unissued capital stock of this company as may be deemed expedient or advisable, upon such terms or conditions as the shareholders may think best; (*h*) To act as agent for any individual, firm or corporation carrying on a business similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on; (*i*) To do all such other things as may be deemed necessary or useful in the attainment of the above objects.

'ETHELWOLD STEAMSHIP COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alvin Ernest Woodworth, book-keeper, of St. Lambert, Que.; Arthur Charters, clerk; Henry John Hague, advocate; and Spencer Dale Harris, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; and William J. Dubois, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alvin Ernest Woodworth, Henry John Hague and William J. Dubois.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, or to charter or hire or to build or construct any ships, vessels, lighters or other craft, or any share or shares therein, with engines, furniture, tackle, equipment and stores; to acquire by purchase or otherwise the British steamship 'Ethelwold' or any share or shares therein, with engines, furniture, tackle, equipment and stores; to pay for the same, if deemed advisable, either wholly or partly by fully paid-up and non-assessable stock of the company; (*b*) To carry on the business of shipowners and shippers, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, storekeepers, harbour masters, merchants, traders, importers and exporters of all kinds of goods, and to employ in trading or in the carriage of goods, merchandise, passengers, mails or other things, or for surveying, signalling, dredging or otherwise, the ships, vessels, lighters or other craft of the company or under charter to the company, and to let and hire, or charter or otherwise employ the said ships, vessels, lighters or other craft for profit; (*c*) To sell, exchange, let or hire or dispose of any or all of the said ships, vessels, lighters or other craft, or any share or shares therein, or any or all of their engines, furniture, tackle, equipment or stores; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, lease, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of real estate and immovable property and buildings, plant and machinery necessary for the business carried on by the company; (*e*) To do all such other things, whether of the like other sorts, as may be considered conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them or to the conversion or disposition of any or all securities or properties held by the company. Powers of directors: (1) The board of directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole board, delegate two or more of their number to constitute an executive committee, which committee shall, for the time being as provided in the said resolution or in the by-laws of the said company, have and exercise all the powers of the board of directors in the management of the business and affairs of the company, and to have power to authorize the seal of the company to be affixed to all papers which may be required by it. (2) The board of directors shall have power to hold its meetings, the regular annual meeting of the shareholders to be held within Canada, and to have one or more offices outside of the province of Quebec and of Canada at such places as may be from time to time designated by them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE NORTH AMERICAN MINERAL AND TIMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 6, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 1,960.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Horace Perley Adams, physician; Overton William Bradley, physician; Henry John Cassard, fruit importer; Lucy Amelia Curran, spinster; William Tees, manufacturer; and Elizabeth Tees, spinster, all of Montreal, Que.; Walter A. Stuart, banker, of Napierville, Que.; William Tees Curran, broker, of Winnipeg, Man.; and Joseph A. Osborne, explorer, of Fort Frances, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Horace Perley Adams, Overton William Bradley, Henry John Cassard, William Tees, Joseph A. Osborne, Walter A. Stuart and William Tees Curran.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To organize, equip and send out exploring parties from time to time for the purpose of prospecting and exploring for the discovery of

valuable minerals and timber; (2) To prospect for, discover and locate growing timber, and to acquire such timber, whether through purchase, license, lease or otherwise, and to sell and dispose of the same or any rights therein; (3) To cut such timber into lumber or timber so as to make the same merchantable, and to sell and dispose of the same in any form of manufacture either by wholesale or retail; (4) To erect saw mills, planing mills and such other mills as may be necessary to manufacture the said timber into any form of merchantable article as required by such company, and to instal and maintain such machinery as may be required from time to time for the aforesaid objects; (5) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (6) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals and ore and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (7) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use vessels for the purpose of carrying out the company's undertakings, and to do all such other acts, matters and things as are incidental or necessary to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'J. B. GRATTON' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, June 7, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Jean Baptiste Gratton, contractor; Eugène Guilbault, contractor; William Clark, manufacturer; Thomas Joseph O'Neil, agent; Raphael Hétu, carpenter; and Joseph Carbonneau, carpenter, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jean Baptiste Gratton, Eugène Guibault, William Clark, Thomas Joseph O'Neil and Raphael Hétu.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To tender and contract for and execute all kinds of public and private works for associations or politic bodies and individuals in all parts of the Dominion of Canada; (2) To purchase and continue the business of Jean Baptiste Gratton, builder and contractor, including the shop, tools, machinery, good-will, horses, carriages and harnesses, rights and book debts which constitute the said business, upon such conditions as will be deemed suitable and to pay for such purchase in cash or with paid-up shares; (3) To carry on building operations and to contract for works throughout Canada, including in so far as the work is incidental to such operations, the trimming and preparation of sawn timber and the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds and other similar articles. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN THEATRE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Austin Barnard, advocate; Casimir Dessaulles, advocate; Edward A. Barnard, accountant; Real Robillard, agent; and Louis A. Dionne, agent, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Austin Barnard, Casimir Dessaulles and Edward A. Barnard.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to construct, own and maintain theatres, opera houses, music halls, gardens, meeting rooms, cafés, restaurants, reading rooms, club rooms, and other places of amusement, and shops, stores, offices and other buildings in connection therewith, and to conduct, manage, operate and carry on the same; to transact the business of theatre proprietors and managers, and to do a general amusement, theatrical, dramatic, operatic, musical and lecture business in all its branches, to carry on the business of a booking agency, and engagement bureau in connection with any of the above, as also the business of bill posting and advertising agents of any and every kind, to enter into agreements with authors, composers, and other persons for copyrights, licenses, and rights to play dramas, sketches, operas, operettas, farces, burlesques, comedy, vaudeville, pantomimes, ballets, and other representations and productions; also to carry on the business of dramatic and musical publishers and printers, with power to enter into any contracts relating or incidental to any theatrical, dramatic, musical, printing, publishing, advertising or bill posting enterprise, and to do any other business of a like nature; (*b*) To install, own and operate one or more plants for the production of heat, light and power by electricity, gas, or other means, for use in connection with the said business, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus heat, light and power so produced, subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations; (*c*) To acquire and take over as a going concern any business of a similar nature or any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for same either in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company, and to share profits, unite or co-operate with any persons or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*d*) To acquire and hold stock and bonds of any company carrying on business of a like nature and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company, subject to the provision of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*e*) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and to hold, lease, sell, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of all such property movable and immovable and of any and every nature whatsoever as may be necessary and requisite for the purpose of the company's business, and to erect, construct and operate the same or any part thereof when and where advisable, to pay for same or any part thereof or for any work done, material supplied, services rendered, and generally satisfy all and any obligations contracted by the company in connection with its business in and by cash, bonds or paid-up stock of the company and to accept payment for such property or any part thereof or for any work done, material supplied, services rendered by or any other obligations due the company in cash, bonds, or paid-up stock of any company or association. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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'GENERAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 13, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Francis Dudley MacKay, manufacturer; Frank Brown Allen, manufacturer; Arthur Cohen, barrister-at-law; David James Johnston, manufacturer; and Williamina Ritchie Nicoll, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Francis Dudley MacKay, Frank Brown Allen and David James Johnston.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the trade or business of engineers, contractors, founders, smiths, mechanics, and manufacturers; (*b*) To enter into, make perform, and carry out contracts of every sort and kind, with any person, firm, association, corporation, private, public, or municipal, or body politic, and with the government of the Dominion of Canada or any province, state, territory, or colony, or any foreign government; (*c*) To construct, execute, carry out, install, equip, lay down, improve, erect, buy, sell, lease, develop, manage, maintain, or control public and private works, plants, and conveniences of all kinds, either alone or jointly with any other companies, corporations or persons, including docks, harbours, piers, ferries, wharfs, bridges, canals, water-works, conduits, gas works, reservoirs, embankments, improvements, sewage, drainage, sanitary, water, gas and heat, light and power supply works, electric light, and works, plants, lines and systems, and also hotels, warehouses, markets ,private and public buildings, and all other works, plants, systems and conveniences or institutions of public or private utility or use; (*d*) To build and equip, and to take contracts for the building and equipping, but not operating (except on lands owned by the company) railways, telegraph and telephone lines, plants and systems; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any lands, houses, offices ,workshops, buildings and premises, and any fixed and movable machinery, tools, engines, boilers, plants, implements, patterns, stock-in-trade, personal property, patents and patent rights convenient to be used in or about the trade or business of engineers, contractors, smiths or machinists; (*f*) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (*g*) To use the funds of the company in the purchase of stock in other corporations, subject to the provisions of section 44, Companies Act. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA CIE O. POIRIER' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, June 14, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Ovila Poirier, merchant; Albert Gibeau, book-keeper; and James L. Tining, commercial traveller, all of Montreal, Que.; Hon. Ernest F. de Varennes, notary public; Wolfred Nelson Call, insurance agent; and Henry E. Allen, trader, all of Waterloo, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Ernest F. de Varennes, Ovila Poirier and Albert Gibeau.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the trade or business of manufacturers, exporters, importers, buyers, sellers, commission merchants, factors, commercial agents, and traders generally, wholesale and retail ,of dressed and undressed leathers, footwear of all kinds and description, shoe findings, shoe stores and factories supplies, shoemakers' tools and machinery, gloves and mittens, shoe dressing, blackings, and burnishing inks; (*b*) To carry on business in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere as manufacturers of and dealers in all or any of the aforesaid articles and goods; (*c*) To build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate factories and plants for the purpose of making and manufacturing any and all of the aforesaid articles and goods and all others of a kindred nature, and to do and perform all acts and things incidental thereto; (*d*) To acquire, hold, mortgage, sell and convey any real estate, lands and buildings requisite for the carrying on of all and any of the aforesaid undertakings, and for the purposes for which incorporation is sought to take and accept mortgage, charges and liens on real or personal properties, or any other securities whatsoever, and bearing interest, or otherwise as the company shall see fit, from purchasers or other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any or all such securities; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the purposes for which incorporation is hereby sought and any lands, properties, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to same, from any person, firm, association, or corporation, and to pay in whole or in part for any such business in cash or in paid-up capital shares, or bonds, or preferred stock of the company; (*f*) To let or sub-let any property of the company, to sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property, or undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*g*) To purchase, acquire, hold, sell, and dispose of stocks or shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as to directly benefit the company, and to pay in whole or in part for any such shares or stocks in cash, or in paid-up capital shares, or bonds, or preferred stock of the company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*h*) To acquire, use, sell or lease, any patents of invention, trade-marks, and designs of machine, brands, processes, tools, utensils and other things and articles used or to be used in the undertaking of the company, and to pay therefor, in whole or in part, in cash, or in paid-up capital shares, or bonds, or preferred stock of the company; (*i*) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, and to use steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic, or other power, for the purposes for which incorporation is hereby sought, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any excess or surplus power, for lighting, heating and motive powers, as may be thought advisable, provided always that the rights, privileges, and powers asked for by this clause when exercised outside the property or properties of the company, shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf; (*j*) To pay for services rendered to the company, in whole or in part, in cash or in paid-up capital shares, or bonds, or preferred stock of the company; (*k*) And generally, to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which incorporation is sought, and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE OXFORD HOTEL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 14, 1907. - - - -Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John J. Whyte, restaurant-keeper; Jules Gallat, manager; David R. Murphy, advocate; William Kearney, hotel-keeper; and Charles Foley, manager, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—John J. Whyte, Jules Gallat, and David R. Murphy.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on generally and in all its branches the business of keepers of hotels and restaurants; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, as a going concern, and to carry on, the hotel business now being carried on in the City of Montreal, under the name of 'The Oxford Hotel' with its equipment, furnishings, stock in trade, license, good will, and all its other movable assets generally, and to pay for the same in cash or in bonds or paid-up shares of the company; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the immovable property situate on University Street, in the City of Montreal, with the buildings thereon erected, where the business of the Oxford Hotel is actually carried on, and to pay for the same in cash or in bonds or paid-up shares of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, exchange, lease, or otherwise from any individual or firm, as a going concern or otherwise, and to carry on any other hotel or restaurant business together with the lands and buildings, used in or destined to its exploitation, and its equipment, furnishings and all other assets generally, and to pay for the same in cash or in bonds or paid-up shares of the company; (*e*) To sell, exchange, lease or otherwise dispose of any hotel or restaurant business of which the company may become the owner, including its good-will, license, lease, if any, equipment, furnishings, stock-in-trade and other movable assets generally, with or without the immovable properties used in or destined to its exploitation; (*f*) To buy or otherwise acquire, or to hold by lease or any other title, any immovable property which may be deemed necessary for the objects for which the company is incorporated, and to pay for such acquisitions or holdings in cash or in bonds of pand-up shares of the company; (*g*) To sell, exchange, dispose of, lease, mortgage or otherwise deal with all or any of its immovable property, and to borrow money upon the security thereof; (*h*) To construct, maintain and exploit upon any lands acquired or held by the company, hotels, restaurants and all other buildings which may be deemed necessary for the carrying out of the above undertakings; (*i*) To do and perform all other acts and things which may be conducive or seem advantageous to the carrying into effect of any of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'J. ELKIN & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 15, 1907. - - - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Jacob Elkin, manufacturer; Isidore Elkin, manager; Aristide M. Joncas, accountant; Samuel Diamond, merchant; and Bennie Bercovitch, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jacob Elkin, Isidore Elkin and Aristide M. Joncas.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the trade and business of manufacturers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in men's, youths' and boys' clothing; dealers in dry goods, silks, satins, tailors' trimmings and cloth and cotton goods generally; wholesale and retail dealers in textile fabrics of all kinds, tailors and outfitters; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern, the business of manufacturing and dealing in clothing and otherwise at present carried on by the firm of the Bargain Clothing Company, at the City of Montreal, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of such firm in connection therewith, and to pay the owner or owners of such Bargain Clothing Company for the acquiring of such business, capital stock in the present company to be formed; (*c*) To carry on any other similar business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above business or objects, or calculated to enhance the value of, or render profitable, any of the company's property, or rights, for the time being; (*d*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (*e*) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions, and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this company and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (*f*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant, and stock-in-trade; (*g*) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such other manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or debenture stocks, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to redeem or pay off any such securities; (*h*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (*i*) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*j*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals; (*k*) To sell, improve, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'ROWAN BROTHERS & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Terrence Carlin, merchant; Frank Carlin, manager; Patrick John Carlin, merchant; John Edmund Rowan, merchant; and John Augustine Mann, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Terrence Carlin, Frank Carlin and John Edmund Rowan.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, distil, buy, sell and deal in all classes of beverages, alcoholic and non-alcoholic, and all products, merchandise and goods whatsoever for the purposes aforesaid, and to do all matters and things incidental to and for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the company; (*b*) To purchase and acquire from Terrence Carlin and John Edmund Rowan the business heretofore carried on by them at Montreal under the firm name and style of Rowan Brothers & Company, as well as the real estate, land and buildings belonging to the said firm, and to pay for the same in paid-up stock of this company, and to assume all the liabilities of the said firm of Rowan Brothers & Company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CORINTHIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas Robb, manager; Francis Hankin, merchant; Robert Simpson, chemist; Charles Austin Barnard, advocate; and Casimir Dessaulles, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas Robb, Francis Hankin and Robert Simpson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retail dealers in chemicals of any and every kind description whatsoever and all products and by-products of same, and drugs, medicines, alcohol, paints, lacquers, oils, dye stuffs, perfumeries and druggists' supplies generally, and all other kindred articles and sundries usually manufactured, imported and dealt in in connection with such business or incidental thereto; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern any business of a similar nature or any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for same either in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*c*) To acquire and hold stock and bonds of any company carrying on business of a like nature and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to hold, mortage, sell and convey or otherwise dispose of such property movable and immovable as may be necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business including factories, stores, warehouses, and other establishments and to erect and construct the same when and where advisable; (*e*) To acquire, hold and dispose of, trade-marks, industrial designs, patents or patent rights or licenses to make use of patents and in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful in connection with the company's business as also receipts and formulæ of any and every kind and description that may be useful in connection with the company's business; (*f*) To act as commission merchants and manufacturers agents in respect of any articles in which the company is authorized to deal. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CASTLE BLEND TEA COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 20, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Norman Spensley Croker, merchant; Albert Victor Boucher, merchant; Alexander Wardrope Greenshields Macalister, advocate; Charles Mackay Cotton, advocate; and Hugh Horace Brodie, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alexander Wardrope Greenshields Macalister, Charles Mackay Cotton and Hugh Horace Brodie.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of tea and coffee importers, blenders and merchants, importing, buying and selling and dealing in tea, coffee, cocoa, baking-powder, essences and other similar substances and all accessories thereto, and all compounds and preparations of the same, including all kinds of grocers' supplies, and the manufacture of all such articles as are capable of being manufactured; (2) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any business of a similar nature, either as a going concern or otherwise, including the good-will, trade-marks, etc., and pay for the same in cash or by issue of paid-up stock or otherwise; (3) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the company, and to sell and hypothecate and otherwise dispose of the same; (4) To acquire and hold stock, bonds and securities of every kind in companies engaged in similar business, and sell and otherwise dispose of the same, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies' Act'; (5) Generally to do all things that may be useful or advantageous to the company and to the carrying out of any of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ELECTRIC SMELTERS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $18,000.

Number of shares, 180.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Henry Reid, engineer, of Cornwall, Ont.; George Patrick Brophy, C.E.; Eugene Damase Lafleur, C.E.; and John Crawford Scott, C.E., all of Ottawa, Ont.; and Stephen L. Tingley, broker, of Providence, R.I., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To purchase and acquire the patents belonging to James H. Reid and Stephen L. Tingley for electric furnace smelters and processes invented by said James Henry Reid, together with all improvements thereon and additions thereto hereafter made, and to pay for the same in cash or paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company or otherwise; to carry on the business of manufacturing, operating, leasing and dealing in all kinds of electric smelters and processes in all countries of the world; to purchase or acquire in any lawful manner from other persons and companies patents, trade-marks, copyrights, rights, franchises, concessions, privileges, good-will and trade in all countries of the world; to acquire power plants; to lease, sell and let rights and privileges under

said patents, trade-marks and copyrights, and to receive in payment therefor cash, shares, stocks, bonds, notes and commercial paper of other companies or individuals; to deal in all kinds of supplies and materials necessary for the carrying on of the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NORTHERN REDUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—William Campbell Mackay, barrister-at-law; Fitzgerald Douglas Byers, barrister-at-law; Alfred Nevill Morine, student-at-law; Frank Pottage, student-at-law; and Bessie Mabel Cook, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Fitzgerald Douglas Byers, Alfred Nevill Morine and Frank Pottage.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise, and hold mines, mineral claims, mineral leases, prospects mining land and mining rights of every description and to work, develop, operate and turn the same to account, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them, or any interest therein; (2) To dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce, amalgamate, and otherwise treat gold, silver, copper, lead, ores or deposits, and other minerals and metallic substances and compounds of all kinds whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, sell, or deal in the same or any of them; (3) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, milling or refining company in all or any of its branches; (4) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise, such timber lands, or leases, timber claims, licenses to cut timber surface rights and rights of way, water rights and privileges, mills, factories, furnaces for smelting and treating ores and refining metals, buildings, machinery, plant or other real or personal property as may be necessary for or conducive to the proper carrying out of any of the objects of the company; (5) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, any trails, roads, ways, tramways for the conveyance of ores and other goods of the company, bridges, and reservoirs, dams, flumes, races and other ways, water courses, aqueducts, wells, wharfs, piers furnaces, saw-mills, crushing works, smelting works, concentrating works, hydraulic works, electrical works and appliances, warehouses, buildings, machinery plant, stoves and other works or conveniences required by or conducive to any of the operations of the company, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen and servants ; (6) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels for the purposes of the company ; (7) To take, acquire and hold as a consideration for ores, metals or minerals sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods supplied or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures, bonds, or other securities of or in any other company, having objects similar or partly similar to those of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ; (8) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any of the undertakings, assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any company having objects similar

to those of this company, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof, and to pay for the same in stock, debentures, or securities of the company ; (9) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie; (10) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with the undertaking or the whole or any part of the property and rights of the company with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks or obligations of any company having objects similar to those of the company ; (11) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company; (12) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere.

'PARK REALTY COMPANY OF MONTREAL' (Limited).

Incorporated, June 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert Bickerdike, manager, of Summerlea, Que.; James A. Ogilvie, jr., merchant; George Ball, merchant; Ruben Henry Welden, merchant; John Chesser Murray, agent; and Henry Frigon, agent, all of Montreal, Que.; and William Henry Olive, manager, of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the business of real estate dealers, insurance and general agents; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease, sell and otherwise operate and deal in land, buildings and real estate of every description, and to construct, erect, operate and maintain thereon hotels, apartments and dwelling houses, shops or factories; (*c*) To manufacture and produce steam, gas and electricity for heat, light and power for the purposes of the company, and to sell the surplus thereof, subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*d*) To issue in payment of any property or rights acquired by the company, or for services rendered, common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid-up and non-assessable ; (*e*) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or other securities; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and obtain provisional or other protection and licenses in respect to any inventions, patents, trade-marks, or names, designs, copyrights, which may appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the company, and to vend, grant exclusive or other licenses in respect to, or otherwise deal with the same ; (*g*) To apply or subscribe for, accept and hold and dispose of any stock, debentures or securities of any company or corporation, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act' ; (*h*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of its business or operations, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same ; (*i*) To sell, transfer or dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertaking of the company to any other company (whether promoted by this company or not), or to any person, firm or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for any such sale, transfer or disposal, any shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, or securities of any other company; (*j*) To do all and everything

necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any one or more of the objects for which this company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'SECURITIES & TRANSFER CORPORATION OF MONTREAL' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harry Ernest Borradaile, broker; Richard Tuson Heneker, advocate; A. Huntly Duff, advocate; Lawrence deK. Stephens, advocate; and John A. Walker, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To take and receive on deposit, upon such terms or for such remuneration as may be agreed upon, deeds, wills, policies of insurance, bonds, debentures or other valuable papers or securities for money, jewellery, plate or any other movable property of any kind, and to guarantee the safe-keeping of the same; (2) To act generally as attorneys, agents and also as executors and administrators, when approved by a competent court, for the transaction of business, the management of estates, the collection of loans, rents, interest, dividends, debts, mortgages, debentures, bonds, bills, notes, coupons and other securities for money; (3) To act as agents for the purpose of issuing or countersigning certificates of stock, bonds or other obligations of any association or corporation, municipal or other, and to act as transfer agents and registrars in connection with the said stock, bonds or other such obligations; (4) To investigate and report upon the title to any lands, tenements or property whatsoever; (5) For all such services, duties and trusts to charge, collect and receive all proper remuneration, legal, usual and customary costs, charges and expenses; (6) Nothing herein contained shall confer upon the company the power to carry on the business of a loan company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 27, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Richard White, publisher; Smeaton White, manager; Samuel L. Kydd, editor; Thomas M. McCaw, secretary; and John Adair, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Richard White, Smeaton White and Samuel L. Kydd.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by the 'Gazette' Printing Company at Montreal, together with its undertakings, assets, copyrights, newspapers, good-will and interests, and to undertake its liabilities, and to pay for the same by the issue of stock, either wholly or partially paid-up or otherwise; (2) To print and publish newspapers,

books, pamphlets, magazines and other publications; (3) To carry on the business of printing, publishing, stereotyping, engraving, wood-cutting, lithographing, electrotyping and book-binding, and to sell books, newspapers, magazines and other publications and all articles of merchandise connected therewith; (4) To acquire and undertake the whole or part of the business property and liabilities of any person, company or corporation carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (5) To sell and dispose of the undertakings of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (6) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company, or carry on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company; (7) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (8) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA CONSTRUCTION & DREDGING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 28, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 600.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Bogert Bartram, barrister-at-law; Frederick Dunlevie, student; Colin McDougall Bartram, accountant; Lillian A. Neil, stenographer; and James Osborne, Esquire, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on a general business of dredging, construction work, building, general contracting work, towing and the carrying on of any general business for the purchase and sale of goods, chattels or lands; (2) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) but germane to the foregoing and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (3) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (4) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, or information so acquired; (5) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (6) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions, which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out,

exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (7) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful objects; (8) To purchase, take on or lease in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (9) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (10) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (11) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (12) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes rewards and donations; (13) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (14) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, or contractors and either alone or in conjunction with others; (15) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (16) To pay the expenses of organization and promotion out of the treasury fund of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ONTARIO TIMBER AND LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, June 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Henry Fairbank, oil operator, of Petrolia, Ont.; William Daniel Lummis, lumberman, of Toronto, Ont.; and James Henry Kittermaster, loan company manager; Charles Orrin Stillman, oil operator; and Frederick Forsyth Pardee, barrister-at-law, all of Sarnia, Ont., and John Blair Pardee, contractor, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Sarnia, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on business as timber merchants, saw-mill proprietors and timber growers, and to buy, sell, grow, prepare for market, manipulate, import, export, and deal in timber and wood of all kinds, and to manufacture and deal in articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which timber or wood is used, to purchase and deal in timber limits or concessions, and to carry on businesss as shipowners and carriers by land and sea, and, so far as may be deemed expedient, the business of general merchants and to cut, clear, plant, and work timber estates, and to carry on any other business germane to the foregoing or calculated to ren-

der profitable or enhance the value of the company's property or rights for the time being. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 2, 1907, to

'THE PACIFIC COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'BANKHEAD MINES, LIMITED.'

'RESOURCES PUBLISHING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, July 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate; Alexandre Chase-Casgrain, advocate; Joseph William Weldon, advocate; Errol Malcolm McDougall, advocate; and Stephen John LeHuray, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To publish, print, bind, manufacture, issue, purchase, sell, deal in and otherwise turn to account books, magazines, publications, newspapers, pamphlets, maps, charts, engravings, lithographs, etchings, wood-cuts, electrotypes, pictures and illustrations, whether coloured or without colour, and by whatsoever process or processes the same may be produced whether now existing or hereafter to be discovered or invented; and generally to carry on the business of printers, binders, lithographers, stereotypers, engravers and publishers; (*b*) To carry on a general advertising business as advertising contractors and agents; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the property and assets of the business now carried on by 'Resources Publishing Company, Limited,' and to pay for the same in fully paid-up shares of this company or otherwise; (*d*) To build, construct, erect, purchase, lease, hire or otherwise provide any buildings, offices, workshops, plant, machinery or other things necessary or useful for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the company; (*e*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company or any part thereof, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company having objects germane to those of this company; (*f*) To purchase and acquire and to own, hold, hypothecate, pledge, sell and re-issue with or without guarantee the shares, debentures and bonds of any publishing or other corporation carrying on business similar to that of this company, and to unite with any company in Canada constituted for the carrying on of any similar business; and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to manage, operate and carry on the property, undertaking and business of any such corporation and to pay for the same in cash, shares, bonds or securities of the company; (*g*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty, or otherwise acquire and hold, use, own, operate and introduce and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any copyrights, trade-marks, trade names, patents of invention, improvements and processes under registration

or otherwise, useful to the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, trade names and inventions, licenses, processes and the like or any such other property or rights; (*h*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company indebted to the company, or transacting any business similar to that conducted by the company, and to pay for the same in cash or in securities of the company or otherwise; (*i*) To aid in any manner any corporation, any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held, or are in any manner guaranteed by the company, and to do any acts or things for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations, and to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the purposes at any time; (*j*) To act as agent for any individual, company or corporation carrying on a business in any way similar to or that can be conveniently combined with the business covered by the foregoing; (*k*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the property or attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or which shall or may at any time appear to be necessary for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders of or interested in any property or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS REAL ESTATE COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, July 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Edward Aldred, financier; Howard Murray, accountant; William Stephen Hart, accountant; John Abbet Walls, electrical engineer, and Julian Cleveland Smith, electrical engineer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Edward Aldred, Howard Murray and William Stephen Hart.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To buy, hold, develop, sell, lease, pledge, mortgage, exchange, improve and otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate and real property or any interest and right therein, and all other kinds of property, chattels and chattels real; (*b*) To erect and construct houses, buildings or works of every description on any land of the company or upon any other lands; to rebuild, enlarge, alter or improve its existing houses, buildings or works thereon; to subdivide, improve or develop lands for purposes of sale or otherwise; to convert and appropriate any such land into and for roads, streets and other conveniences, and to do and perform all things needful and lawful for the development and improvement of the same; (*c*) To purchase or acquire from individuals any business of a similar nature, and to purchase or acquire any interest in or control of any business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for same in cash, or stock of this company; (*d*) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, to acquire, complete, or dispose of contracts, or agreements relating to or connected with the acquiring, buying, selling, leasing, disposing of, mortaging real estate or personal property or buildings or improvements in connection there-

with, and to transact on commission or otherwise the general business of a real estate agent; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, mill sites, timber limits, water privileges and riparian rights for the purpose of the business of the company and to sell or lease the same. The operation of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere.

'THE STRONG LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 3, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas F. Strong, lumberman, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A.; George Gordon, lumberman, of Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Henry John Bartlett, lumberman, of Orillia, Ont.; and William Foster, accountant; and Harry Vigeon, accountant, both of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches, and all other business incident thereto or connected therewith; (2) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere the business in all its branches of manufacturing pulp-wood, pulp, paper and all other business incident thereto; (3) To carry on the business of general merchants, wharfingers and warehousemen; (4) To construct, charter, acquire and navigate steam and other vessels; (5) To erect, acquire and operate, saw-mills and factories, elevators and mills, and to buy, deal in, and dispose of the products thereof; (6) To manufacture and sell either under letters patent or otherwise preservatives for timber, lumber, steam and other vessels, and all crafts subject to prolonged immersion under water; (7) To explore for petroleum and natural gas and to operate petroleum wells and dispose of the produce thereof; (8) To develop, own and operate marble, slate, graphite, mica, cement and fire clay deposits, stone and lime quarries, and erect necessary works and buildings; (9) To produce and manufacture electricity for the purposes of light, heat and power for the purposes of the company; (10) To acquire, lease and dispose of lands, timber berths, timber licenses, hydraulic properties, buildings, docks, wharves, carts, vehicles, goods, wares and merchandise, and other real and personal property; (11) For the purposes of its undertakings or for the promotion thereof, to construct and operate tramways, switches or spur lines on the property of the company; (12) To aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands belonging to or sold by the company, or in the neighbourhood of such lands, and generally to promote the settlement of said lands; (13) To purchase, or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on; (14) To acquire by purchase, agreement or otherwise, and to utilize and carry out all such concessions, rights and privileges as may be granted or conferred by any state, province, municipality, government, legislative body, or other authority, in connection with any of the objects or powers of the company; (15) To apply for and obtain from any state, province, municipality, government, legislative body, or other authority, confirmation, registration, protocolization, or other recognition

of the company, and of its powers, purposes and objects, and such additional rights, powers, concessions, privileges and franchises as may be considered necessary or expedient to enable the company to comply with any laws, ordinances, decrees, regulations or other requirements; (16) To lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (17) To hold its meetings and to keep its books outside of Canada except as otherwise may be provided by law; (18) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (19) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere as principals, agents or attorneys; (20) To exercise any of the powers aforesaid and also the powers enumerated in Section 69 of 'The Companies Act,' without first obtaining the approval of a vote of the shareholders; (21) To acquire, hold, deal with and dispose of shares in any boom company or river improvement company or other company of a like nature. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE TORONTO AUTO-TRANSIT COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, July 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $145,000.

Number of shares, 1,450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—George William Verral, gentleman; George William Verral, jr., warehouseman; Charles Edward Verral, livery-keeper; Sarah Elliott, stenographer; and James Baldson, book-keeper, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To take, transport and carry passengers and other persons upon or in cars, coaches, draggs, cabs, omnibuses, carriages, waggons and other vehicles or conveyances, drawn, operated, or propelled by the force and power of animals, electricity, steam or other motive power, and by such means as aforesaid to take, carry, transport and deliver any goods, chattels, merchandise, trunks, baggage, luggage, packages, parcels or moneys that may be entrusted to them for conveyance from one place to another ; (*b*) To contract with railway companies, express companies, steamboat companies or owners, stage and waggon proprietors and others for the carriage, conveyance, transport and delivery of goods, chattels, merchandise, trunks, baggage, packages, parcels or moneys from one place to another, and for co-operating with and transacting such business as aforesaid in connection with such companies, owners and proprietors as aforesaid ; (*c*) To purchase, acquire, construct, charter, maintain and operate steamboats, vessels and boats; (*d*) To purchase, acquire, manufacture, construct, alter, repair, sell and dispose of cars, coaches, draggs, cabs, omnibuses, carriages, waggons and other vehicles or conveyances drawn or operated by force and power of animals, electricity, steam and other motive power and the machinery connected or used therewith, and to construct, carry on and maintain all necessary and convenient works, factories, shops, buildings, and conveniences required for the due and efficient carrying on and working of the undertaking and business hereby authorized or incident thereto ; (*e*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches or sid-

ings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharfs, warehouses, stores, and other works, including tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, buildings, and conveniences which may seem calculated to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof ; (*f*) To carry on any other business, manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (*g*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (*h*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant and stock-in-trade ; (*i*) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act' ; (*j*) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any franchises, rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, franchises, rights, privileges and concessions ; (*k*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company ; (*l*) To do all such acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADA MAPLE EXCHANGE' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Wardrope Greenshields Macalister, advocate ; Charles McKay Cotton, advocate; Louis Milton Fresco, clerk; Hugh Horace Brodie, advocate; Walter Henry Crabbe, clerk; and Aron Bodenweiser, financial agent, all of Montreal, Que.; and William Ulric Cotton, advocate, of Cowansville, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To acquire and purchase the assets and good-will of the business now carried on at Montreal by George R. Small under the name of 'The Canada Maple Exchange' as a going concern including all book debts, patents, trade marks, &c., &c., and to issue in payment therefor fully paid-up shares of the company; (2) To carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in maple sugar, maple syrup and confectionery and gums of all kinds, and to carry on any business necessary or incidental to the purposes of the company; (3) To enter into any arrangements for a union of interests, or division

of profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act; (4) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold and dispose of shares, bonds and securities of any company carrying on business similar to that of this company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (5) Generally to do all things that may be useful or advantageous to the company, and to the carrying out of any of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DUFRESNE & LOCKE' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Oscar Dufresne, manager; and Thomas Dufresne, manufacturer, both of Maisonneuve, Que.; Pierre de Grosbois, book-keeper; and Jacques Nenwenhuyzen, foreman, both of Montreal, Que.; and Philibert Leprohon, millwright, of Tetraultville, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Maisonneuve, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the trade and business of tanners and manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in leather, boots, shoes, materials for shoes and all other kinds of leather goods; (*b*) To acquire, take over as a going concern and carry on the business of boot and shoe manufacturers presently carried on at Maisonneuve under the firm name of Dufresne & Locke, and to pay for such business by the issue and allotment of fully paid and unassessable shares in the capital stock of the company; (*c*) To acquire, hold and possess stock, bonds debentures of any other company having objects similar to the present company, subject always to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*d*) To unite with any other person, firm or company carrying on a business or having objects similar to the objects for which the present company is formed; (*e*) To sell and convey the whole or any part of the company's undertaking to any person, firm or company and in consideration thereof to receive and accept stock, bonds, debentures or other securities as may be deemed expedient by the directors of the company; (*f*) To remunerate any person, firm or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business and to pay for the same by the issue of fully paid shares in the capital stock of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Lyman Oliver Downing, accountant; Ralph Henry Moore, accountant; Robert Thomas Evans, grain merchant; Loy M. Pugh, grain merchant; and Elbert Walter Kneeland, grain merchant, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—To hold, lease, purchase or acquire any terminal elevator or elevators, warehouse or warehouses, at Port Arthur in the province of Ontario or elsewhere in Canada; to acquire by purchase or otherwise lands required for trackage purposes in connection with such elevators or warehouses or otherwise; to build docks and carry on dredging and other works; to receive grain in and to operate such elevator or elevators, warehouse or warehouses; to advance freight charges on grain received for storage; to effect insurance on such grain, and generally to do all things necessary in or about the conduct, management and operation of such elevator or elevators, warehouse or warehouses. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 4, 1907, to

'THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $1,000,000 to the sum of $6,000,000, being an addition of 50,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'CANADIAN LITHOGRAPHIC STONE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 5, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert Bennett Hutcheson, notary; Frederick William Hibbard, advocate; and William J. Ross, trader, all of Westmount, Que; and Louis Gosselin, advocate; and Eva C. Sissons, bookkeeper, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Bennett Hutcheson, William J. Ross and Frederick William Hibbard.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To acquire by any good and legal title land, claims, mines, quarries and other immovable property and rights, and use, hold and dispose of the same in any lawful manner; (*b*) To carry on mining, smelting, refining and reducing operations, and to prospect for mines, minerals, ores and other commodities of value; (*c*) To manufacture, develop, utilize in any manner whatsoever the products of mines, mineral lands, quarries and like deposits, and, in any way subsidiary to the other operations of the company, to acquire and develop timber areas ,limits and supplies; (*d*) To acquire and develop water powers and courses for the production of electric energy for light, heat, motive power and other purposes of utility, to distribute and convey the same by pipes, lines or conduits, and the surplus production thereof to sell and otherwise dispose of as to the company may seem fit; provided that the foregoing power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations on that behalf; (*e*) To purchase, construct and otherwise acquire and own boats and vessels of any description, operated by steam, electricity or other motive power; also rail and other tramways to be operated by steam, electricity or other motive power; but solely in connection with and subsidiary to the other operations of the company; and only on property

owned or controlled by the company and in connection therewith to build and own docks, wharfs, warehouses, stations, landing places and depots; (*f*) To build, purchase or otherwise acquire stores, dwellings, hotels, halls and meeting places for the use of its employees and use and dispose of the same as it may approved ; (*g*) To do all such other matters and things as may be necessary or proper to the due and complete exercise of any of the powers and rights hereinabove specified; including the right to acquire for paid up stock in the company the rights, powers and property of persons and companies, including stock or shares in any other company having like powers, objects and privileges, for paid up stock in the company or other good and valuable consideration, subject always to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Grigg Douglas, grain merchant; Thomas James Douglas, grain merchant; and Joseph Brown, pork-packer, all of Winnipeg, Man.; Robert Andrew Douglas, implement dealer, of McGregor, Man.; and James Cathcart Simpson, stock-dealer, of Virden, Man.

First or Provisional Directors :—William Grigg Douglas, Thomas James Douglas and Robert Andrew Douglas.

Chief place of Business :—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—For the purpose and with the object of buying, selling, and dealing in all classes of commodities, produce, and merchandise and carrying on the business of general merchants and manufacturers of stock and other foods and remedies and agricultural products, and acquiring, holding, buying, selling, alienating and mortgaging real and personal property and securities of any kind and copyrights, trade-marks and patents of invention, and acquiring, undertaking, or disposing of the whole or any part of the business and property of any person or company carrying on a similar business and generally carrying on any mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, agency, warehousing, contracting, wharfinger or shipping business, in so far as the same may be necessary in connection with the company's business as such general merchants and manufacturers as above described. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'HENRY J. SIMS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Henry Joseph Sims, merchant; Edgar Robert Sims, salesman; Frederick George Sims, salesman; William Pickerel Shannon, capitalist; and John Inkerman MacCraken, solicitor, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—The carrying on of the business of Hatters, Furriers, Manufacturers of Clothing and Fur Goods and Dealers in the same and for the said purposes to take over the said business of Henry J. Sims & Company, and to pay therefor the sum of fifty thousand dollars in fully paid-up stock of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE UNITED STATES & BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $2,500,000.

Number of shares, 25,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Richard Bedford Bennett, advocate; William Pentlowe Taylor, advocate; William Henry McLaws, advocate; John Burling Roberts, student-at-law ; and William MacGibbon, clerk, all of Calgary, Alta.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Calgary, Alta.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal and trade in all kinds of sawed, square and hewed timber and lumber, saw-logs, pulpwood, ties, piling, shingles, laths, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, fuel, wood and all other products of the forest and all other articles and materials in which timber, lumber or wood is used ; and all and every kind of brick, stone, hardware, lime, cement, marble, tiles, coal, iron, coke, tools, implements and machinery; (*b*) To acquire by lease, purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise, hold, sell, mortgage, build, construct, erect, own, equip, improve, operate control and maintain saw-mills, planing mills, wood-working and other factories, fuel and lumber yards, warehouses, elevators, stores, houses, offices, and buildings of all kinds, manufactories, cold storage depots and plants, foundries, furnaces, smelters, workshops, mills, quarries, brick-yards, lime kilns, cement works, coke ovens, reduction works, coal and other mines of all kinds, mineral deposits, plant, boilers, engines, machinery, fittings, apparatus and appliances, electric works, refrigerator and other cars, engines, abbatoirs, stock-yards, sidings, tracks, spurs and shipping facilities, wharfs, docks, boats, booms, flumes, aqueducts, viaducts, steamboats, ships, vessels, scows, barges, and such other property and boats of every nature and kind, works, buildings, machinery, tools, plants, and conveniences as may seem to advance the interests of the company and to contribute or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, construction, equipment, improvement, working, management, operation, or control thereof ; (*c*) To acquire by lease, purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise hold, develop, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of freehold or leasehold timber lands, belts or limits, ranch, mineral and other lands, timber of all kinds apart from lands, licenses to cut timber, mill sites, water-powers and privileges, riparian rights and all and any other real and personal property, rights, franchises, easements and privileges which it may be thought expedient, desirable or convenient for all and any of the purposes of the company; (*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, build, equip, control, maintain and operate such transportation facilities whether by land or water, as may be necessary or convenient to conduct the operations of the company and to sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same ; to contract for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, own, equip, operate, maintain and control tramways and logging railways and work the same by horse, electric, mechanical or other power,

and to carry on business as carriers of passengers, goods, wares and merchandise, and to charge and collect tolls in respect thereof ; and to enter into contracts with any person or company as to interchange of traffic, joint working or otherwise as may seem expedient; (*e*) To acquire, own, develop and operate water-powers and steam, electric and other plants for the purposes of generating, producing and accumulating electricity and electro-motive power or other similar agency for the production of light, heat and power for the purposes of the company, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus not required by the company and to supply the same for light, heat and power purposes to any persons, company or corporation on such terms as may be agreed upon ; provided that the foregoing powers when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf ; to construct and operate telegraph, telephone and tramway lines on property owned or leased by the company; (*f*) To apply for, patent, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty, or otherwise acquire, hold, use, own, operate, introduce, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade marks, trade names, patents of invention, improvements and processes under registration or otherwise useful to the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such trade marks, trade names, patents of invention, improvements and processes and the like or any such property or right ; (*g*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful in connection with the business of the company, upon such terms as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation, whether as a going concern or not, and to pay for the same in cash, part cash, in shares, fully or partially paid-up, bonds, or other security of the company or otherwise, as may be agreed upon and to sell or otherwise disposed of or deal with the whole or any portion of the same ; (*h*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing, selling or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, or which may be germane to the business of the company; (*i*) To carry on business as contractors and merchants, commission and general agents, and to engage in any business that may seem directly conducive to the interests of the company, and to engage in any business or transaction in partnership or otherwise in connection with any person, partnership, association, corporation or company; (*j*) To use the company's funds in the purchase of stock of any other corporation, or, if so advised, to pay for any such stock so acquired by the issue of shares, fully or partially paid-up, and to sell, hold and reissue and otherwise deal with the shares so acquired, subject always to section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*k*) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests, or a division of profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act' ; (*l*) To take, acquire and hold any security of any nature and kind, real or personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect to the purposes and objects of the company and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*m*) To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as consideration for work done, guarantees given or agreed to be given, or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherances of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promotors of the company; (*n*) To distribute any of the property of the company, subject to the approval of the shareholders: (*o*) To sell or dispose of the property, mills, assets, undertakings and business of the com-

pany, in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem it, and in particular for stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide among the shareholders by way of dividend any cash, stock, bonds, or securities so received; (*p*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; to invest any surplus moneys of the company in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or debentures in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (*q*) To accept in payment of any work done by the company, stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other security of any company; (*r*) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances and otherwise any company, shares of whose capital stock have been acquired as herein provided and are held by the company or with which the company may have business relations; (*s*) To hold meetings of the shareholders of the company other than those required by 'The Companies Act' elsewhere in Canada than at the head office of the company; (*t*) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents or in partnership or conjunction with any other person, firm, association, or company, and in any part of the world; (*u*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere

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'THE ARGENTEUIL LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Halsey Perley, lumber merchant; George Albert Scott, book-keeper; and Rev. Henry Jekill, clerk in Holy Orders, all of Montreal, Que.; and Joseph Edgar Seale, general merchant; and John Pitcairn Middleton, mill foreman, both of Morin Flats, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Halsey Perley, Joseph Edgar Seale, and George Albert Scott.

Chief place of Business:—Morin Flats, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, lumber and timber merchants, and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches and all other business incident thereto or connected therewith, including the manufacture of furniture, doors, sashes, blinds and all other wood products and articles manufactured from or with wood or by the distillation of wood or by any chemical or other process; and also the business of makers and manufacturers of pulp, pulp wood, pulp paper, and any other products from wood or wood materials either by the distillation of wood or by any chemical or other process applied to wood or sawdust; and also the business of wharfingers, shippers, vessel owners and dealers as far as is necessary for the purposes of the company's business; and for all or any of the purposes of the company, to purchase, hold, lease or otherwise acquire or possess, in Canada or elsewhere, any timber lands, licenses to cut timber lands, timber limits, building docks, works, boats, vessels, vehicles, goods, wares, or merchandise, and real and personal property, movable and immovable; and from time to time to improve, extend, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, exchange, sell, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal in and with the same, or any

part or parts thereof; and to establish shops or stores on said lands and property, and purchase and vend general merchandise.—the whole of the foregoing in so far as is necessary to enable the company to carry on its business and make use of the property of the company for the purposes of its business wheresoever situate; (*b*) To construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, docks, piers, wharfs, viaducts, aqueducts, and other works and buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company or its operations; to construct, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid and for transporting the produce of the mills, to or from any place in Canada or elsewhere, and also to construct, erect, maintain and operate plant, machinery, houses, buildings, and works for the generation and production of electricity for the purposes of lighting, heating, or operating the mills, buildings, platforms, docks, plant, and machinery or other works the property of the company; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person or persons or corporation or corporations the whole or any part of the business, assets, property, privileges, lands, rights or contracts, whersoever situate, of any such person or persons or corporations carrying on any business within the objects of the company or possessed of property suitable for its purposes; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the undertaking, or the business or good-will, of any company having objects similar to those of this company, or the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of any such company; (*e*) To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any business good-will, undertaking, assets, real or personal property, rights, licenses, privileges contracts or things which may in whole or in part be purchased, taken on lease, or otherwise acquired by the company, or for services rendered to the company, bonds or debentures of the company or common shares or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company, as paid-up and unassessable shares; (*f*) To purchase, take or otherwise acquire and hold bonds, debentures, or shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company, including bonds, debentures, or shares in any boom or aqueduct company, or river improvement or irrigation company subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*g*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or business of the company or of any portion of its assets, property, or business, for such consideration as the company may think fit, either for cash or for shares, preferred stock, debentures, bonds, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company, and to distribute and divide any such shares, preferred stock, debentures, bonds or securities amongst the shareholders of the company in specie, by way of dividend or bonus in proportion to their respective holdings of shares in the company or otherwise to deal with the same as the directors of the company may determine; (*h*) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*i*) To exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges and to do all acts requisite or incidental to the due carrying on of the company's undertakings, including the registration of the company in any foreign country or place in which the company may engage in business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE DE WITT CONSTRUCTION & REALTY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 11, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $80,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William E. Muir, merchant; Thomas W. DeWitt, secretary-treasurer; and Francis G. Bush, book-keeper, all of Westmount, Que.; and Robert C. McMichael, advocate; and Michael J. O'Brien, clerk, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William E. Muir, Thomas W. DeWitt and Francis G. Bush.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, rent, sell and otherwise deal in real estate and buildings, with power to hypothecate and mortgage the same; (*b*) To buy, sell and deal in materials of every description which can be used in connection with the construction of buildings of every description; (*c*) To enter into and carry out contracts for the construction and erection of buildings on its own account and for third persons on commission or otherwise; (*d*) To issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment of the purchase price of land, buildings and other property capable of being used in connection with the company's business; (*e*) To act as agents for the purchase, sale, renting and management generally of real estate and buildings, the whole on commission or otherwise; (*f*) To lay out, develop and improve real estate, either on its own account or for the benefit of third persons on commission or otherwise; (*g*) To make advances by way of loan to purchasers or lessees of land belonging to the company to assist them in the erection or improvement of buildings thereon; (*h*) With the approval of the shareholders to aid by way of bonus or otherwise in the construction or maintenance of roads, streets or other works, calculated to render the company's property more accessable and to enhance its value; (*i*) To accept mortgages, hypothecs, lien or other charges to secure payment of such moneys as may become due to the company, either for advances made by the company to purchasers of lands or buildings or for improvements or otherwise; (*j*) To acquire and take over the lands and buildings presently owned by Thomas W. DeWitt and William E. Muir, both of the town of Westmount, or either of them, and to issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment of the purchase price thereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE PROGRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Hayward Harrower, manufacturer; John Pattyson Black, manufacturer; James Roy Gordon, commission merchant; William George Ross Gordon, manufacturer; William Yuile King, accountant; Thomas John Rodger, secretary; and Anthony Haig Sims, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of linen, woollen, cotton, silk and other textile fabrics; (2) To prepare for use as wearing apparel and to sell and deal in all such articles as are made in whole or in part of linen, woollen, cotton, silk or other textile fabrics to be used as wearing apparel; (3) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all articles necessary or convenient to be used in connection with the sale of the company's products; (4) To manufacture boxes, cardboard, paper and other similar materials and by all processes of manufacture make the same fit for use and to sell and deal in the same as manufactured articles; (5) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and from time to time to sell and dispose of all such land and buildings as may be necessary

or convenient in connection with the company's business; (6) To develop and operate plants for the creation of power in connection with the company's businses either from steam, water or otherwise; (7) To acquire any patent or patent rights or licenses and to use any patent for the purpose of manufacturing any articles or using any process in connection with the company's business and to grant licenses to others to use any patent or patent rights which the company may have acquired; (8) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise the business of any company, firm or person carrying on any business which the company has power to carry on, together with the whole or part of the real or personal, movable or immovable property used by said company, firm or person in connection therewith and to purchase, acquire and hold the stock or shares of stock, bonds or debentures in any other corporations carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company upon such terms as to the payment of the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company or otherwise as may be agreed upon ; (9) To issue as fully paid-up capital stock of the company to such amount as the majority of the shareholders may authorize for the purpose of acquiring the business of any company, firm or person which the company is authorized to acquire tor the stocks, bonds or other securities of any such company, and to deliver such stock or the company's bonds or debentures in exchange thereof ; (10) To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the company's business, property and undertaking for cash or for stock, bonds or securities in any other company and the same to distribute amongst the company's shareholders by way of dividend or in repayment of capital and to liquidate the company's business and surrender its charter; (11) To issue bonds or debentures in such amounts for such purposes and bearing such rate of interest as the majority of the shareholders may determine and to secure the same by hypothecating or transferring to a trustee or trustees the whole or part of the company's property, real or personal, movable or immovable upon such terms as the majority of the shareholders may determine. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STEAMSHIP CABOT COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, July 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $55,000.

Number of shares, 2,200.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Francis William Gray, clerk ; Walter Harold Covert, barrister-at-law; John Kenneth Leveson Ross, C.E.; and Henry Joseph McCann, clerk, all of Sydney, N.S.; and Edward Henry Russell, clerk, of Glace Bay, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors:—Walter Harold Covert, John Kenneth Leveson Ross and Henry Joseph McCann.

Chief place of Business:—City of Sidney, N.S.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To purchase or otherwise acquire, own, navigate, manage and maintain the *'Steamship Cabot,'* which ship is now being built at Grangemouth in Scotland, at the Grangemouth & Greenock Dockyard Company at Scotland, and will be registered at the Port of Montreal, the gross tonnage of such ship being about four hundred and forty tons (440) and the net tonnage two hundred and thirty tons (230) together with all requisite equipment for the same, and to pay for the said steamship the sum of fifty-five thousand ($55,000) dollars either in cash or in fully paid-up shares of the 'Steamship Cabot Company' (Limited), or partly in cash and partly in such fully paid-up shares as may

be agreed upon, and to mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of or deal with the said *'Steamship Cabot'*; (2) In the event of the loss or sale of the said *'Steamship Cabot'* or any substituted steamship, to build, purchase, contract for, or otherwise acquire from time to time one or more other vessels or shares therein, but so that the company shall not wnork,trade with or carry on a business of shiwowner with more than one vessel at one time, and in any such case the objects herein mentioned would apply to any vessel from time to time so purchased or acquired; (3) To charter, equip, hire, loan on commission, or otherwise use, repair, let on hire, or trade with the said *Steamship Cabot,'* or substituted vessels and to carry on the business of shipping with the said steamship or substituted vessels only; (4) To employ as manager, agent of and for the said steamship or substituted vessels, any person, firm or corporation and that although he or they may not be entitled to any share or interest in the vessel in question or in the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'W. D. McLAREN' (Limited).

Incorporated, July 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Duncan McLaren, manufacturer; Clement Henry McLeod, professor; Herbert Meredith Marler, notary; Edouard Cholette, notary; and Barthelemy Hubert, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Duncan McLaren, Clement Henry McLeod, and Herbert Meredith Marler.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in baking powders, spices and essences, teas and coffees, of all descriptions, in any article used in the manufacture thereof or any business incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 11, 1907, to the

'PUEBLA TRAMWAY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY' (Limited).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $5,000,000 to the sum of $6,500,000, being an addition of 15,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'CANADIAN DISTILLERIES' (Limited).

Incorporated, July 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Abbott Faulkner, broker; Frederick Arthur Emerson, broker; Henry Ambrose Wise, druggist; William Rowe Lewis, agent; and Grant Cooper, clerk, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal in, distribute, store, warehouse and export whiskey of all kinds highwines, alcohol, spirits and gins of all kinds, and all kinds of distillery products and by-products thereof; to carry on the general business of distilling, redistilling and rectifying highwines, spirits and alcohol, and of compounding and blending of gins and whiskies of all kinds; to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in, store, warehouse, distribute, and export grain, molasses and all articles used in connection with the operation of a distillery, and to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in, distribute, store, warehouse and export all products and by-products of such articles and to do a general warehouse and storage business; to do a general cooperage business; to feed cattle; to carry or transport, or cause to be carried or transported any of the property above referred to; (*b*) From time to time to acquire, own, buy, and sell, such real and personal property as the company may deem necessary or convenient for the purpose of the Company. And to acquire the same by purchase, lease, license, exchange, or otherwise, and to hold, sell, mortgage, alienate, transfer, or otherwise dispose of the same; (*c*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works which the company may deem necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (*d*) To borrow or raise money for any purpose of the company and for the purpose of securing the same and interest, or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking or all or any part of the property of the company, present or after-acquired, or its uncalled capital, and to create, make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures, stocks, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, obligations and other negotiable and transferable instruments; (*e*) To purchase any going distillery which the company may deem capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company, and to pay for such distillery in cash or in the capital stock of the company, or partly in cash and partly in the capital stock of the company ; (*f*) To acquire, own, erect and operate storage warehouses and elevators for the storage or shipment of grain; (*g*) To act as general agents and commission merchants for any person engaged in a similar business; (*h*) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among the members or by the allotment of capital stock; (*i*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit (*j*) To lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (*k*) To unite with any other company having power to carry on the business of distillers. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'H. LEVY & SONS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 12, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $199,900.

Number of shares, 1,999.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hiram Levy, merchant; David Levy, merchant; William Levy, merchant; Arthur N. de Tilly, book-keeper; and Barnet Cohen, cutter, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Hiram Levy, David Levy and William Levy.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of general dry goods merchants, drapers, haberdashers, milliners, tailors, lace-men, clothiers, hosiers, glovers, and general outfitters and furriers; (2) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at No. 198 McGill street, Montreal, under the style of firm 'H. Levy' and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of that business in connection therewith; (3) To borrow money, to make and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, debentures, and evidences of indebtedness of all kinds, whether secured by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, and to secure the same by mortgage, pledge or otherwise, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act'; (4) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign and transfer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with, goods, wares and merchandise germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (5) To carry on any other similar business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated to enhance the value of the company's property or rights; (6) To subscribe for and take and hold shares or stock in any company with objects similar to those for which the company is incorporated, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'SOCIETE CANADIENNE d'ENTREPRISES GENERALES A RESPONSIBILITE, LIMITEE.'

Incorporated, July 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hon. Raoul Dandurand, advocate; Martial Chevalier, financier; and Louis Béique, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; and Hubert Biermans, manufacturer; and Beaudry Leman, engineer, both of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To construct for itself or for other persons, public, municipal and private works of all kinds and specially in connection with the building of railways, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, irrigation canals and others, water works, drains, gas works and also with the establishment and development of hydraulic and electric powers relating to the business of the company, including means of transportation by land and by water, wharfs, docks and warehouses; to work mines and treat minerals, ores and metals; (*b*) To promote any industrial and commercial undertaking within the scope of the preceding powers; (*c*) To carry on the operations of contractors of public, municipal and private works; (*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise possess, develop and work, sell, convey or let, or otherwise alienate any thing which may come within the scope of such works as well as any industrial and commercial undertaking connected with, or arising from any of the objects hereinbefore mentioned and calculated to utilize or to develop further any of the undertakings of the company, subject, however, to the exceptions contained in paragraph 5 of 'The Companies Act'; (*e*) To buy, lease or otherwise possess, develop and work, sell, convey, let or otherwise alienate any movable or immovable property which may be deemed necessary for the business of the company; (*f*) To acquire, hold, possess, and work, sell, convey or otherwise alienate any trade-mark and any

patent of invention; (*g*) To buy, hold and possess, sell, transfer or otherwise alienate shares or bonds and other transferable or untransferable securities in any other company or corporation, subject to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*h*) To acquire and hold securities of all kinds, movable or immovable, for debts, liabilities and bonds to the company, to sell and transfer the same; (*i*) To make advances to persons doing business with the company and to guarantee the execution of the contracts entered into by these persons; and generally to carry on any industrial operations necessary for the purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 12, 1907, to

'THE W. R. BROCK COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $1,000,000 to the sum of $2,000,000 being an addition of 10,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'MISSISQUOI MARBLE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 17, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—James T. Shearer, manufacturer; Robert J. Dale, insurance underwriter; Samuel H. Ewing, manufacturer; Samuel Carsley, merchant; William Mann, merchant; and Henry Timmis, insurance manager, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Philipsburg, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal and trade in every kind of marble, granite, stone, concrete, clay, tile, slate, terra cotta, calcine, lime and other plasters and all kinds of cement, timber, lumber and all other classes or kinds of structural materials and supplies; (*b*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire marble, granite, stone and other quarries and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same; to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with the operations of the company or required by workmen and others employed by the company; (*c*) To own and operate such factories, storage-yards, warehouses and plants as may be deemed necessary for the operations of the company; (*d*) To make, enter into, perform and carry out contracts for constructing, altering, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up and improving buildings of every sort and kind; to make advances to and enter into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, property owners and others, to carry on in all their respective branches the business of builders, contractors, decorators, dealers in stone, brick, timber, hardware and other building materials or requisites; (*e*) To purchase, acquire, hold, lease, manage, control, and operate and to sell, lease and dispose of on such terms and conditions as may seem proper, water rights, powers, privileges and appropriations for mining, milling, agricultural, domestic

and other uses and purposes, and to develop, control and generally deal in and dispose of electrical and other powers for the generation, distribution and supply of electricity for light, heat and for any uses and purposes to which the same are adapted, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company, the powers contained in this clause shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*f*) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, let or operate any or all machinery or appliances necessary for the manufacture, generation, storage, accumulation, transmission or distribution of any or all types of electric current, and any or all manner of electric machinery, apparatus or supplies of any nature or kind whatsoever; to erect, buy, sell, operate, lease and let power plants and generating stations for the manufacture, generation, storage, accumulation, transmission and distribution of electric current and any or all machinery used therein or in connection therewith; (*g*) To purchase and acquire from the Philipsburg Railway and Quarry Company the quarries, mills, plant, real estate and assets generally of the company outside of its railway proper and rolling stock, and to pay for same in cash or in bonds or in paid-up stock of the company, or to pay for the same partly in stock, and partly in bonds; to issue the stock of the company as paid-up and to transfer the same in payment of the assets purchased by the company, or for any other consideration which may be deemed just and sufficient by the directors; (*h*) To acquire, own and hold stock in the Philipsburg Railway and Quarry Company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'R. FORBES COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 17, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Duthie Forbes, manufacturer; William Henry Weaver, manufacturer; and David Norman Panabaker, book-keeper, all of Hespeler, Ont.; Victor Henry Hattin, clerk; and Ada Caulfield, book-keeper, both of Guelph, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Duthie Forbes, William Henry Weaver and David Norman Panabaker.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Hespeler, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at Hespeler aforesaid of 'The R. Forbes Company, Limited,' and all the property and assets of the said company; (*b*) To manufacture woollen, worsted, cotton, linen goods, and material of all kinds and all descriptions of textile goods and materials, whether spun, woven, knitted or otherwise, and to buy, sell and deal generally in all kinds of spun, woven and knitted goods and materials, whether in a raw state or wholly or partly manufactured, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in the above mentioned classes of goods in all its branches and to manufacture all descriptions of machinery and appliances and parts of same used or deemed useful or hereafter to be used or deemed useful in the production of the foregoing goods and materials, and for this purpose generally to carry on the business of foundrymen and machinists in all kinds of metals and to buy, sell and deal generally in all kinds of machinery aforesaid, and all kinds of hardware and accessories for the manufacture of such machinery, appliances and parts of same; (*c*) To purchase, lease and own any and all patents of invention relating and

applicable to the above mentioned objects of the company and to do and transact all other matters and things necessary or incidental to carrying on all and any such business of manufacturers, machinists, foundrymen or dealers as aforesaid; and to carry on any other business which is germane to the above powers (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any business above mentioned, and to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold such property, real and personal as the company may deem necessary to acquire or have in the carrying on of its business; (*d*) And to purchase, lease or acquire and hold any other business or businesses and the property and assets thereof in lines similar to those above described; (*e*) And to acquire, purchase and hold such real estate as the company may deem necessary to acquire or have for the purpose of the erection thereon of and to erect thereon houses or residences for its employees and to enter into contracts with such employees to lease or sell such last mentioned lands or buildings upon such terms as to cash or credit as to the company may seem proper, and for this purpose to execute and accept all deeds, conveyances, contracts, leases, mortgages, discharges, surrenders and other documents necessary for the proper carrying out of all powers hereby given to the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DILLONS LIMITED.'

Incorporated, July 18, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gerald A. Dillon, merchant; Raphael B. Dillon, clerk; Robert Taschereau, advocate; Sylva Dore, accountant; and Rosario Genest, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, importers, exporters, manufacturers and dealers in dye stuffs, chemicals, pharmaceutical, medicinal and other preparations and chemicals; (*b*) To carry on the manufacture and sale of medicines and preparations, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers and sellers of and dealers in all kinds of medicines and medicinal preparations and drugs whatsoever; (*c*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the undertaking of 'The Dillon Dyestuff & Chemical Company' and all or any of its assets and liabilities; and pay for the same by paid-up stock in this company; (*d*) To buy, sell, manufacture, work, repair, create and in all ways handle and deal in chemicals, dyestuffs, acids, used by textile manufacturers and other manufacturers; (*e*) To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let or hire, export and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purposes of any of the said businesses, or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CAR SCALE COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1.000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Asa O. Watts, Minister, of Leeds, Que.; Albert W. Sykes, trader; John W. Quinn, trader, and John A. McCabe, M.D., all of Windsor Mills, Que.; and Joseph E. Tobin, trader, of Lyster Station, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Windsor Mills, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in car scales and weighing machines generally, and any other business of a like nature; (*b*) To apply for, acquire, buy, sell, assign, lease, pledge, mortgage or otherwise dispose of patents and patent rights of Canada or of any foreign country in relation to scales and other weighing machines, and to issue paid-up shares in payment or part payment of any patents or patent rights so acquired; (*c*) To apply for, acquire, hold, lease, sell, mortgage or otherwise acquire and dispose of all patent rights, licenses, inventions, trade-marks, trade-names, and pending applications therefor, relating to or useful in connection with the business of the company; (*d*) To use, manufacture, sell or grant licenses for any patent owned or controlled by the company and to expend money in experimenting thereon, and in testing the validity of any patent or patent rights this company may acquire or propose to acquire in relation to scales and weighing machines generally; (*e*) To acquire, hold and own shares in any other corporation doing business of a like nature and to pay for the same in cash or part cash or to issue paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment therefor, or otherwise as may be arranged, and to sell, or otherwise deal with the same, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STANDARD COAL & SHIPPING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Fred Milton Dixon, manager; Arthur Ross, broker; Andrew Darling, accountant; Robert E. W. Fyfe, manufacturer; and Alexander Wardrope Greenshields Macalister, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of coal-factors and merchants including coal mining, buying and selling and generally dealing in coal, wood and all fuel products whether natural or manufactured, and to manufacture such as are capable of being manufactured; (2) To import and export all such goods above mentioned and for that purpose to acquire by purchase or otherwise steamships, barges, tugs and all kinds of plant and facilities for handling and shipping coal and fuel products; (3) To act as forwarding and receiving agents and with regard to the shipment of goods and merchandise of every kind whatever, and securing insurance on the same; (4) To acquire for any of the purposes above mentioned real estate, wharfs , docks,warehouses and all other property and appliances that may be acquired; (5) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the business at present carried on by the Standard Coal Company, Limited, or any other business or businesses of a like nature either as going concerns or otherwise, and to pay for the same by the issue of paid-up stocks, bonds or other

securities or in cash; (6) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to hold and dispose of shares, bonds and securities of any company, carrying on business similar to that of this company, subject always to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (7) To enter into any arrangements for a union of interests, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act;' (8) Generally to do all things that may be useful or advantageous to the company in the carrying out or any of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.'

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 19, 1907, to

'WOODS LIMITED.'

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $250,000 to the sum of $500,000, being an addition of 2,500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

Also extending the undertaking of the said company so as to embrace and include the following additional powers that is to say:—(1) To carry on the business of general wholesale manufacturers, merchants and manufacturers' agents, and to deal in dry goods, contractors, and lumbermen's supplies, tents, tarpaulins, flags, and small wares; (2) To acquire by purchase, license or otherwise, and to convey, sell and assign patent rights and trade marks relating to the business of the company, and to pay and receive royalties thereon, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect thereof; (3) To promote and assist financially by guarantee, advances or otherwise, the enterprises and undertakings of other corporations holding a charter from the government of Canada, with which or persons with whom the said company shall have business relations, and generally to carry on the business of wholesale manufacturers and merchants; (4) To acquire and hold as security for any indebtedness to the company any real estate, lands and tenements, and mortgages or hypothecs thereon, and to sell, assign, and convey the same; (5) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (6) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of Woods Western Limited, or of any person carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (7) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company, holding a charter from the government of Canada, and having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (8) To promote and subscribe for shares of stock in any company or companies holding Federal charters and which may be incorporated (*inter alia*) for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company or for any purpose which may be calculated to benefit this company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (9) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and to receive acquire, hold, enjoy and dispose of shares, lands, debentures, mortgages, and other securities as part of such consideration; (10) To distribute any of the property of the company in specie among the members.

'BEST STEEL CASTING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 20, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $299,000.

Number of shares, 2,990.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Orille Louis Henault, manufacturer, of Westmount, Que.; Louis H. Henault, gentleman; Thomas Joseph Best, superintendent; and Joseph Alfred Aquila Leclair, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.; and Alphonse Nadeau, merchant, of Verdun, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Verdun, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of founders, and of manufacturing, producing, preparing, buying and selling, or otherwise dealing in all kinds of castings, and fittings, builders' and plumbers' supplies, machinery, plants; (*b*) To make enter into, perform and carry out contracts for constructing, altering, maintaining, purchasing, fitting up and improving buildings of every sort and kind, and generally to perform the business of general contractors; (*c*) To make advances on contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, property owners and others; (*d*) To purchase, sell again houses, lands, property of all kinds and interest therein, and generally to deal in, sell, lease exchange or otherwise deal with lands, buildings and other property; (*e*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the company capable of being carried on in connection with the above; (*f*) To hold, purchase or otherwise acquire shares in any company engaged in any business which this company is authorized to carry on, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*g*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company, indebted to this company, or transacting any business similar to that conducted by this company, and to pay for same in cash, or in securities of the company or otherwise; (*h*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to hold, maintain, use, operate, introduce, and sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any and all patents of invention, trade marks, formulæ, secret processes, trade names, and distinctive marks, connected with the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn into account, any and all such trade marks, trade names and inventions, licenses, processes and the like or any such property or rights; (*i*) To acquire, hold and operate water powers and steam powers and to generate electric powers for the business of the company, and to dispose of and distribute any surplus power not required for the purposes of the company, subject to all provincial or municipal laws and regulations in that behalf. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CAFE BURGESS, MONTREAL' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 22, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—John Burgess, manager; Jeannie Burgess, married woman; Auguste Singer, merchant; Henry Hamilton, jr., merchant; and Samuel Bakewell, gentleman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire, own, operate, lease and sell hotels, restaurants, dining, tea and grill rooms, to carry on the business of newsdealers, tobacco and cigar dealers and to do all such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE STANDARD AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hugh Winder Glassford, contractor; Edwin George Lindsay, accountant; John Joseph Robson, accountant; and Reginald Lee, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.; and James Ballantyne, contractor, of Montreal West, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To purchase, take over and carry on as a going concern the business now carried on at Montreal under the name of The Standard Automatic Fire Sprinkler Company, and to pay for the same by the issue of fully paid-up stock or otherwise; (2) To carry on the business of manufacturers and contractors for Automatic Sprinklers and other fire appliances, and to manufacture, purchase, sell and dispose of all materials and appliances for the making, construction and erection of any apparatus which can be used, directly or indirectly, for protection against fire; (3) To act as agents for any company, partnership or person carrying on a similar business; (4) To purchase or otherwise acquire any share or interest in, or the whole, or any part of the business, good-will and assets of any person, firm or company carrying on any business within the scope of the objects above mentioned, and to undertake all or any of the liabilities or obligations of such person, firm or company, and to carry on, conduct or dispose of any business so acquired, and to make and carry into effect any contracts or agreements with any such person, firm or company as aforesaid, and to accept by way of consideration for any such contract or arrangement, any shares, debentures, or securities of any company; (5) To purchase or otherwise acquire and obtain any licenses, inventions, patents, trade-marks, names and designs, which may relate to, or be deemed useful to the company, and to deal with the same; (6) To apply or subscribe for, accept and hold and dispose of any stock, debentures or securities of any similar company or corporation, subject to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (7) To pay for services rendered in respect to any property, right or service acquired by the company, in such manner as may seem expedient, and in particular by the issue of shares or securities of the company credited as fully or partly paid-up; (8) To sell, transfer or dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertaking of the company to any other company (whether promoted by this company or not), or to any person, firm or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for any such sale, transfer or disposal, shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WATSON & HAIG' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 24, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, book-keeper; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; Robert Musgrave Coates, solicitor's clerk; and John Somerville Bisgrove, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in merchandise and personal property; (*b*) To carry on business as an accountant and auditor and to act as employee, agent or manager of any company or person upon such terms as may be agreed on; (*c*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, water lots, and interests therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same; and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same; and generally to carry on the business of a Land and Land Improvement Company; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake and assume any assets and liabilities connected with or in relation to any business of the kinds which the company is authorized to carry on; (*e*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation or person with which it may have business relations; (*f*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of, the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including salaries, debentures or securities of any company; (*g*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (*h*) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere and as principals, agents or attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued July 24, 1907, to

'THE HEMMING MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $45,000 to the sum of $145,000, being an addition of 4,000 shares of $25 each to the present capital stock.

'CANADIAN RAILWAY & CONTRACTORS SUPPLY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John James Herbert, clerk; William Edson Short, traveller; Harold Vesper Shaw, accountant; Joseph Arthur Rosseau, book-keeper; and Joseph Emile Cantin, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a general construction company and contractors; (*b*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body, or municipality, or with the Government of Canada or any province thereof, or with any other country or state, for the making, building, constructing and operation of all public and private works and undertakings, of every description and kind, as well as for the furnishing and supplying of machinery, goods, wares and merchandise, and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works, public or private; (*c*) To acquire, and take over contracts, and to transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contract or undertaking of the company in whole or in part, and to enter into, carry out, perform and sub-let contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection therewith; (*d*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain and operate all stock, plant, machinery and appliances necesary and convenient for the proper carrying on any of its undertaking; and for this purpose to also acquire patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes, and other rights and privileges, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect thereof, or otherwise to turn to account the same; (*e*) To carry on the business of general contractors in and manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of machinery, goods, chattels, merchandise and supplies, and to act as agents for others for the sale throughout Canada and elsewhere of all machinery, goods, wares and merchandise of any character or description whether on commission or otherwise; (*f*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities whether by land or water as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of his operations, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; and to acquire water powers by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop the same and supply steam, electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To acquire and hold, sell and dispose of shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is empowered to carry on, subject to provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*h*) To purchaseand acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*i*) To aid in any manner any corporation, any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by this company; and to do any acts or things for the preservation, protection improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or obligations; (*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company hereby incorporated, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company hereby incorporated, to receive and accept bonds, debentures or other securities in payment in whole or in part for work done and materials supplied in connection with the business of the company and to pay for any property purchased by the company or for the construction of any plant or works of the company by the issue of paid-up stock or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*k*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, lands or any interest therein, to erect and construct halls, buildings or works of every description on any land of the company or upon any other lands; to rebuild, alter and improve existing houses and buildings or works thereon; to convert and appropriate any such lands into and for roads, streets and other conveniences; and generally to deal and improve the property of the company, and to sell, lease, let, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the lands, halls, buildings and property of the company; (*l*) To provide board and lodging, clothing, provisions and all supplies generally to those engaged in or about any works, or to contract for the

providing of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'E. P. CHARLTON & CO.' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Earle P. Charlton, merchant, of Fall River, Mass., U.S.A.; Edward A. Bardol, manufacturer, of Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.; Victor F. Thomas, buyer; and J. Howard Charlton, manager, both of Montreal, Que.; and Thomas C. Herbert, manager, of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Earle P. Charlton, Edward A. Bardol and Victor F. Thomas.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on in all its branches the business of traders, dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise; (2) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on in the city of Montreal and elsewhere in Canada under the name of E. P. Charlton & Co.; (3) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, company or corporation carrying on any business this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (4) To subscribe for, take, or in any way acquire the stocks, shares, bonds debentures or other obligations or securities of any company having objects similar to those of this company, to sell or otherwise dispose thereof; subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act' to guarantee any bonds, debentures, obligations or securities so sold or disposed of by this company or of any company having such objects; (5) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire real or personal property and any rights or privileges which this company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business; (6) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MARK WORKMAN COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Mark Workman, manufacturer; Abram S. Workman, manager; Solomon L. Herman, accountant; Charles A. Workman, merchant; and Levy Workman, merchant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, produce, buy and sell, import and export dry goods, clothing of every description, gentlemen, ladies and house fur-

nishings of every kind, and raw material used therein and any machine, tool or appliance used in the manufacture thereof and any fixture, packing, label and advertising device used or useful in the marketing of any of the above articles, and to deal and trade in the same generally as principal or agent both wholesale and retail; (2) To procure and take out patents and trade-marks and licenses relating to the business of the company and buy and sell or otherwise acquire or dispose of the same or right of using the same for a definite time and territory; (3) For the purposes of the company to buy and sell or otherwise acquire and transfer real estate improved or unimproved and to build and improve the same and supply them with light, power and manufacturing equipment generally, and to sell and dispose or rent such part as is not required for the company's business; (4) To generate, buy and acquire power by any method and process for manufacturing and lighting and heating purposes of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus power not required for the purposes of the company, provided the foregoing when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (5) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (6) To acquire shares of the capital stock in other such companies and pay for the same in cash or by shares of the capital stock of the present company or pay in both; subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (7) To unite with other companies authorized to carry on a business similar to the business of this company; (8) To purchase and acquire any or all interest in other houses, firms and companies, carrying on and doing a business which this company is authorized to carry on, and pay for same in cash or by shares of the capital stock of the present company or part in cash and part in shares, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (9) To acquire and take over as a going concern including all its assets and liabilities the business carried on alone by Mark Workman, one of the applicants herein, in the city of Montreal, P.Q., as manufacturing and wholesale and retail clothier and to pay and settle for the same with paid-up shares, or bonds or either or both. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE GREAT NORTHERN PETROLEUM AND ASPHALTUM COMPANY'

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Goodwin Gibson, barrister-at-law; Henry Healy Williams, accountant; Moses Chamberlin Edey, architect; William Clark Perkins, barrister-at-law; and Reuben Melville Perkins, druggist, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction and development company and dealers in oil, petroleum, asphaltum and the products thereof; (*b*) To acquire leases to bore for oil and to purchase lands for that purpose, and to bore for and get oil and asphaltum, and transport and convey the same; to erect and operate refineries, and generally to deal in oil, petroleum, asphaltum and the products thereof; (*c*) To prospect for, open,

explore, develop, work, improve and manage gold, silver, coal, iron and other mines, minerals and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, coke, assay, analyse, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, mines, mining and timber lands, easements, minerals, properties, or any interests therein, minerals and ores, and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water, timber, oil, asphaltum and other rights, patent rights in any way relating to the objects for which the company is being incorporated, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, either absolutely, or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and to pay for the same by the issue of fully paid-up stock or otherwise as may be determined, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof or any interests therein; (*e*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on the property controlled by the company, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, walls, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, furnaces, ovens, refineries, stamping mills, and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise and properties of all classes and descriptions; (*f*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To take, acquire and hold as a consideration for ores, metals, minerals, oils or ahphaltum sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods, supplied or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company, having objects similar to those of this company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets business, properties, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any part of the business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof; (*i*) To do all such acts matters and things as are necessary to the due attainment of the above objects, or any of them; (*j*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company purchasing or acquiring the same; (*k*) To aid by guarantee, endorsement, advances or otherwise, any company with which it has business relations or shares of whose capital stock have been acquired and are held by the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SPRUCE LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Duncan Bingham McDonell, lumber agent, of Winnipeg, Man.; Charles McDonell, lumberman; William Clark Perkins, barrister-at-law; Henry Healy Williams, accountant; and Moses Chamberlin Edey, architect, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Clark Perkins, Henry Healy Williams and Moses Chamberlin Edey,

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, lumber and timber merchants, and manufacturers of timber and lumber, in all its branches, and all other business incident thereto or connected therewith, including the manufacture of furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, and all other wood products and articles manufactured from or with wood; and also the business of makers and manufacturers of pulp, pulpwood, pulp paper, and other products from wood or wood materials; and also the business of wharfingers, shippers, vessel owners, and dealers as far as is necessary for the purposes of the company's business; and, for all or any of the purposes of the company, to purchase, hold, lease or otherwise acquire or possess in Canada or elsewhere, any timber lands, licenses to cut timber, timber limits, lands, buildings, docks, works, boats, vessels, vehicles, goods, wares or merchandise and real and personal property, movable and immovable; and from time to time to improve, extend, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, exchange, sell, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal in and with the same or any part or parts thereof; and to establish shops or stores on said lands and property, and purchase and vend general merchandise, the whole of the foregoing in so far as is necessary to enable the company to carry on its business and make use of the property of the company for the purposes of its business wheresoever situate; (*b*) To construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance, and improvements of roads, docks, piers, wharfs, viaducts, aqueducts, and other works and buildings necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company or its operations; to construct, charter, and employ vessels for the purposes aforesaid, and for transporting the produce of the mills to or from any place in Canada or elsewhere; and also to construct, erect, maintain and operate plant, machinery, houses, buildings, and works for the generation and production of electricity for the purposes of lighting and heating or of operating the mills, buildings, platforms, docks, plant, and machinery or other works and property of the company wheresoever situate; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person or persons or corporation or corporations the whole or any part of the business, assets, property, privileges, lands, rights or contracts wheresoever situate, of any such person or persons or corporations carrying on any business within the objects of the company; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the undertaking or the business or good-will of any company having objects similar to those of this company or the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of any such company; (*e*) To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange in whole or in part, for any real or personal property, rights, licenses and privileges, required for the business of the company or for services rendered to the company, bonds or debentures of the company, or common shares or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as paid-up and unassessable shares in accordance with the terms and provisions of any agreement executed in that behalf by the company at or before the issue of said paid-up shares which shall be deemed and taken to have been thus paid-up and which shall not thereafter be liable for calls or assessments; (*f*) To purchase, take or otherwise acquire and hold bonds, debentures or shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company, including bonds, debentures or shares in any boom or aqueduct company, or river improvement or irrigation company; (*g*) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or business of the company or of any portion of its assets, property, or business, for such consideration as the company may think fit, either for cash or for shares, preferred stock, debentures, bonds or securities of any other company

having objects similar to those of the company, and to distribute and divide any such shares, preferred stock, debentures, bonds or securities amongst the shareholders of the company in specie, by way of dividend or bonus in proportion to their respective holdings of shares in the company, or otherwise to deal with the same as the directors of the company may determine; (*h*) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*i*) To exercise and enjoy all the rights and privileges, and to do all acts requisite to the due carrying on of the company's undertakings, including the registration of the company in any foreign country or place in which the company may engage in business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADA HIDE & WOOL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 30, 1907. - - - -Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles J. Beal, accountant; and William F. DeWitt Jarvis, tanner, both of London, Ont.; and Henry Esson McIntosh, merchant; Leslie Rose Dowker, merchant; and William James Buddo, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Sherbrooke, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To buy, sell, deal in, distribute, store, warehouse, export and import, hides, skins and pelts, either in their raw or green-salted, tanned or partially tanned state, or partially or wholly manufactured into leather; (*b*) To carry on the business of leather manufacturers and dealers, tanners and wool-pullers; (*c*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of leather and leather goods, hair, wool, oil, tallow and all goods and commodities manufactured from the same, including all products and bi-products of such articles; (*d*) To carry on the business of tallow renderers and fertilizer manufacturers; (*e*) To acquire and use in the manner and to the extent permitted by law, all necessary lands, mills, machinery and plant and other articles and property necessary to or required in connection with the production of leather, pelts, tallow, hair, wool, oil and the products thereof or substances and articles into which the same enter; (*f*) From time to time to acquire, own, buy, and sell, such real and personal property as the company may deem necessary or convenient for its purposes, and to acquire the same by purchase, lease, license, exchange or otherwise, and to hold, sell, mortgage, alienate, transfer or otherwise dispose of the same; (*g*) To act as general agents and commission merchants for any person or persons engaged in a similar business; (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the whole or any part of the business, assets, property, privileges, rights and contracts whatsoever and wheresoever situated of any person or persons, corporation or corporations carrying on any business within the objects of this company; (*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the undertaking, business or good-will of any company having objects similar to those of this company, or the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of any such company, and to pay for the said business, assets, property, privileges, lands, rights, contracts, undertaking, or good-will either in cash, or in fully paid-up and non-assessable common or preferred stock, debentures, bonds or securities of this company; (*j*) To purchase and acquire stock in any other corporation carrying on any business similar to that carried on by this company and to pay for the same in

cash or fully paid-up common or preference stock, bonds or debentures of the company, subject always to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*k*) To produce or accumulate electricity or electro-motive force or other agency similar or otherwise, and to supply the same for the production or use of lighting, heating and motive purposes, or otherwise for the purposes of said business, and to sell and dispose of any surplus electricity and electro-motive force for power, lighting and heating purposes, subject to provincial and municipal laws and regulations. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada.

'THE LACHUTE GRAPHITE MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Albert Guilbault, blacksmith, of Lachute, Que.; Zéphirin André Fournier, machinist, of St. Andrews, Que.; and John R. Hyer, miner; Alexis T. Woeltje, miner; and Fred B. Kelly, miner, all of Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Albert Guilbault, John R. Hyer and Fred B. Kelly.

Chief place of Business:—Township of Wentworth, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, search for, use, produce, adapt, prepare, buy, sell, deal and trade in any and every kind of graphite, silver, plumbago or any metallic ores and mineral substances, stones, bricks, marbles, concrete, clay, artificial stone, and all kinds of natural or artificial cement, and all kinds of building material and supplies; (*b*) to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to erect, establish, maintain and operate manufactories, kilns, warehouses agencies and depots for manufacturing and storing building materials of all kinds and for their sale and distribution, and for all the purposes of the company; (*c*) To acquire and utilize water-power for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity or gas for lighting, heating and motor purposes in connection with the buildings and works of the company; (*d*) To acquire and purchase from any individual or firm any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of the company; (*e*) To apply for, acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents and patent rights for and in respect of any invention relating to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may relate to the company's business; (*f*) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal for debts, liabilities and obligations to the company incurred in connection with the said business; (*g*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertakings of the company or of any part thereof for such consideration as the company shall see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, stock or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*h*) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*i*) To pay for any purchase or services, either in cash, or part in cash and part in shares of the company fully paid-up and non-assessable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, July 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $18,000.

Number of shares, 180.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harold George Eadie, merchant; Henry Percy Douglas, merchant; William Langley Bond, advocate; Edouard Chamberland, draughtsman; and Malcolm D. Barclay, C.E., all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Harold George Eadie, Henry Percy Douglas and William Langley Bond.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on business as plumbers, gasfitters and general dealers in and distributors of oil and gas wells, plumbing and fitting supplies; (2) To deal in raw materials and to manufacture and sell any or all of the foregoing supplies and hardware generally; (3) To acquire and hold by purchase, lease or otherwise, real estate, natural gas and oil wells, pipes, connections and accessories, and to enter into contracts with respect to the leasing, sale or distribution of natural gas and oil; (4) To acquire the interest in or the ownership of any person, firm or company carrying on any business of a like nature, or to unite with any company having similar objects; (5) To acquire any rights, powers, interest, leases, options or other concessions or grants relative to the foregoing business and to pay for the same either in whole or in part by the issue of paid-up stock of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ST. LAWRENCE SPORTING GOODS COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Wilfrid Emile Ranger, hardware merchant; and Jacques Evariste Ranger, hardware merchant, both of Lachine, Quebec.; Joseph Napoleon Legault, notary, of Vaudreuil, Que., and Adolphe Delphis Leblanc, clerk, and Joseph Narcisse Lemieux, accountant, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Wilfrid Emile Ranger, Joseph Napoleon Legault, Adolphe Delphis Leblanc, and Joseph Narcisse Lemieux.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retail dealers in sporting goods, sport supplies of any and every kind and description whatsoever, sportman's and athletic complete outfit, and bicycles and automobiles, motor-cars, canoes, boats, yachts, motor-boats, gasolene marine engines, fire-arms, cameras, kodaks, supplies for electric and gas light and all other kinds of articles and sundries usually manufactured imported, and dealt in in connection with such business or incidental thereto; (*b*) To acquire and take over as a going concern any business of a similar nature or any interest or control of any business in a similar nature and to pay for same either in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*c*) To acquire and hold stock in any company carrying on business of a like nature and to pay for same in bonds or paid-up stock of this company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of

'The Companies Act;' (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to hold, mortgage, sell and convey or otherwise dispose of such property movable and immovable as may be necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including factories, stores, warehouses and other establishments and to erect and construct the same when and where advisable; (*e*) To acquire, hold, and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents or patent rights or licenses, to make use of patents and in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful in connection with the company's business; (*f*) To act as commission merchants and manufacturers' agents in respect of any article in which the company is authorized to deal. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'VICTOR AUTOMATIC CARRIERS' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, July 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Victor Filteau, mechanical engineer; Frederick H. Markey, K. C.; Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant; George Gordon Hyde, law student; and Arthur Ste. Marie, secretary, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in electric motors, dynamos, electrical machinery, and other power, appliances and plants, and to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, convert, let, license, hire and deal in machinery of all manner and kind; (2) For the purposes of the said business to apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to deal in, use, operate, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any and all trade marks, trade names and distinctive marks and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under patents or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, patents, licenses, or any such property rights so acquired. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA CIE GENERALE DU BAS SAINT LAURENT' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, August 6, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $19,500.

Number of shares, 195.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Louis H. Taché, advocate; Michel Benoit, accountant; Antonio LeBel, clerk; Arthur Clement, book-keeper; and Paul Dumour, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Louis H. Taché, Michel Benoit, Antonio LeBel and Arthur Clement.

Chief place of Business:—Village of St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To purchase, execute, possess, operate and dispose of public and municipal works, privileges and other undertakings for public improvements

and particularly to purchase, own, operate and dispose of the water and sewer and other privileges and property in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Province of Quebec. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BEAVER ELEVATOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 8, 1907. - - - - - Amount of capital stock, $99,000.

Number of shares, 990.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Donald Morrison, grain merchant; William Stead, grain merchant; Kenneth Murray, accountant; J. Hillyard Leech, barrister; and Ernest T. Leech, barrister, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—Donald Morrison, William Stead and Kenneth Murray.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—(1) The carrying on of the business of grain buyers and grain elevator and warehousemen, including the buying, selling, receiving, storing, shipping, kiln drying, cleaning, separating, chopping, crushing, grinding and manufacturing into meal, provender and products (other than flour) all kinds of cereals or grain either on their own account, or as agents for others; (2) The acquiring, purchasing, building, leasing, selling, equipping, operating and maintaining grain elevators, warehouses, oatmeal mills and grain crushing, cleaning, separating and chopping mills, with all plant, machinery, tools and appliances suitable to be used in connection with the same; (3) To construct, purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any wharfs, piers, docks or works capable of being advantageously used in connection with the shipping and carrying or other business of the company; (4) To carry on the business of buying and selling and generally dealing in fuel, both wood and coal, and in all kinds of lumber, shingles, sash, doors, lath and other things usually kept in stock in a wholesale or retail lumber business; (5) The doiny of all such matters and things as are incidental or necessary to the due attainment of the above objects, or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DIGNARD LIMITED.'

Incorporated, August 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $95,000.

Number of shares, 950.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Cleophas Dignard, manufacturer; Hubert Brosseau, carriage-maker; Eugene H. Godin, advocate; Georges Normandin, notary; Bruno Marchand, student; and Joseph Boulé, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Cleophas Dignard, Hubert Brosseau and Eugene H. Godin.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture all sorts of biscuits, cakes, jams, confectionery and like products; (2) To operate, therefor, a factory and business

establishment; to trade, deal and transact generally, by wholesale or otherwise, in all products of such factory and in like manufactured goods, and also in all products in any way or form used or required for such manufacture, such as flour, grains, fruits, sugar, extracts, etc.; (3) To deal and trade by wholesale or otherwise, in breadstuffs, generally, and in any sort of provisions, goods, or merchandise; (4) To carry on generally the trade of warehousemen; (5) To purchase or otherwise acquire, from any individual or corporation any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with buildings, machinery, stock in trade and assets generally; (6) To purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise acquire and possess all movable and immovable property, which the company may deem necessary or useful for its business and operations, and to mortgage, hypothecate, pledge, alienate, lease, sell or dispose of any or all of the property owned or enjoyed by the company on such terms ond conditions as it may see fit; (7) To purchase, erect, construct and operate mills, factories, buildings, warehouses, machinery and plant for the purposes of the said business; (8) To acquire, lease, own, put in practice, sell or dispose of all trade-marks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, privileges or authorities, for or in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful to the company in connection with such business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention, or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the operations of said business; (9) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests or a division of profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (10) To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as consideration for work done, guarantees given or agreed to be given or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company; (11) To do all such other things that may be necessary to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'IMPERIAL RUBBER COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, August 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert C. McMichael, advocate; D. James Angus, advocate; Rennie O. McMurtry, student at law; Francis G. Bush, book-keeper; and Michael J. O'Brien, stenographer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert C. McMichael, D. James Angus and Francis G. Bush.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in rubber and rubber goods, and other fibres of every description, and all articles of which rubber forms a part, and to manufacture, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise which can advantageously be manufactured, sold and dealt in, in conjunction with such goods; and to act as agents for any person, firm or corporation carrying on a similar business; (2) To acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds, and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in a similar business, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures or other securi-

ties of this corporation, or otherwise; (3) To sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the business of the company, and to accept in payment thereof, cash, or any form of securities, and to distribute the same among the shareholders of this company; (4) To buy or otherfise acquire and dispose of, as well as to apply for any trade marks, trade names, letters patent of invention, improvement and processes under registration, or otherwise useful to the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, any such trade marks, trade names and inventions or any such other property or rights; (5) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or which shall or may at any time appear to be necessary for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders of, or interested in, any property or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LESLIE SALES COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—James Reid, gentleman; Henry Noel Chauvin, advocate; George Harold Baker, advocate; Lorne Ross, manager; and Percy Chauvin, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Reid, Lorne Ross and George Harold Baker.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To buy, sell and otherwise deal and trade in goods, wares and merchandise and articles and objects of commerce of every kind and description, whether as principals or agents; (2) To purchase or otherwise acquire, use, sell or lease any interests in any patents of invention 'brevets d'invention,' licenses, concessions and the like conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention, and to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in any article covered in whole or in part by any such patent of invention, license, concession or the like; (3) To establish, build, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate factories, plants and premises for the purpose of making, manufacturing and dealing in any or all of the articles and things aforesaid; (4) To purchase or otherwise acquire or lease the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any going concern carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay therefor such consideration as the company may deem fit, and particularly in paid-up capital shares of the company or in bonds or debentures of the company secured by mortgage or otherwise; (5) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may see fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to let or sub-let any property; to unite with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (6) To pay for any property, rights or things and for services in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (7) To distribute any property in kind of the company among its members. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'TURNER BROTHERS, CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 8, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gavin Milroy, agent; Robert T. Hopper, merchant; Frederick H. Markey, K.C.; Ronald Cameron Grant, accountant; and George Gordon Hyde, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of importers and exporters of, dealers in and manufacturers of articles and preparations made from asbestos or combinations of asbestos and other materials, belting and generally mill supplies. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued August 8, 1907, to the

'HOWARD SMITH PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.'

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $49,000 to the sum of $95,000, being an addition of 460 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'CANADIAN NORTHERN TOWNSITE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 9, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gerard Ruel, barrister-at-law; George Frederick Macdonnell, barrister-at-law; Alfred J. Mitchell, comptroller; Francis Charles Annesley, secretary; and Robert Phipps Ormsby, secretary, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase, lease, construct or otherwise acquire, hold, enjoy and manage lands, water lots, wharfs, docks, dockyards, slips, warehouses, sheds, elevators, offices, hotels, dwellings, restaurants, parks, buildings of every description and amusement resorts and appliances, and to sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same for the purposes of the company; (*b*) To acquire land for townsites and building lots, and to clear and improve the same in any manner, to construct roads and ways of every description, to purchase, lease, construct or otherwise acquire, hold, enjoy and manage facilities for water supply for the furnishing of gas, electricity, power, light, heat, drainage or sewerage facilities, and to carry on any business incidental to any such purposes; (*c*) To build, purchase, hire or otherwise acquire, charter, own, control and operate steam and other vessels and ferries for the carriage of passengers and freight on lakes, rivers or other navigable waters within the limits of Canada or between ports in Canada and ports beyond Canada; (*d*) To carry on the business of warehousemen and wharfingers, forwarders and agents, and to charge tolls, dues and other rental

or royalty for the use of any of the above mentioned properties or facilities; (*e*) To enter into agreements with owners of any of the foregoing properties or facilities; (*f*) To issue bonds or debentures for the construction or acquisition, maintenance or operation of any of the aforesaid kinds of property or facilities not exceeding in amount the value of such property; (*g*) To take and hold therefor in the name of the company or in the name of any person or other company as trustee for the company, and dispose of shares in any incorporated company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company; (*h*) To carry on any business which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated and which may be conveniently carried on in connection with any of the foregoing. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ACROPOLE DAIRY AND CONFECTIONERY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 13, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Harry Pulos, confectioner; Charles Gurd, manufacturer; Clement Robillard, manufacturer, and Leonidas Catalanos, trader, all of Montreal, Que.; and Henri Brossard, of Laprairie, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture, purchase, import, sell and otherwise deal in, condensed, preserved, evaporated and sterilized milk and all the other forms of manufactured milk and cream; To buy, keep and feed, to sell and otherwise deal in, cattle and other milk-producing animals; To produce, purchase, import, supply, sell and otherwise deal in, fresh milk or cream and all the products or by-products thereof; To manufacture, purchase, import and sell all dairy products in general; To manufacture, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in, candies, chocolate, biscuits, cakes and other similar delicacies, and to undertake the business generally carried on by caterers and confectioners ; To manufacture, supply, sell or otherwise dispose of ice cream, soda, ærated waters, flavours, and to install and keep soda fountains and ice cream parlors; To import, sell and otherwise deal in fruits of any kind, and to pack, can or preserve the same; To acquire, lay, construct, erect, maintain, and operate, work, use, sell, supply and rent all works, buildings, structures, machinery, appliances, required or incidental to the business to be carried on by the company; To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to own use, operate and to sell, assign, lease or otherwise dispose of any and all patents of inventions, improvements and processes, trade-marks, connected with or necessary to the business of the company; To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital stock, or in or about the incorporation, formation, organization, or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; To enter into any agreement for sharing of profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or to become engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or reissue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or attainments

of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or which shall or may at any time appear to be expedient for the protection of the corporation. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'E. AND T. FAIRBANKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, August 14, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Hiram N. Turner, manufacturer; John C. Clark, treasurer ; Perley F. Hazen, superintendent; and Carl H. Turner, traffic manager, all of St. Johnsbury, Vt., U.S.A.; and Charles Walter Cate, advocate, of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Sherbrooke, Que.

Objects of the Company :—1. To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in scales, weighing instruments, and all kinds of machines, machinery and implements made, in whole or in part, from iron, brass, or other metals, or wood, or other materials, and to manufacture, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise which can advantageously be manufactured, sold and dealt in in conjunction with such goods; 2. To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate, maintain and manage all factories, shops, storehouses, depots, machine shops, engine houses, offices and other structures and erections necessary for its business, and all other property, movable or immovable, necessary and useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell, mortgage, hypothecate, and dispose of the same ; 3. To acquire, own, develop and operate water-powers and steam, gas and electric plants for the purpose of generating, producing and accumulating electric and electromotive force, or other similar agency for the production of light, heat or power, for the purposes of the company, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any excess not required, and to supply the same for light, heat or power purposes to any person or corporation on such terms as may be agreed upon, provided that the foregoing powers, when exercised outside the property of the company, shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf ; 4. To apply for, acquire, use, lease and dispose of any trade-marks, trade names, patents, patent rights, inventions, improvements, and processes under registration, and any such other property or rights which may be deemed useful to the business of the company; 5. To carry on any business pertinent to the objects for which the company is incorporated, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may be carried on in connection with the purposes of the company, or which may be pertinent thereto; 6. To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and to hold, assume, transfer, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge, sell, reissue, or otherwise dispose of, with or without guaranty, the shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other companies, having objects similar to those of the company; and while holders thereof, to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; 7. To acquire from any person, partnership, company or corporation any business of a nature similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and for such purposes to acquire, own, hold or lease the franchises, rights, privileges, immunities, good-will, property and assets, of all kinds, of such person, partnership, company or corporation, and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of such

person, partnership, company or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of this company, or otherwise, and to discharge in like manner any liabilities or obligations of any person, partnership, company or corporation, whose business may be acquired by it as aforesaid ; 8. To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing profits, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in, or about to carry on, or engage in any business or transaction, which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in ; 9. To promote, or assist in promoting, and to become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied, or other company carrying on, or having for its object the operation of any business similar to this company; 10. To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any business, good-will, undertaking, assets, real or personal property, rights, patents, trade-marks, licenses, privileges, contracts, shares, stocks, bonds, or other property, which may, in whole, or in part, be purchased, taken on lease, or otherwise acquired by the company, or in consideration of any amalgamation or other arrangement for the pursuance of the company's objects, bonds, or debentures of the company, and common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fuly paid-up and non-assessable shares ; 11. To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as considered for patents, patterns and good-will, and for work done, guarantee, given, or agreed to be given, services rendered, or agreed to be rendered, in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered, or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company; 12. To sell or dispose of the property, mills, assets, undertakings and business of the company, in whole or in part, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide among the shareholders, by way of dividends, any cash, stock, bonds or securities so received, and to distribute any of the property of the company; 13. To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its shares, bonds, debentures and other securities; 14. To issue bonds to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) said bonds may be either debenture bonds, or mortgage bonds, secured by hypothec, mortgage or pledge of the whole or any part of the real and personal property of the company, for such time and at such rate as may be determined by the company, or board of directors. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MONTREAL EAST LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'LA COMPAGNIE DES TERRAINS DE MONTREAL EST' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, August 14, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,900.

Number of shares, 499.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Dame Eliza Beauchamp, widow of Charles Clavette; Adelstan Le Moyne de Martigny, physician; A. Hector Desloges, physician; Mendoza Langlois, real estate agent; Victor Morin, notary, and Armand Grenier, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; and Telesphore Laframboise, contractor, of St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To acquire throughout the Dominion of Canada by purchase, exchange, lease or otherwise, all kinds of movable and immovable property,

together with movable or immovable rights, and to dispose of the same; 2. To possess, sell, lease, exchange, mortgage and administer properties, whether as principals or agents; 3. To erect buildings and construct works, with changes and improvements to the said properties ,and to operate them according to their nature and to deal therein generally; 4. To borrow by means of mortgages, bonds, notes, and other securities, sums of money and to give securities on the property of the company as guarantee for the reimbursement thereof; 5. To make advances on any property sold by the company the whole or any part of the purchase money, and also for building and other improvements thereon, and to act as agents for any insurance company taking risks on property sold by the company or in which the company is in any way interested. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE WIARTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 14, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—William Gillies, merchant of St. Edmund, Ont.; John William Smith Rutherford, master mariner; Thomas Caldwell Allan, merchant; John Jackson Acres, bank manager; and William Henry Buchan Spotton, barrister-at-law, all of Wiarton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Gillies, John William Smith Rutherford and John Jackson Acres.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Wiarton, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise and passengers upon land and water; (2) To carry on the business of towing, wrecking and salvage in all its branches in and over any of the navigable waters within or bordering upon the Dominion of Canada, to and from any port therein and to and from any foreign port; (3) To own, operate and maintain steamship lines, vessel lines or other lines of marine transportation; (4) To build, make, operate, maintain, buy, sell, deal in and with, own, lease, pledge and otherwise dispose of ships, vessels, barges, scows and boats of every nature and kind whatsoever, together with all materials, articles, tools, machinery and appliances entering into or suitable and convenient for the construction or equipment thereof, and together with engines, boilers, machinery and necessary appliances of all kinds and tackle apparel and furniture of all kinds; (5) To build, repair and design vessels, ships, boats, wharfs, docks, dry docks, machinery and all other equipment; (6) To purchase and acquire from the said William Gillies and John William Smith Rutherford the steamboat *City of Grand Rapids* (the name of which is shortly to be changed to that of *The Wiarton*) and to pay for the same by issuing the shares in this company subscribed for by the said William Gillies and John William Smith Rutherford in the Memorandum of Agreement and Stock Book as fully paid up by the conveyance and transfer of the said steamboat, and for such purpose the directors of this company are hereby authorized to ratify and adopt the contract for the sale of the said steamboat already prepared between the said William Gillies and John William Smith Rutherford, of the one part, and the said William Henry Buchan Spotton as trustee for this company, of the other part, and intended to be signed immediately after the issue of letters patent incorporating this company; (7) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange,

hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant or stock-in-trade; (8) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (9) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (10) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit; (11) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BOTTLE EXCHANGE COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 15, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—John Harry Lock, dairyman; Robert William Dockeray, dairyman; Edwin Grace, dairyman; Alexander Anderson, dairyman; and Victor Edwin Vanzant, dairyman, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of a bottle exchange or clearing house for dairymen, brewers, soda and mineral water dealers, and for all others handling bottles and to manufacture, buy or sell bottles; To engrave, mark, brand or blow names, trade-marks, &c., on all kinds of bottle ; To buy, sell or manufacture general dairy supplies and milk cans, and to buy, sell or produce milk and dairy products and ice; To buy and hold real estate for the purposes of the business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BENSON LUMBER TRUCK COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Adolph William Benson, manufacturer; Nils Oslen Werner, banker; and Edgar Lincoln Mattson, banker, all of Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.; George Samuel Clark, lumber merchant; and Francis Henry Keefer, barrister-at-law, both of Port Arthur, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Adolph William Benson, George Samuel Clark, and Francis Henry Keefer.

Chief place of Business :—City of Port Arthur, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture, sell and dispose of heavy farm and lumber machinery and implements, wagons, trucks and all other vehicles, and in particular the Benson Patent Lumber Cart, and to acquire, hold and alienate all patents now subsisting or hereafter to be obtained and to be used in connection with the manufacture of any or all of the above articles. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued August 16, 1907, to

'THE BURROW, STEWART AND MILNE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $250,000 to the sum of $500,000, being an addition of 2,500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'THE CANADIAN CONDENSING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—John L. McKenzie, merchant ; Donald P. Russell, merchant ; Herbert C. Harvey, merchant; Joseph Emile Côté, accountant; and Henri Gérin-Lajoie, advocate and K.C., all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—Village of Chesterville, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—1. To manufacture, sell and otherwise deal in condensed, preserved and evaporated milk and cream; to manufacture, sell and otherwise deal in butter and all manufactured forms of milk; to produce, purchase and sell fresh milk and all products of milk; to establish, purchase, hold and manage creameries, factories and milk receiving stations; 2. To purchase, acquire, construct, hold, lease, manage, control and operate waterworks, aqueducts, public wells or reservoirs and pumping stations for the purposes of the company's business, and to sell, and dispose of water, water rights not required for the company's uses, provided that when exercised outside the property of the company, the powers contained in this clause, shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; 3. To manufacture, lease, purchase, sell and generally deal in all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus and all other articles and appliances used in connection with any of the purposes aforesaid or with selling and transporting the manufactured and other products of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'L. H. HEBERT & CIE.' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, August 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $350,000.

Number of shares, 3,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Louis Herménegilde Hébert, merchant; Alfred Jeannotte, merchant; Eugène Poitevin, commercial traveller; and Gustave Busseau, commercial traveller, all of Montreal, Que.; and Joseph Elisée Thériault, trader, of Joliette, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Louis Herménegilde Hébert, Alfred Jeannotte and Joseph Elisée Thériault.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on generally the business of ironmongers and merchants in hardware, paints, oils, rosins, chemical compounds, explosives, and all goods and products of the same kind and generally all things relating to that kind of goods; (2) To manufacture all sorts of goods and products, and generally deal and trade in all kinds of goods and articles in any way used or

required for such manufacture; (3) To act as manufacturers' agents and commission merchants generally; 4. To carry on generally the business of warehousemen; (5) To generate and develop electrical or other powers as may be necessary or convenient for the business of the company; (6) To purchase or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern with all its assets and liabilities, the business establishment now operated and exploited, in the said city of Montreal, by Louis Herménégilde Hébert, one of the applicants; and to likewise acquire and own any other business carried on by any person or corporate body of a similar nature; and to issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment thereof; (7) To purchase or otherwise acquire the property, movable or immovable, which the company may deem useful for its business and operations, and to mortgage, hypothecate, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of any or all of such property on such terms and conditions as it may see fit; (8) To acquire, lease, own, put in practice, sell or dispose of all trade-marks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights or privileges which may be deemed useful to the company, in connection with such business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention, or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the said business; (9) To enter into arrangmeent for a union of interests or a division of profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company shall be authorized to engage in or carry on; (10) To issue and allot as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as consideration for goods or property bought or taken over, for work done, guarantees given, or agreed to be given, or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company; (11) To do all such other things as may be necessary to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MONTEREY PLUMBING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gerard Ruel, barrister-at-law; George Frederick Macdonnell, barrister-at-law; Alfred J. Mitchell, comptroller; Francis Charles Annesley, secretary, and Robert Phipps Ormsby, secretary, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on a general business in plumbing, steamfitting, heating, lighting and drainage, and to deal in all kinds of hardware and in all kinds of supplies incidental to such kinds of business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MONTFORT GRANITE' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 20,000.—Amount of each share, $10.

Corporate Members :—Cleophas Edouard Leclerc, notary; Anani S. Hamelin, auditor; René T. Leclerc, broker; Mrs. Valerie Desjardins, widow, of Amable Archambault, notary; and Joseph Henri Loranger, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To acquire, take in its name, ask, obtain, purchase, exploration and prospecting licenses for mines or ores of any kind ; to acquire, take in its name, ask, obtain, purchase mines, mining concessions and pay for them either in cash or part in cash and in shares of the company fully paid-up and not assessable; (*b*) For the purposes of the company's mining business to transport building materials, goods and merchandise by land or water and for that purpose to purchase, own, charter and operate steamboats, steam-tugs, barges and other boats; (*c*) To make, enter into, perform and carry out contracts for constructing, extending, repairing, maintaining and improving any work necessary for the purposes of the company; (*d*) To acquire and utilize water-power for the purpose of compressing air or generating gas and electricity for lighting, heating, and motor purposes in connection with the works of the company; (*e*) To apply for, purchase, acquire and use any exclusive right, patent, patent rights, brevets d'invention, license, concessions, or privileges in connection with the business of the company and any licenses to use and work the same and to sell or lease any patent, patent rights, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions acquired by the company; (*f*) To promote any company, or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property or liabilities of this company; (*g*) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of this company ; (*h*) To pay for any purchases or services, either in cash or part in cash and part in shares of the company fully paid-up and non-assessable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE PORT STANLEY ELEVATOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert Norman Price, miller, of St. Thomas, Ont.; Robert Douglas Ferguson, Yeoman, of Southwold, Ont.; George Whiting Tillson, manufacturer; and William Duncan Robertson, accountant, both of Tilsonburg, Ont.; John Goldie, merchant miller; and James Goldie, commercial traveller, both of Ayr, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Robert Norman Price, George Whiting Tillson and John Goldie.

Chief place of Business:—City of St. Thomas, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the business of storage, warehousing and cold storage and all business necessarily or impliedly incidental thereto in all their several branches, and to construct, hire, purchase, operate and maintain all or any conveyances for the transportation in cold storage or otherwise by land or by water of any and all products, goods or manufactured articles or merchandise; to issue certificates, warrants and receipts negotiable or otherwise to persons warehousing goods with the company, and to make advances or loans upon the security thereof; to manufacture, sell, trade and deal in all goods usually dealt in, stored or cared for by warehousemen, including general merchandise, timber, lumber, sale, cement, coal, lime and building materials as well as grain and cereals and other articles and merchandise whether mentioned in this section or not ; to manufacture, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any wharf, building or dock

capable of being advantageously used in connection with the shipping, carrying or other business of the company, and generally to carry on or undertake any business, undertaking, transaction or operation commonly carried on or undertaken by warehousemen or owners of cold storage plants; (*b*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate, use, lease, sell and dispose of steam and other vessels, barges, boats, cars or other conveyances of every nature and kind whatsoever, together with all materials, articles, tools, machinery or appliances suitable and convenient for the construction or equipment thereof, and all machinery, boilers, manufactories, apparel and furniture of all kinds used in connection therewith, to transport goods, merchandise and passengers upon land and water; to build, acquire, maintain and dispose of all structures, wharfs, dry docks, machinery and other equipment used in connection therewith and to contract with other persons or companies to do any of the foregoing on its behalf ; (*c*) To acquire, sell, deal in and dispose of grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural produce of every kind, and to manufacture, sell, deal in and dispose of flour and other food stuffs manufactured therefrom, and to build, acquire, operate, sell or otherwise dispose of mills, elevators, buildings, plants and machinery for the transportation, storing, handling, cleaning or conditioning of all such grain, wheat, oats, barley, cereals and agricultural produce or for the production and storage of all kinds of goods that may be produced therefrom or in conjunction with grain or cereals of any kind; to buy, sell, trade, deal in and dispose of the products of such manufactories and all kinds of grain, cereals or agricultural produce in any state of their production, and to acquire, purchase, sell, lease and dispose of all patents of invention, copyrights, processes, formulæ and trade-marks relating to or used in connection with any of the foregoing; (*d*) To make contracts with companies, firms and individuals for the manufacture, purchase, sale or other disposition of any of the said grain, cereals or agricultural produce or any of the other articles mentioned in any of the foregoing paragraphs, and to enter into any arrangements for a union of interest or co-operation with any person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction any part of which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in; (*e*) To acquire, own, sell, deal in or dispose of shares or other securities in any other company having powers similar to those of this company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of for cash or for wholly or partly paid shares or securities of any such other company or for other sufficient consideration, the whole or any part of its business, assets, and good-will or the business, assets and good-will of any other company which it may at any time own or control. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'RECORD STOVE AND FURNACE COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, August 23, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joshua Peters, manufacturer; Alfred E. Peters, manufacturer; Oswald J. Peters, manufacturer; and David I. Welch, barrister-at-law, all of Moncton, N.B.; and Seymour Peters, manufacturer, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joshua Peters, Alfred E. Peters, and Oswald J. Peters.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let or hire, export, deal and trade in, and with all kinds of stoves, furnaces,

machinery, agricultural implements, and other articles of merchandise made of wood or metal or of wood and metal combined or of any other material than wood and metal or other products materials or articles, with such other things as are incident to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'STANDARD SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PITTSBURG'
(LIMITED.)

Incorporated, August 23, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas C. Collins, manufacturers' agent; John M. Collins, manufacturers' agent; Francis J. M. Collins, insurance agent; Philip M. Robertson, real estate agent; and Henry J. Trihey, advocate, all of Montreal, Quebec.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas C. Collins, John M. Collins and Francis J. M. Collins.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and importers and exporters and dealers in Plumbers' enameled iron ware and brass goods, also plumbers' wood work, and to manufacture, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise which can advantageously be manufactured, sold and dealt in, in conjunction with such goods; (2) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange or other legal title, and to construct, operate, maintain and manage all factories, shops, storehouses and other structures and erections necessary to the proper carrying on of its business, and all other property movable as well as immovable necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell, mortgage, hypothecate and dispose of the same; (3) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, import and export and deal in machinery of all kinds in connection with or incidental to the business of the company; (4) To apply for and acquire, buy, sell, assign, lease, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise acquire and dispose of patents of Canada or of any foreign country relating to or incidental to the business of the company; (5) To apply for, acquire, hold, sell, assign, lease, mortgage, or otherwise acquire and dispose of patent rights, licenses, inventions, trade-marks, trade names, and pending application therefor, relating to, or useful in connection with, any business of the company; (6) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property real and personal, and the good will, franchises, rights and privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful or incidental to the business of the company, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, from any individual, firm, or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, or part cash, and part paid-up shares, or in paid-up shares, or in bonds, or other securities of the company, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, and to sell and dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (7) To form a union with any other individual, firm or corporation having objects similar to those of the company; (8) To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary or useful in connection with or incidental to the business of the company with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any excess not required, and to supply the same for light, heat, or power purposes to any person, individual, firm, or corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, subject always to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (9) To purchase and acquire, and to own, hold, hypothecate pledge, sell and re-issue, with or without guarantee, the

shares, debentures and bonds of any manufacturing or other corporation carrying on business similar to that of this company and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to manage, operate, and carry on the property, undertaking and business of such corporation and to pay for the same in cash, shares, bonds or securities of the company; (10) To promote, assist in promoting, and to become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on, or having for its objects, the operation of any business similar to that of this company, and to enter into arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with such persons or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of such company, and to hold, sell, hypothecate, pledge re-issue with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same; (11) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets, and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company, indebted to this company and transacting any business similar to that conducted by this company, and to pay for the same in cash, in securities of the company, or otherwise, the whole when, and how the company shall deem advisable; (12) To accept in payment of any moneys due to the company stock, shares, bonds, debentures, or other security of any company, when deemed advisable; (13) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part, the property, assets and undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon; (14) To act as agent for any individual, company or corporation carrying on a business similar to or that can be conveniently combined with the business covered by the foregoing; To do all acts and exercise all powers, and to carry on all business in any way relating to the foregoing, or for the proper fulfilment of the objects for which this company is incorporated; 15 To aid in any manner any corporation, any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations, are held or are in any manner guaranteed by the company, and to do any and all acts or things necessary or useful for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of such shares of capital stock, bonds or other securities, and to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the purposes at any time held or controlled by the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued August 23, 1907,
to the

'CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $5,000,000 to the sum of $8,000,000, being an addition of 30,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued November 6, 1907,
to the

'CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Confirming the following by-law of the said company passed on the twenty-third day of September, 1907.

BY-LAW No 37.

To remove doubts under By-law No. 36 it is declared and enacted that the true nature of the preference stock thereby created is and shall be stock entitled to

a preference as to capital over ordinary stock in any distribution of assets among shareholders on winding up or otherwise as well as to the preferential dividend stated in said by-law and said by-law is hereby defined and amended accordingly.'

'FORTIER & MONETTE' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, August 24, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Adelard Fortier, merchant; Robert Mitchell Ballantyne, merchant; Peter William McLagan, merchant; Clement Willis Bowman, merchant; and Fortunat Monette, merchant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, to manufacture, market, prepare for market, sell, deal in and deal with food products of every class and description, including cheese, butter, eggs, milk, cream, cereals and cereal products, meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, delicacies and all canned or preserved goods and all food and other preparations; (*b*) To engage in any business which is germane to the foregoing objects or which is ordinarily carried on in connection with those objects; (*c*) In connection with the foregoing to manufacture, market or prepare for market, buy, sell, deal in and deal with tin, and any products of tin, glassware and any article of glassware, or any other article, receptacle, package or thing, which may be useful in connection with the manufacture or marketing of the products of the company; (*d*) To protect the products of the company by trade-marks, trade-names, or any distinguishing name or title, and as well to acquire, take over or otherwise deal in patents, grants or other protection; (*e*) To carry on the business of cold storage and warehousing and all the business necessarily or impliedly incidental thereto; and to further carry on the business of general warehousing in all its several branches; to construct, hire, purchase, operate and maintain all or any conveyances for the transportation in cold storage or otherwise by land or by water of any and all products, goods or manufactured articles; and generally to carry on and undertake any business, undertaking, transaction or operation commonly carried on, undertaken by warehousemen; (*f*) To buy, sell, manufacture, exchange, rent or hire, export and deal in any kind of articles and things which may be required for any of such business or which may seem capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of said business or any other business; (*g*) To acquire as a going concern on the 12th day of August, 1907, the business carried on by the firm of Fortier & Monette and to pay the same in paid-up stock in the company or otherwise; (*h*) To buy the business of any person, firm or company carrying on a similar business to the one carried on by the present company and to pay the same in stock of the company or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued August 24, 1907,
to the

'LAMB-WATSON LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $850,000 to the sum of $1,000,000, being an addition of 1,500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued March 23, 1908.
to the
'LAMB-WATSON LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).
Changing the name of the said company to that of
'ARROW LAKES LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'THE OPASATICA MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, August 26, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 100,000.—Amount of each share, $5.

Corporate Members:—James M. Mitchell, broker; George Etienne Beauchamp, M. D.; J. Raymond Beaudry, agent; James Ferres, accountant; and Adrien Beaudry, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from James M. Mitchell of Montreal, his rights to prospect or any other rights he may have or may hereafter have or acquire under the provisions of that certain prospecting license No. 1322 granted by the government of the Province of Quebec on the sixth of December, 1906, and standing in said Mitchell's name and any renewal thereof, in, to and upon a piece of land of not less than two hundred acres in area to be selected by this proposed company within the area covered by said license, which area covered by said license is therein described as follows:—(a) A block of land located in the unsurveyed territory of the North half part of lot 1, range IV, Block A, Pontiac County, and described as follows, to wit: Starting at a point three miles East from the Interprovincial line and two miles North from the middle line of said range IV, or from the south east corner of Prospecting License No. 781 and running easterly on a distance of two miles with a width of one mile towards the north, forming two square miles in superfices. (*b*) A block of land located in the unsurveyed territory of the south half part of lots 1 and 2, range V, Block A, Pontiac County, and described as follows, to wit: Starting at a point two miles east from the interprovincial line on the division line of ranges IV and V, or from the south-east corner of P. L. No. 905c and running north on a distance of five miles; thence east, five miles; thence south, one mile; thence west, one mile; thence south, three miles; thence west, three miles to the point of beginning, forming eighteen square miles in superfices. The foregoing properties to be used exclusively for mining purposes; (b) Either directly or through any agent or representative to enter upon and locate any mining claims or mining rights in any of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada and in connection therewith to contract with the government or governments of any provinces in the Dominion of Canada, for prospecting, mining, including the acquisition of water powers, water rights, the building of reservoirs, conduits and any other works of utility which may be deemed, necessary for mining purposes; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, take on lease, develop, operate, sell, exchange, mortgage and deal in mines, mining rights mining claims, minerals and property considered requisite or expedient for the carrying on of the business of this company; (*d*) To carry on the business of mining, to smelt, refine, dress, amalgamate, treat, concentrate, convert and prepare for market, manufacture, buy, sell, exchange and otherwise produce and deal in all kinds of ores, metals

and minerals, and in the products and by-products thereof of every kind and description and by whatsoever process the same can be or may hereafter be reduced and generally and without limit as to amount; (*e*) To promote, purchase, acquire, rent, build, repair, enlarge, equip, complete, maintain and operate, on property of the company roads, ways, tramways, tunnels, shafts, conduits water courses, water works, water powers, docks, wharfs, reservoirs, dams, hydraulic works and bridges, necessary and useful for the mining purposes of the company, reduction works, smelters, shops, warehouses, offices, and other buildings, and other works necessary or useful for mining purposes; (*f*) To buy, sell, manufacture, dispose of and deal in implements, tools, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with mining operations or required by workmen and others employed by the company or any other company or person engaged in a similar operation and business; (*g*) To acquire and take over, sell or otherwise dispose of any business of a similar nature or any interest in or control of any business of a similar nature and to pay for same either in cash, bonds, or paid-up stock of this company; (*h*) To acquire, hold, sell assign, transfer, pledge or otherwise dispose of stock, bonds, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness created by other corporation or other corporations of a similar nature, and while the holder thereof, to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership including the right to vote thereon, and to pay for same either in cash bonds, or paid-up stock of this company subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'A. J. WHITE & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 28, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000.

Number of shares, 50.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Andrew Judson White Loader, manager; Smeaton White, publisher; William John White, advocate; Warwick Fielding Chipman, advocate; and George Leonard Alexander, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Andrew Judson White Loader, Smeaton White and William John White.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business heretofore carried on at Montreal aforesaid by the late Lyman Brown under the style of 'A. J. White & Co.' with the good-will and all or any its assets and liabilities including all trade marks and trade names and the right to use the recipes and information as to the secret or patented processes of manufacturing and the right to manufacture and deal in certain patents and other medicines and medicinal preparations known respectively as, 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup,' 'Mother Seigel's Operating Pills,' 'Mother Seigel's Soothing Plasters,' Mother Seigel's Pain King,' 'Seigel's Malt Cough Balsam,' 'Seigel's Throat Wafers,' 'Rosinweed Tar Mixture and Seigel's Ointment;' to carry on any other business as wholesale or retail merchants or manufacturers which is germane to the above and is usually carried on with the drug business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DAWES & CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 28, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $600,000.

Number of shares, 6,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Thomas Amos Dawes, Sr., brewer; Andrew Joseph Dawes, brewer; Norman James Dawes, brewer; William Osborne Ryde, brewer; and St. George John Richard Knight, clerk, all of Lachine, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Thomas Amos Dawes, Sr., Andrew Joseph Dawes and Norman James Dawes.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Lachine, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To take over as a going concern the business of Dawes & Co. now carried on at Lachine, in the province of Quebec and elsewhere, and any or all assets of the said firm; (2) To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in ales, porters and malts of all kinds, in any article used in the manufacture thereof and in any product thereof; (3) To carry on the business of owners and dealers in real property of all descriptions; (4) To lend and advance money on such terms and security as may seem expedient to the customers of and persons having dealings with the company, and to give any guarantee or indemnity that may seem expedient in connection therewith; (5) To carry on any business which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated or which is incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE HAMILTON STEEL AND IRON COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(re-incorporation.)

Incorporated, August 28, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000,000.

Number of shares, 50,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert Hobson, manufacturer; William Southam, publisher; John Milne, manufacturer; Albert Edgar Carpenter, stock-broker; Charles Edward Doolittle, manufacturer; and George Lynch Staunton, K.C., all of Hamilton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hamilton, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of miners and to deal in all kinds of minerals and mineral lands and all kinds of fuel; (*b*) To carry on the business of smelting ores and minerals and of manufacturing from ores and all minerals, or the product thereof, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom separately or in combination with other materials; (*c*) To carry on a general rolling mills business, and to carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (*d*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise such lands, tenements, easements, premises, claims, businesses, mining locations, limits, privileges and other rights necessary and useful for the business or operations of the company; (*e*) To purchase, acquire and equip works, mills, factories, warehouses, docks, wharfs

and other structures and to operate the same; (*f*) To build, charter, acquire or lease steam and other vessels, piers, wharfs, aqueducts and water-power, roads and other works necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and also to build and equip on lands owned or controlled by the company, and for the purposes of the company's business, telegraph and telephone lines and tramways; (*g*) To purchase, hold, acquire, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stock or debentures and bonds in any other company having objects similar to those of this company or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company and to vote upon such shares and stock, and to issue fully paid-up or partly paid-up shares of the company in payment therefor; (*h*) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which is germane to the objects set forth in sections *a*, *b* and *c*, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (*i*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (*j*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances, to guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same, the whole subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (*l*) To make advances to customers having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (*m*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*n*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*o*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (*p*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others, and (*q*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $12,200.

Number of shares, 244.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—George N. Crosby, broker; and Therese I. Crosby, married woman, both of Beaver River, N.S.; George E. Crosby, farmer; and Charles K. Thurston, insurance broker, both of Port Maitland, N.S.; and Paul L. Hatfield, life insurance agent, of Arcadia, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors:—George N. Crosby, Therese I. Crosby and Paul L. Hatfield.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Port Maitland, N.S.

Objects of the Company:—To purchase, acquire, own, navigate, manage and maintain the barque *Kate F. Troop,* registered at the Port of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, and to pay for said barque the sum of twelve thousand dollars in fully paid-up shares of said 'The Atlantic Shipping Company' (Limited), and to mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of the said barque *Kate F. Troop;* to purchase, acquire, build, own, navigate, manage and maintain any other vessel which it may deem advisable either now or at any future time to substitute for said barque and to mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of said other vessel; to convey and carry therein goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic, between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient for freight, hire or otherwise; and to do all things necessary and incidental to the proper carrying on of the business of ship owning and in respect to the objects of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE DOMINION NICKEL COPPER COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, August 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $10,000,000.

Number of shares, 100,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Houston Spence, barrister-at-law; Ada May Duncan, stenographer; Lillian Murray Heal, book-keeper; Charles Edgar Hunter Freeman, law clerk; and Gertrude Emmeline Violet Jamieson, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Houston Spence, Ada May Duncan and Lillian Murray Heal.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on in all their branches the operations of a mining, milling, reduction and development company, with the following among other powers: (*b*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage, gold, silver, copper, nickel, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce, refine and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof or any interest therein; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange, or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties, or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes, and mechanical or other contrivances and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others and as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*d*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work, and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, tramways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race or other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping-mills and other works and machinery plant, and electrical and other appliances of every

description, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and to deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects, required by the company or its workmen or servants; (*e*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any part of the business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof; and to pay for the same in cash or in shares of this company or partly in cash and partly in shares; (*g*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise), but which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business; (*h*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any other purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, or information so acquired; (*i*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (*j*) To enter into any arrangement with any authorities, municipal, local, or otherwise that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions; (*k*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (*l*) To purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property, and any rights, or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any machinery, plant, stock in trade; (*m*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts, by any such persons; (*n*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*o*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*p*) To use any of its funds in the purchase of stock, or shares in any other corporation, such power to be exercised by the directors but subject to section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*q*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (*r*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company, and to distribute any of the property of the company in specie among its shareholders; (*s*) To apply

for and obtain from any and all legislative, governmental, municipal, and other authorities, powers and bodies, confirmation, registration and recognition of the company, and all its rights, powers, concessions, privileges, franchises and objects, and such additional rights, powers, concessions, privileges, franchises and objects as may be considered expedient and to do whatever may be necessary and expedient to comply from time to time with all laws, ordinances, decrees, regulations and other requirements now or in future existing; (*t*) To do all such other reasonable things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'INGERSOLL SERGEANT OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, August 31, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Daniel Lawrence, advocate; William Morris, advocate; Arthur Frederick Plant, book-keeper; and Richard Fairlie Morris, broker, all of Sherbrooke, Que.; and William Evander McIver, advocate, of Richmond, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, construct, repair, operate, erect, import, buy, sell, and in general to traffic and deal in at wholesale or retail, air compressors, rock drills, pumps, pneumatic tools, motors, engines and all other contrivances, devices, apparatus and machinery operated by air, steam, electricity or other power, applicable to, or used in connection with mining or other operations of every kind and description, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, and the sale or other disposition of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with, or in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, and to carry on any other manufacturing, trading, or selling business germane to the objects for which this company is being incorporated; (2) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed requisite, necessary, or advantageous, for the purposes of the company, and to sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or effect, any or all thereof; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person, firm, association or corporation, any other business, or interest, or shares therein, or good-will, rights and property thereof, the objects of which are similar to those of the present company, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, debentures, or paid-up and non-assessable shares, as may be deemed expedient, and to hold, sell or dispose of the property real or personal so acquired; (4) To sell out the undertaking of the company in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or to unite with any person, firm or corporation upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (5) To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold or dispose of stocks, bonds, or obligations of any corporation formed for, or engaged in, any of the kinds of business above indicated, now or hereafter organized, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, including voting power thereon and to sell, assign, pledge, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same;

(6) To issue its paid-up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds or other obligations in payment for property, including shares of stock, and other securities which may be purchased or acquired by it, or for services rendered to the company, and to mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its property to secure bonds, guarantees or other obligations, by it issued or incurred, to guarantee any dividends, bonds, contracts or obligations, to make advances and to guarantee the performance of contracts by customers and to take all, hold, or dispose of securities of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations due to the company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect of the business and objects of the company; (7) To purchase, lease or otherwise dispose of, any and all trade marks, trade names, distinctive marks, industrial designs, licenses, privileges, brands, processes, inventions, improvements, patents and patent rights, used in connection with, or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or any other countries pertaining to the business of the company; (8) To establish and to carry on wherever desirable, agencies and stores for the disposal and sale of any of the products, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise of the company or otherwise and to act as the agents and representatives of other companies or corporations engaged in a similar business; (9) To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interest or otherwise, with any person or company of a like nature; (10) To borrow money upon the credit of the company, to issue bonds, debentures, or other securities of the company, of not less than $100 each, to pledge or sell the same, and to mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the company or both, to secure the same, and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company, and to invest surplus funds of the company in the redemption of its shares, funds, debentures or other obligations; (11) To do all things, and to exercise all powers, necessary, suitable and proper for the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LE PROGRES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 3, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Pierre Bilaudeau, financial agent; Oswald Mayrand, journalist; Albert Fugère, typographer; J. Eugène Leblanc, typographer; and Fortunat Mayrand, cashier, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Pierre Bilaudeau, Oswald Mayrand and Albert Fugère.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business carried on by P. Bilaudeau, as printer and publisher of Montreal, and to pay for the same by stock to be taken in the new company; (2) To print and publish newspapers, books, pamphlets, magazines and other publications; (3) To carry on the business of printing, publishing, stereotyping, engraving, wood-cutting, lithographing, electrotyping and book-binding, and to sell books, newspapers, magazines and other publications and all articles of merchandise connected therewith; (4) To acquire and undertake the whole or part of the business property and liabilities of any person, company or corporation carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possession of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (5) To sell and dispose of the undertakings of

the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (6) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business germane to the business of this company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (7) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (8) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN GYPSUM COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 4, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk; Samuel Goodman Crowell, solicitor; and Walter Gow, solicitor, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To prepare and manufacture gypsum for market, including gypsum plaster, and all or any articles consisting of gypsum in part or in whole, and all or any of the products thereof; (*b*) To acquire, own, lease, occupy, use or develop any lands containing gypsum, stone, ores, oil or other deposits, and any wood lands or other lands for any of the purposes of the company; (*c*) To mine or otherwise extract or remove gypsum, stone, ores and other minerals and timber from any lands owned, occupied, leased or acquired by the company, or from any other lands; (*d*) To buy and sell or otherwise to deal or traffic in gypsum, stone, ores, coal, coke, oil or other minerals or deposits; also wood, lumber and any and all products thereof or any articles consisting or partly consisting thereof; (*e*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise to acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise to dispose of, any trade marks, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade marks, patents, licenses, processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (*f*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation or person engaged in a similar business and with which it may have business relations; (*g*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of, the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company engaged in a business germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated; (*h*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (*i*) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere and as principals, agents or attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'GOWANS KENT WESTERN' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $99,900.

Number of shares, 999.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Frank Spencer Wells Parlee, merchant; and Ephraim Rayworth Chapman, barrister-at-law, both of Winnipeg, Man.; Ewart Reginald Lynch, solicitor ; William Bertrand Goldsbro, correspondence clerk; John Albert Coakwell, accountant; William Wilson Boddy, shipper; and George William Brown, commercial traveller, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—Ewart Reginald Lynch, William Bertrand Goldsbro, John Albert Coakwell, William Wilson Boddy and George William Brown.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company : (*a*) To buy, sell, deal in and with china, crockery, glassware, delf, cutlery, silverware and furniture and kindred goods, wares and merchandise, and to design, manufacture, make and decorate the same ; (*b*) To manufacture, purchase, acquire, hold, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise deal in and with and to dispose of machinery and apparatus and material and supplies used, or which may be used, in connection with or entering into the manufacture and use of the said goods, wares and merchandise, and generally to carry on the business of merchants, manufactures, designers and decorators ; (*c*) To acquire by lease, license, purchase or otherwise, trade-marks, trade-names, labels and designs, rights and privileges, and to exploit, operate, use, lease, license, sell and dispose of the same ; (*d*) To carry on any other business, (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which is germane to the foregoing objects; (*e*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (*f*) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (*g*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (*h*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act' ; (*i*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company ; (*j*) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade; (*k*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons ; (*l*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or

transferable instruments; (*m*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*n*) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (*o*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (*p*) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (*q*) To construct, maintain and alter any buildings or works necessary or convenient for the purposes of the corporation ; (*r*) To acquire by purchase, lease or other title and to hold, use, sell, alienate and convey any real estate necessary for the carrying on of its undertaking, and the corporation shall, upon its incorporation become and be invested with all the property and rights, real and personal theretofore held by or for it under any trust created with a view to its incorporation; (*s*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN HOLLAND GIN DISTILLERY CO.' (LIMITED).

'LA CIE CANADIENNE DE DISTILLERIE DE GIN HOLLANDAIS' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, September 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $190,000.

Number of shares, 1,900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Stanislas Prosper Champoux, trader; Louis Philippe Deslongchamps, trader; Samuel Vessot, manufacturer; Camille Barrette, trader; Alphonse Durand, architect; Gaspard Champoux, trader; François Octave Dugas, lawyer; Joseph Mathias Tellier, lawyer; Sinaï Savoie, manufacturer; J. Ulric Chaput, merchant; Wilbrod Marion, agent; Alfred Majeau, tinman; and Joseph Jacques, labourer, all of Joliette, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Stanislas Prosper Champoux, Louis Philippe Deslongchamps, Samuel Vessot, Camille Barrette, Alphonse Durand, Gaspard Champoux and François Octave Dugas.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Joliette, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of malsters, distillers and dealers of any kind of alcohol or spirits, and especially gin and liquors; (*b*) To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists in all its branches; (*c*) To manufacture, convert, blend, trade and deal in all products, and other substances capable of being used in the manufacture of any articles of their trade; (*d*) To apply for, obtain, acquire, lease, hold, own, register, use, operate, develop and dispose of trade-marks, patents of invention, improvements, formulæ, secret processes, licenses, which may seem useful in connection with the company's business; (*e*) To act as importers and dealers in all materials used in connection with said business, and as agents for the purchase, sale and disposal of any of the compounds, formulæ, substances and products used in the operations of the company's business; (*f*) To make, manufacture, buy, sell, acquire, and deal in

all kinds of machinery, bottles, boxes, receptacles convenient for the manufacture, distribution and the sale of the products dealt in by the company; (*g*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold water rights, aqueducts, water privileges and powers, rights and interests therein for the purposes of the company, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize same for distillation or manufacturing of any product connected with the company's business, also for the purposes of feeding and fattening the cattle, or for the development of any industry connected directly with the company's business; (*h*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, properties, or liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which is germane to the purposes of this company; (*i*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company, having objects similar to those of the company; (*k*) To unite with any other company carrying on a business similar to that to be carried on by the company; (*l*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, engage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal in any or all of the rights of the company; (*m*) To pay for any properties, rights or things acquired by, or for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (*n*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing, or otherwise, which is incidental to the business of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and eusewhere.

'THE CAPITOL BLEND TEA COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 13, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Marriott Waterhouse, merchant; Albert Shore, foreman; and William Gamble, barrister, all of Ottawa, Ont.; George Sharpe, merchant, of Hamilton, Ont.; and John Patterson, merchant, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Marriott Waterhouse, John Patterson and Albert Shore.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To acquire by purchase, or in exchange for fully paid-up stock, or otherwise, and as a going concern the business of the Capitol Blend Tea Company, and any other business or businesses having the same or similar objects, and to maintain the same as a going concern and to dispose of or deal with such business or businesses as to the company may seem best, to deal in teas, and to manufacture and deal in coffees, spices, baking-powders, cocoas, grocers' specialities and goods of a similar description; to deal in crockery, glass and silver or plated ware, and household furniture and effects, and to dispose of the same as premiums to accompany the purchase of the goods of the company, or otherwise; to acquire by lease, purchase or in any other manner, and to hold and dispose of real estate for the purpose of the company's business, and generally to do all the acts necessary or useful for carrying on the operations of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 13, 1907, to

'THE CANADA WEST COAL & COKE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 13, 1907, to

'THE GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $20,000 to the sum of $99,000, being an addition of 790 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'IDEAL SMOKE CONSUMER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 14, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Augustin Odilon Labadie, notary; Ovide Papineau, broker; Auguste E. Demers, real estate agent; and A. Seraphin Deguire, lawyer, all of Montreal, Que.; and Pierre Bernard, mayor of Longue Pointe, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire by purchase, exchange or other legal way, and to erect, construct or reconstruct, adapt, operate, maintain and manage factories, shops, stores, offices, buildings, mills, plant, machinery, lands or other property movable or immovable and other things found necessary or convenient for the working of a foundry or for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company and to lease, sell, mortgage and otherwise dispose of the same; (2) To rent, purchase or otherwise acquire for the business of the company patents, patent rights, secret processes or other things found necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of same, and to pay for such patents, patent rights, or secret processes with paid-up stock of the company, bonds or otherwise; (3) To acquire, purchase or lease, rent from its owners the patent No. 97,888, of the Dominion of Canada, duly recorded in Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, on the sixth day of March, ninteen hundred and six, and to acquire or purchase as a going concern and continue on the business heretofore carried on by J. Augustin Odilon Labadie, Thomas Marcelin Tremblay, Ovide Papineau, Auguste E. Demers, Pierre Bernard and A. Seraphin Deguire, or their heirs and representatives in partnership; and to pay for same business and patent in paid-up stock of the company of which incorporation is sought; (4) To make, manufacture, purchase, ameliorate, lease, sell or otherwise deal in the apparatus patented at the Government Patent Office, at Ottawa, under the name of the " Ideal Smoke Consumer " and under No. 97888 and generally all other smoke consumers and accessories and to make all contracts and works in connection with smoke consumers and accessories and to make all contracts and works in connection with smoke consumers and other purposes of the company; (5) To install smoke consumers and accessories to same and a l other articles cast or manufactured by the company in public or private buildings, ships, cars, engines, or

elsewhere with power to enter into the necessary contracts with any municipalities, corporations, companies or persons; (6) To carry on business as founders and manufacturers of all such articles, and sell, lease and dispose of all these articles and merchandise; (7) to obtain patents in this country for any invention or inventions or improvements on inventions in connection with the company's manufactures or business; (8) To obtain bonuses and exemptions from taxation or taxations in connection with the purchase, erection or operation of a foundry or manufactory of Smoke Consumers from any Municipalities or Corporations in the Dominion of Canada; (9) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to hold assign, transfer, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge, sell, re-issue or otherwise dispose of with or without guarantee the shares or share of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness, created by any other companies having objects similar to those of this company and while the holder thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; (10) To unite with any company constituted for the purpose of carrying on a similar business and to manage, operate and carry on the property, undertaking and business of any such corporation; (11) To acquire from any person, partnership, company or corporation any business of a nature similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on and for such purpose to acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds of such person, partnership, company or corporation, and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of such person, partnership, company or companies or corporations, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of this company or otherwise, and to discharge in like manner any liabilities or obligations of any person, partnership, company, or corporation, whose business may be acquired by it as aforesaid; (12) To sell, lease, or dispose of the property, rights, assets, undertaking and business of the company in whole or in part for such considerations as this company may deem fit, and to divide amongst the shareholders by way of dividends any cash, stock, bonds or other securities so received; (13) To prosecute any action or actions in any Court of Law or Equity in the Dominion of Canada, obtain all writs of seizure and proceedings for this company, deliver all discharges, execute all proceedings and deeds necessary in the premises. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'BEULLAC LIMITEE.'

Incorporated, September 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Marcel Beullac, C.E.; Omer DeSerres, clerk; and Russell Thomas Stackhouse, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; Pierre Beullac, advocate; and Dame Marie Beullac, widow of Raymond Beullac, both of St. Louis, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Marcel Beullac, Pierre Beullac and Dame Marie Beullac.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire the stock in trade of the late Raymond Beullac, in his lifetime a decorator and dealer in costumes, in the City of Montreal, including the business, goodwill, name, registered and unregistered patterns, and to pay for the said business in cash or in paid-up shares; (2) To carry on the business of decorator, dealer in costumes, furnitures, and ecclesiastical vestments, paper-hanger, manufacturer of wax figures, flags, regalias, uniforms, signs,

tents and electrical implements; to carry on these several businesses in all their branches wholesale and retail, for manufacturing, letting and selling purposes; (3) To use wholly or partly the funds of the company for the purchase of shares from other corporations engaged in any similar business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN THERMOS BOTTLE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Bakrow Schwabacher, agent; Gordon Walters MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, advocate; Charles Alexander Pope, advocate; and Albert Swindlehurst, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, use, deal in, buy, sell and otherwise dispose of bottles and containers of any and every class or description, with metal work or other closures for the same, and all or any articles of a similar nature consisting or partly consisting of glass, metals, cork or other similar substance, and all or any materials or products useful or necessary in connection with such manufacture and business; (*b*) To mine, mill, convert, treat, prepare, buy, sell, exchange, or otherwise produce any and all kinds of materials, mineral or vegetable used in the construction of any and all classes of containers; (*c*) To carry on any business germane to the purposes and objects above set forth, and particularly to manufacture and build, construct, acquire, buy, sell, repair, improve, develop, alter and deal in apparatus, tools, machinery, materials and articles of all kinds which shall be capable of being used for the purposes of any business or objects of the company; (*d*) To apply for, and obtain, register, lease, acquire and hold, and to sell, lease and dispose of any patent, inventions, improvements or processes, trade-marks, trade-names ,copyrights and the like, necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock, or its securities or by exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate and maintain all factories, mills, storehouses, building or works of any kind, and all real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same; (*f*). To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets, and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company, transacting any business which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same in the shares of the capital stock, or in securities of the company in cash or otherwise; (*g*) To lease, license, sell, or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as this company may see fit, and to do all and everything suitable, necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE LYSTER DRUG COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Abraham Lincoln Pacaud, contractor; Myer Aronson, chemist; William Arthur Lortie, clerk; Arthur Maxime Larose, accountant; and James Patrick Tyrrell, Jr., clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Abraham Lincoln Pacaud, Myer Aronson and Arthur Maxime Larose.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To produce, manufacture, import, purchase, sell and deal in drugs, chemicals, medicines, proprietary medicines, alcohol (when licensed to purchase and sell alcohol), oils, dye stuffs, toilet articles, perfumeries, surgical apparatus, physicians' and hospital supplies, to carry on a drug manufacturing business in all its branches, and so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the company to manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in bottles, jars, cans, boxes, containers, labels and other similar and kindred articles and druggists' supplies and articles entering into the composition thereof; (*b*) To carry on the business of importers' and manufacturers' agents, connected with the above business; (*c*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, operate, introduce and sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, any and all trade-marks, formulæ, secret processes, trade-names and distinctive marks, patent and trade-rights, and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under patents or otherwise of Canada or any other country, relating to any article of commerce dealt in by the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MONTREAL ENGINEERING COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, September 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Frederick C. Clarke, accountant; Arthur J. Nesbitt, broker; Carl C. Giles, C. E.; Izaak W. Killam, clerk; and Horace A. Porter, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Frederick C. Clarke, Arthur J. Nesbitt and Carl C. Giles.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of electrical, mechanical and civil engineers and contractors, and any business in which the application of electricity or any other power is or may be useful or convenient; (2) To carry on the business of an electric light, heat and power company in all its branches, and generally to provide, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to construct, lay down, erect, establish, operate, maintain and carry on all necessary work, stations, engines, machinery, turbines, or hydraulic apparatus, plant, cables, wires, works, lines, generators, accumulators, lamps, meters, transformers and apparatus connected with the generation, accumulation, distribution, transmission, supply, use and employment of electricity; to generate, accumulate and distribute electricity for the supply of electric light, heat and motive power and for industrial or other purposes; (3) To carry on a general contracting and construction business, and for such purposes to enter into, carry out, perform, sign and sub-let contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection with the building of steam and electric railways, canals, telegraph and telephone lines to be used therewith,

bridges and other public works, dry docks, dams, water-powers, wharfs, piers, viaducts and other works and undertakings, and to receive as consideration therefor the stocks or bonds of any other company; (4) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body or municipality, or with the government of Canada or any province thereof, or with any other country or state, for the making, building, construction and operation of all private and public works and undertakings of every description and kind, and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works private or public; (5) To manufacture, sell and deal in, and to act as agent for the sale of all kinds of machinery, machines, apparatus, fixtures, instruments, materials, engines, lamps, wires, motors, air-brakes, implements and tools, and all other goods, wares and merchandise of every description; (6) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, patents, inventions, improvements and secret processes having relation to any of the businesses which this company is authorized to carry on, or used in connection with, or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account any such trade-marks, trade-names, patents, licenses, secret processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (7) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, sell, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities, whether by land or water, as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of its operation; and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (8) To acquire water-power by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop the same, and to develop, transmit and supply steam, electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company; (9) To construct, purchase, charter, employ, own, maintain, manage, navigate, lease, and sell steam or sailing vessels, or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, diving apparatus, cranes, plant, machinery and appurtenances; (10) To acquire and take over contracts, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contracts or undertakings of the company in whole or in part; (11) To acquire and undertake the good-will, property, rights, franchise and assets of every kind, and the liabilities of any person, firm or asociation for one or more of the purposes for which this incorporation is formed; and to make. allot, and issue in payment or exchange in whole or in part therefor, bonds or debentures of the company and common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid and non-assessable; (12) To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, promotion and incorporation of the company, or any other company which the company has power to promote, or in which the company is in any way interested or concerned; or to contract with any person, firm or company to to pay the same, and to pay commissions to brokers and others for placing, selling or guaranteeing the subscription of any shares, bonds, debentures or securities of this company or of any other such company as aforesaid; (13) To issue bonds and to secure the same by pledges or deeds of trust or mortgage, on or upon the whole or in part of the property held by the company, and to sell or pledge such bonds for proper corporate purposes as or when the board of directors shall determine; the company shall have power to issue bonds and other obligations in payment for property purchased or acquired by it, or for any other object in or about its business to mortgage or pledge any stocks, bonds, obligations or any property which may be acquired by it to secure any bonds or other obligations by it issued or incurred; and in the promotion of its corporate business and to the extent authorized by the law to lease, purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, pledge, mortgage and convey real and personal property of any name or nature; (14) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company hereby incorporated, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think

fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company hereby incorporated; (15) To distribute any of the property of the company hereby incorporated in specie or money among its shareholders; (16) To receive and accept bonds, debentures or other securities in payment in whole or in part for work done or materials supplied in connection with the business of the company; (17) To provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions and all supplies generally to all those engaged in or about any works, or to contract for the provision of the same; (18) To make advances to customers and those having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (19) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares or other securities; (20) To do all such other things as may be deemed conducive to the attaining of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 16, 1907,
to the

'MARTIN-SENOUR COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $50,000 to the sum of $100,000 being an addition of 500 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'CANADIAN NORTHERN SYSTEM TERMINALS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 18, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $2,000,000.

Number of shares, 20,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gerard Ruel, barrister-at-law; Alfred James Mitchell, comptroller; John Bissland Robertson, accountant; Robert Phipps Ormsby, secretary; Francis Charles Annesley, secretary; and Lorne W. Mitchell, accountant, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To lay out, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, operate and manage; (*a*) Terminals, transportation, warehousing and storage facilities, yards, stockyards, oil tanks, pipe lines, stores, buildings of every description, and tracks and equipment for the movement, care, storage or handling of any merchandise or traffic; (*b*) Passenger facilities and accommodation, hotels, parks, amusement resorts and appliances; (*c*) Grain elevators, and cleaning plant and equipment, mills and machinery for the manufacture of flour or any product or by-product of grain or of other agricultural products; (qd Steamships and vessels, and piers, docks, dry-docks, wharfs, slips, basins, and all incidental structures, appliances and equipment; (*e*) Smelters and furnaces for the treatment of ores, shops and works for the manufacture of machinery, of railway equipment or supplies of steamships and vessels and their equipment of iron, steel, metal and metal structural works, of oils, both lubricating and burning, cement, lime, plaster, bricks, asphalts, paints and any manufactures of metal, wood or other materials, severally, or in combination; (*f*) Mines of iron, coal or other minerals, oil wells, timber, lumber and pulp wood; (*g*) Power-houses, structures, plant, and equipment for the development, genera-

tion transmission or utilization of water, steam, electric or other powers, and structures and plant for any form of heating or lighting; (2) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands, water lots, mining locations and claims, timber limits, oil fields and other rights, privileges, easements and licenses for the purposes of the company; (3) To act as agents commission agents, forwarders, carriers by water; to sell and deal in any of the manufactures or products of the works herein before specified, or any commodities, merchandise, or manufactures which may be conveniently handled in connection therewith, and are germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (4) To carry on any business which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (5) To make advances on any merchandise in the custody of the company or in transit or otherwise; (6) To acquire patents or other rights and privileges pertaining to the business of the company; (7) To issue bonds or debentures for the construction, acquisition, maintenance or operation of any of the foregoing properties or works; (8) To guarantee any indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise of any company authorized to conduct any business within the powers of the company; (9) To issue in payment or part payment for any property, rights or privileges acquired by the company, or for any guarantees of the company's bonds, or for services rendered shares of the company's capital stock, whether subscribed for or not, as full paid up and non-assessable, or the company's bonds; (10) To acquire the stock, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company; (11) To sell, lease, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any property or assets of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LAMB'S MARKET' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 18, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—McDuff Lamb, merchant; William Henry Hooper, manager; Alfred Edwin Briggs, cashier; Charles Arthur Lamb, buyer; and George Leonard Alexander, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—McDuff Lamb, William Henry Hooper and George Leonard Alexander.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To take over as a going concern with all the assets, including good will, of the business at present carried on by the said McDuff Lamb, at Montreal aforesaid, under the name of 'Lamb's Market,' and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in live stock, dressed meats, fish, poultry, game, vegetables, fruit, and all kinds of provisions generally, and also the business of cold storage, warehousemen and manufacturers of and dealers in canned goods and any other business incidental thereto or associated therewith. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MONTREAL TOBACCO COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 18, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hector Lamontagne, merchant of Montreal, Que.; Pierre Leclaire, manufacturer; Charles Grisé, merchant; Henri Grisé, printer; and Adrien Grisé, baker, all of St. Césaire, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Hector Lamontagne, Charles Grisé and Pierre Leclaire.

Chief place of Business:—Town of St. Césaire, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers of leaf and cut tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, manufacturers of tobaccos of all kinds. To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real and personal property or any interests therein, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, machinery, plant or any other thing which may be necessary or convenient for the purpose of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CALKINS TILE & MOSAIC CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 20, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—William James Henderson, accountant; Allan L. Smith, manager; J. W. Hannah, book-keeper; Alexander Campbell Calder, manager; and John W. Graham, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal and trade in any and every kind of marble, tile, terrazze and mosaic, concrete, granite, sandstones, limestones, clays, slates, plaster, terra cotta, lumber and all classes of structural iron and steel and building supplies; (*b*) To carry on business as general contractors; (*c*) To apply for, purchase, acquire, use or sell, license, or otherwise transfer any patent right, exclusive right, or preference as may be deemed in the interest of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold, transfer and sell shares or securities in any other company having objects similar to this company; subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*e*) To own and operate such factories, storage yards, warehouses and plant as may be deemed necessary to the proper conduct of the business; (*f*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the good-will and assets of any corporation or private firm conducting businesses similar to the objects of this company, and to pay for the same either in cash, or bonds, or fully paid shares of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA COMPAGNIE T. DEGUIRE' (LIMITEÉ).

Incorporated, September 20, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $99,500.

Number of shares, 995.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Théophile Deguire, manufacturer; Anatole S. Piédalue, accountant; George Laurier, traveller; Joseph E. Leveque, traveller; and Victor Martineau, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business heretofore carried on at Montreal aforesaid by Théophile Deguire, manufacturer, of Montreal, under his own name, with the good-will and all or any of his assets and liabilities including all trade-marks and trade names and the right to use the recipes, informations and processes of manufacturing and the right to manufacture and deal in candies and cough drops, and to acquire his immovable property and machineries; and to pay for the same in cash or in shares; (2) To manufacture, purchase, import, supply, sell and otherwise deal in, condensed, preserved, evaporated and sterilized milk and all the other forms of manufactured milk and cream; (3) To produce, purchase, import, supply, sell and otherwise deal in fresh milk and cream and all the products or by-products thereof; (4) To manufacture, purchase, import and sell all dairy products in general; (5) To manufacture, import, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in raw sugar; (6) To manufacture, purchase, sell and otherwise deal in candies, chocolate, biscuits, cakes and other delicacies and to undertake the business generally carried on by caterers and confectioners; (7) To import, sell and otherwise deal in nuts and fruits of any kind and to pack, can or preserve the same; (8) To acquire, lay, construct, erect, maintain and operate, work, use, sell, supply and rent all works, buildings, structures, machinery, appliances required for the business authorized to be carried on by the company; (9) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire and to own, use, operate and to sell, assign, lease or otherwise dispose of any and all patents of inventions, improvements and processes, trade-marks, relating to the business of the company; (10) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, any shares of the company's capital stock, or in or about the incorporation, formation, organization, or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (11) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on a similar business or to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell or re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same, the whole subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (12) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes, or attainments of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or necessary for the exercise of the powers herein named. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 20, 1907, to

'THE CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE CANADIAN APPRAISAL AND AUDIT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 20, 1907, to

'MAISON FOURNIER-FOURNIER, LIMITED.'

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $45,000 to the sum of $250,000, being an addition of 2,050 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE STANDARD METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 21, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $18,000.

Number of shares, 180.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Frank Grey Robinson, manager; Lee Seymour, agent; Herbert Walters Cooper, accountant; Herbert Salkeld Vipond, advocate; and Frederick Thomas Enright, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) For the purpose of taking over and continuing as a going concern, upon terms agreed upon, the business at present carried on in the city of Montreal, by The Standard Metal Manufacturing Company as manufacturers of and dealers in steel castors, iron and metals, and also to purchase and take over the property belonging thereto, together with the good-will, fixtures, stock in trade, all or any of the assets and liabilities of the said business, and to pay for same by issuing all or any part of its capital stock, fully paid-up at par, as the consideration price for the purchase thereof to the said firm or individual partners thereof; (2) To have the right to acquire the assets and good-will of any business of a like nature, and also to acquire subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act,' the shares of any company doing a similar business, and to pay for the same in whole or in part in cash or fully paid-up stock of the company as the directors may deem advisable; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, patent rights and privileges and improved or secret processes for or in any way relating to the manufacture of steel or the manufacture of articles from steel, iron or other metallic substances, and to do all things that may be expedient to obtain the full benefit of the patent or patents, patent rights and privileges which may be acquired, with power to grant licenses thereunder or sell or otherwise deal therewith; and to carry on generally the trade or business of manufacturing and dealing in steel, anti-friction boxes, bearings, or appliances for use in cars, engines or other machinery, and to manufacture, buy and sell metals and composition of metals of all kinds and the products thereof, also the manufacture of steel castors, knobs, handles, hinges, plates and other articles of a similar nature; (4) To purchase or otherwise acquire such real estate as may be necessary for the purpose of the operations of the company, and to construct and maintain all such buildings and appliances as shall be requisite for the carrying on of the business and to lease and dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued September 23, 1907, to

'THE DOMINION DREDGING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $145,000 to the sum of $500,000, being an addition of 3,550 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'WM. G. HARTRANFT CEMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 25, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Gordon Walters MacDougall, K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, advocate; Charles Alexander Pope, advocate; Albert Swindlehurst, accountant; and MacGregor Barclay, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Gordon Walters MacDougall, Lawrence Macfarlane and Charles Alexander Pope.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To manufacture, purchase, sell, trade and deal in Portland and all other cement, lime, plaster, gypsum, and other building materials and the components or by-products of any of said articles or materials; (*b*) To mine, quarry or work in all the foregoing articles or materials, or the component parts thereof; (*c*) To carry on any business whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects above set forth, and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (*d*) To apply for and obtain, register, lease, acquire and hold, or to sell, lease and dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account, any patents of invention, improvements or processes, trade marks, trade names, and the like, necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; (*e*) To acquire by purchase either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock or its securities, or by exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate and maintain all factories, mills, buildings, or works of any kind, and all real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (*f*) To acquire the good-will, property, rights and assets and assume the liabilities of any person, firm or company transacting any business similar to that carried on by the company, and to pay for the same in shares of the capital stock of the company, or in securities of the company in cash or otherwise; (*g*) To lease, license, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as this company may see fit; (*h*) To do all and everything suitable, necessary or convenient for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'S. B. TOWNSEND, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, September 26, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Samuel Baillairgé Townsend, merchant, of Westmount, Que.; Peter M. McTavish, cashier; William John White, advocate; Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate; and George Leonard Alexander, bookkeeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Samuel Baillairgé Townsend, Peter M. McTavish, and William John White.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of distillers, maltsters, brewers, wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchants, and any other business which is germane to the above and is usually or conveniently carried on in connection therewith. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'AHERN SAFE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, September 30, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert N. Ahern, sales agent; Arthur Ahern, safe manufacturer; Walter J. Ahern, safe manufacturer; Arthur D. Ahern, safe manufacturer; and Mary Jessie Ahern, spinster, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in safes, vaults, iron boxes, locks, keys and combinations of all kinds, iron railings, iron fences, fire escapes, fire doors and metal work, adding machines, office specialties and supplies of all descriptions, and to represent as general agents foreign and domestic manufacturers of and dealers in similar lines of goods and merchandise; (*b*) To manufacture and deal in iron, steel, hardware, cabinet work, and other material employed in the manufacture of goods of the character above described and structural work generally; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful and necessary for the business of the company, upon such terms as may be deemed advisable, from any individual, firm or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash or part in cash or paid-up shares, bonds or other securities of the company as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of and deal with the same in whole or in part; (*d*) To issue fully paid-up shares in payment or part payment of the stock of any other corporation which may be acquired under the provisions of section 44 of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and to sell or otherwise deal with the shares so acquired; (*e*) To amalgamate with any firm, individual or person doing business similar to the foregoing; (*f*) To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary in connection with the business of the company; (*g*) To manufacture or otherwise acquire and use machinery and motive power for lighting, heating, and motive purposes, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable or necessary in connection with the business of the company; (*h*) To sell, improve, manage, exchange, lease, mortgage and dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company real or personal as the company may deem advisable, including the company's whole undertaking; (*i*) To carry on any similar business which is germane to the business of the company; (*j*) To take, acquire and to hold security of any and every kind, real or personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect to the purposes and objects of the company, and to discharge and dispose of the same as may be thought best; (*k*) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on a similar business, or to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell or re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same, the whole subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*l*) To do all other things as may be necessary or useful in the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'JOLIETTE LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 1, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $190,000.

Number of shares, 1,900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Louis Philippe Deslongchamps, trader; and J. Alexandre Guibault, lawyer, both of Joliette, Que; Louis Origène Bournival, physician; and Léda Bellemare, married woman, both of St. Barnabé, Que.; and Wilfrid Damphousse, accountant, of Grand'mère, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Louis Philippe Deslongchamps, Louis Origène Bournival and Wilfrid Damphousse.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Joliette, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, or in exchange for fully paid-up stock, and as a going concern the business of the National Gas & Oil Company, and any other business having the same or similar objects; and to maintain the same as a going concern and to dispose of, or deal with such business as the company may think fit; (*b*) To acquire, own, lease, occupy, use and develop any lands containing gas and oils and any other mineral substances; (*c*) To mine, or otherwise extract or remove any gas, oil and minerals found on the company's properties; (*d*) To apply for, and obtain privileges and rights to enter and introduce gas and oil for heating, lighting and other purposes, in any place, city and village which will permit it; (*e*) To act as refiners and manufacturers of all the products and derivatives of substances dealt in by the company; (*f*) To buy and sell or deal in any substances, machinery, receptacles, pipes, barrels and things used in connection with the company's business; (*g*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, engage, dispose of, turn into account or otherwise deal in any or all of the rights of the company; (*h*) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*i*) To do all acts and carry on any business suitable for the company's objects, and germane to its purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MONARCH ELECTRIC COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 1, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Rees Lewis, clerk; John William Schlieffers, tool-maker; Henry Sayle Poole, mechanical engineer; Louis Gosselin, advocate; and Eva C. Sissons, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Rees Lewis, John William Schlieffers and Henry Sayle Poole.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on business as electrical, mechanical and consulting engineers and contractors; to manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise acquire and dispose of electrical machinery, tools, apparatus and appliances of every description, and goods, tools, appliances and materials connected therewith, to undertake work by estimate or contract for the development and distribution of electric current or energy including any works necessary for the use of water powers and courses, and for any good and lawful consideration; to acquire real and movable property necessary for the objects of the company, also patents, trademarks, copyrights or other privileged rights or any interest therein, germane to the business of the company, the whole for paid-up stock in the company or any other lawful consideration, and to hold and dispose of the same in any lawful manner;

to acquire for paid-up stock in the company, the bonds, debentures and shares of or in any other company having like objects or purposes, and in so far as is incidental to the company's business to carry on a general manufacturing, engineering, contracting and mercantile business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE WATERS PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 1, 1907 - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Birchenough, accountant, of Youville, Que.; Reginald Edward John Lane, printer; Charles Robert Westgate, merchant; Peter Gaudy Dance, printer; Louis E. Waters, printer; Archibald Franklin Waters, printer; and William Henry Lumley, traveller, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—James Birchenough, Reginald Edward John Lane, Charles Robert Westgate, Louis E. Waters and William Henry Lumley.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy and sell, all kinds of stationery, including bound books, binders, carbon papers, type-writing supplies, and paper of all kinds; (*b*) To buy, sell and manufacture typewriting machines; (*c*) To buy, sell, manufacture and act as agents for the sale of office furniture of every description; (*d*) To buy, sell, and manufacture all parts and accessories of the foregoing, including such metals as may be used in connection therewith; (*e*) To purchase and deal in inventions, copyrights, and patents relating to any of the objects above mentioned; (*f*) To carry on business as general and job printers and publishers; (*g*) To acquire as a going concern the printing business at present carried on at the city of Montreal under the name of The Waters Printing Company; (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any real estate necessary for the purposes of its business, and to borrow money thereon and to hypothecate the same for payment thereof; (*i*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business which is germane to the above objects and within the purposes for which the present incorporation is sought, and any rights, assets and liabilities appertaining thereto, and to pay for such business in paid-up capital shares of the company, or in bonds of the company, payment of which may be secured by the hypothecation of any or all of its real estate; (*j*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the company's business, property or undertakings or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit; (*k*) To manufacture and generate light and power for the purposes of its own business, by electricity; (*l*) To do any and all acts necessary for carrying out the foregoing objects for which incorporation is sought. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued October 1, 1907, to the

'MARKLAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $27,000 to the sum of $47,000, being an addition of 400 shares of $50 each to the present capital stock.

'THE AMERICAN SILK WAIST MFG. COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 7, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,900.

Number of shares, 1,996.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Joshua Cars, manufacturer; Louis Shlakman, manufacturer; Myer Bernard Eliasoph, manufacturer; Moses Goldberg, designer, and Solomon Blaustein, commercial traveller, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Louis Shlakman, Moses Goldberg, and Myer Bernard Eliasoph.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, buy and sell skirts, costumes, waists, and all kinds of ladies' wear, and to carry on a general business as dealers and traders in all kinds of ladies' clothing; (*b*) To manufacture, buy and sell, and to carry on business as traders and dealers in all kinds of clothing generally, and in all materials and implements used or required in connection therewith; (*c*) To acquire as a going concern the business at present carried on at the City of Montreal, under the name of the American Silk Waist Co.; (*d*) To purchase and deal in inventions, copyrights and patents relating to any of the objects above mentioned; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any real estate necessary for the purposes of its business and to borrow money thereon, and to hypothecate the same for payment thereof; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the purposes for which the present incorporation is sought, and any rights, assets and liabilities appertaining thereto and to pay for such business in paid-up capital stock of the company, or in bonds of the company, payment of which may be secured by hypothecation of any or all of its real estate; (*g*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the company's business, property or undertaking or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit; (*h*) To issue as preference stock such portion of its capital as the company may deem fit, with power to redeem such preference stock by exchanging the same for common stock at par, and also with power to regulate by by-law voting rights on preference and common stock, subject always to the provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 of 'The Companies Act'; (*i*)To manufacture and generate light and power by means of electricity or otherwise, for the purposes of its own business; (*j*) To do any and all acts necessary for carrying out the foregoing objects for which incorporation is sought. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN MEXICAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 9, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, bookkeeper; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk; John Somerville Bisgrove, solicitor's clerk; and Robert Musgrave Coates, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Victoria, B.C.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots, water privileges and powers and rights and interests therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same; and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same; and generally to carry on the business of a land and land improvement company; and to aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands belonging to or sold by the company, and generally to promote the settlement of said lands; and to establish stores for the sale of groceries, provisions and general merchandise to settlers and intending settlers and others upon lands belonging to or sold by the company or in the neighbourhood of such lands, and generally to carry on the busines of general storekeepers and merchants; (*b*) To carry on business as a manufacturer of and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, wood, metal; all articles into the manufacture of which wood or metal enters and all kinds of natural products and by-products thereof, and to carry on the business of a general dealer in merchandise; (*c*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, salt, iron and other mines, quarries, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, roast, assay, analyze, reduce, amalgamate, make and otherwise treat coal, coke, ores, metals, clays and minerals whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein, and generally to carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction, quarry and development company; (*d*) To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, barges and other vessels, wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings; and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company; (*e*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company, and for the purposes of the company, or on property controlled by the company, tramways, ropeways, telegraph or telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills and other works and machinery, plant and appliances of every description; (*f*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, cooperation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in; (*g*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation or person with which it may have business relations; (*h*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (*i*) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere, and as principals, agents or attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MONTREAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, October 9, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Frederick Wright, journalist; Joseph Clifford Huot, accountant; Joseph Alexander Trotwood Richards, manager; and Burton Dixon, manufacturers' agent, all of Montreal, Que.; and Richard E. Bell, manufacturer, of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To acquire and to continue the business now carried on by P. M. Fenny, at the city of Montreal, as a newspaper publisher and proprietor, including the name of the newspaper published by him, namely, 'The Montreal World,' and the subscription list for such paper, the contracts for supplies, the good-will of the business, debts due, cash on hand and all other assets of the said business ; (2) To print and publish newspapers, books, pamphlets, magazines, and other publications, of which the names and copyrights may or may not have been acquired by the company; (3) To carry on a job printing business in all its forms; (4) To manufacture and sell pulp, paper, roller composition and other material required for the above, and for those purposes, to acquire lands and timber limits, erect mills and improve watercourses; to generate water or other motive power for the purposes of the company; (5) To acquire copyrights and patents of invention, printing presses and other machines and mechanical devices, useful in the printing and publication of newspapers, books and pamphlets or to license to use the same; (6) To sell books, newspapers, magazines, and other publications. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE WATERLOO KNITTING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 11, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Adolphe F. Savaria, manufacturer; Benoit A. Charlebois, bookkeeper; and Theodore Meunier, insurance agent, all of Waterloo, Que.; Sylva Doré, accountant; and Rosario Genest, advocate, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Carleton Place, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture cotton, linen, silk, wool and other threads, cloths, fabrics and other manufactures, articles and goods composed in whole or in part of cotton, flax, hemp, silk, wool or other material; (*b*) To carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, producing, adapting, preparing, buying and selling, and otherwise dealing in woollen and worsted goods, and other fabrics, and to manufacture, produce, purchase, adapt, prepare, use, sell or otherwise deal in any materials, articles or things required for, in connection with, or incidental to, the manufacture, use, purchase, sale of, or other dealing in woollen and worsted goods and other fabrics; and generally to carry on any other manufacturing business which is germane to the above; (*c*) To carry on the business of cotton doublers, weavers, flax, jute, spinners, linen manufacturers, cotton, flax, hemp, jute and wool merchants, wool combers and worsted spinners, woollen spinners, yarn merchants, worsted makers, stuff and silk manufacturers, bleachers and dyers, and makers of vitriol, bleaching and dyeing material, and to purchase, comb, prepare, spin, dye and deal in flax, hemp, jute, wool, cotton, silk and other fibrous substances, and to weave or otherwise manufacture, buy and sell linen, cloth and other goods and fabrics whether textile, fiddled, netted or looped; (*d*) To buy, sell, and otherwise deal in the raw materials from which all or any of the aforesaid articles and goods and all others of a kindred nature are made and manufactured; (*e*) To carry on business in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere throughout the world, as manufacturers of and dealers in all or any of the aforesaid articles and

goods; (*f*) To build, establish, construct, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate factories and plants for the purpose of making and manufacturing any and all of the aforesaid articles and goods and all others of a kindred nature, and to do and perform all acts and things incidental thereto; (*g*) To acquire, hold, mortgage, sell and convey any real estate, lands, and buildings requisite for the carrying on of all and any of the aforesaid undertakings, and for the purpose of their business to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real or personal property, or any other securities whatsoever, and bearing interest, or otherwise, as the company shall see fit, from purchasers and other debtors of the company, and to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any or all such securities; (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business within the purposes for which incorporation is hereby sought, and any lands, properties, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to same, and to pay for any such business in paid-up capital shares of the company, either common or preferred, or in bonds of the company, the payment of which may be secured by hypothecating any or all of the real estate, lands, buildings, or immovable property generally of the company; (*i*) To let or sublet any property of the company, to sell or otherwise dispose of the business, property, or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*j*) To purchase, acquire, hold, sell, and dispose of stocks or shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to pay for any such shares or stocks, in paid-up, common or preferred shares of this company; (*k*) To acquire, use, sell, or lease any patents of invention, trade marks, and designs of machines, brands, processes, tools, utensils and other things and articles used or to be used in the undertaking of the company, and to pay therefor in paid-up capital stock of the company, if deemed desirable, and to protect the products of the company by trade marks, trade names, or any distinguishing name or title; (*l*) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic, or other power, or force, and to use, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same for the purposes of light, heat, or power, provided always that the rights, privileges, and powers hereby conferred upon the company, in this paragraph, in acquiring and disposing of electricity, when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf; (*m*) To buy, sell, manufacture, exchange, rent, or hire, export, and deal in any kind of articles and things which may be required for any of such business or which may be useful for the development of the company's business; (*n*) To pay for any property, rights, or things acquired by, or for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares, common or preferred, of the capital stock of the company; (*o*) To pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the formation, promotion, and incorporation of the company, or to contract with any person, firm, or company to pay the same, and to pay commissions to brokers and others for placing, selling, or guaranteeing the subscription of shares, bonds, debentures, or securities of this company; (*p*) To issue bonds and to secure the same by pledges or deeds of trust of mortgage on or upon the whole or in part of the property held by the company, and to sell or pledge such bonds for proper corporate purposes as or when the board of directors shall determine; the company shall have power to issue bonds and other obligations in payment for property purchased or acquired by it, or for any other object directly connected with its business, to mortgage or pledge any stocks, bonds, obligations, or any property which may be acquired by it to secure any bonds or other obligations by it issued or incurred. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued October 12, 1907, to

'THE ZENITH GRAIN COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $25,000 to the sum of $50,000, being an addition of 250 shares of 100 dollars each to the present capital stock.

'McFARLANE, SON & HODGSON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Clement H. McFarlane, merchant; Archibald A. Hodgson, merchant; John Martin, salesman; Edward Bogue, clerk; and Sydmer W. Ewing, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To purchase the business of the present commercial firm of McFarlane, Son & Hodgson, as a going concern, including all the stock in trade, book debts, water marks, trade-marks, brands and property of every nature, and the good-will of said business; to manufacture and deal in all kinds of stationery, paper, etc.; to carry on the business of book-binding, printing and lithographing; to purchase and hold stock or bonds of any company carrying on a similar business, or to amalgamate with any such company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'YUKON DISTRICT GOLD MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 17, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000,000,

Number of shares, 50,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, book-keeper; Robert Gowan's, solicitor's clerk; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk; and John Somerville Bisgrove, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or any interest therein; and generally to carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction and development company; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes, and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or condi-

tionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*c*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain, and manage, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of petroleum oil lands, or rights or interests therein, and to purchase, buy, sell and deal in crude petroleum oil and other oils and other products thereof; to sink oil wells, to erect, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise maintain and operate oil refineries, to store, tank and warehouse refined and crude petroleum oil and by-products thereof, to construct and operate pipe lines for trasportation of oil; and generally to carry on the business of a producer and refiner of and a dealer in petroleum oil and the by-products thereof; (*d*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company or on property controlled by the company, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen or servants; (*e*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate and use steam and other vessels; (*f*) To do all such acts, matters and things as are incidental or necessary to the due attainment of the above objects or any of them; (*g*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BOSTON ASBESTOS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 30,000.—Amount of each share, $10.

Corporate Members:—A. Antoine Normandin, broker, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; Achille Lessard, miner; and Joseph Dodier, miner, both of Sacre-Cœur de Jesus, Que.; Joseph H. Loranger, advocate, of Montreal, Que.; and Philippe Bolduc, merchant, of St. Victor de Tring, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Parish of Sacre-Cœur de Jésus, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights and lands in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or option on same, and particularly in the province of Quebec, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account, or to sell or lease the same; (*b*) To prospect and explore in all parts of Canada and elsewhere for minerals of every sort and description, whatsoever, and particularly for asbestos, with a view to locating and acquiring mines and mining rights and operating the same; (*c*) To quarry, smelt, refine, dress, amalgamate and prepare for market, ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds; (*d*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with mining operations, or required by workmen and others employed by the company; (*e*) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, water courses,

aqueducts, wharfs, furnaces, mills, crushing works, hydraulic works, factories, warehouses, and other works necessary for the development of the mines worked by the company; (*f*) To acquire and hold stock in any other mining company subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'GEORGE HALL COAL CO. OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 18, 1907 - - - Amount of capital stock, $200,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Hall, merchant; and John C. Howard, merchant, both of Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A.; Arthur G. Yates, railway president, of Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.; George G. Foster, advocate; and Cecil Gordon MacKinnon, advocate, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of coal merchants and generally to deal in coal and the by-products thereof, and to act as agents for the same throughout Canada and elsewhere whether on commission or otherwise; (*b*) To carry on the trade or business of carriers by water of passengers, goods, merchandise and other freight from, to and within Canada and elsewhere; (*c*) To build, acquire, own, hold, charter or lease, navigate and use steamboats, sailing vessels, barges and other vessels or boats for the purposes of the company's business; (*d*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*e*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire and hold and from time to time to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of land, buildings, offices, works, yards, sheds, wharfs, machinery and property of any kind and description which may be useful or requisite for the purposes of the company's business, and to erect and construct any buildings, factories, stores, warehouses, wharfs, or other establishments and machinery in connection with the purposes of the said company; (*f*) To purchase and acquire rights, benefits, privileges, leases, etc., for the purposes of the company's business, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of the company; (*g*) To apply for, acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patent or patent rights, for and in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the company's business; (*h*) To mortgage, pledge, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the property, movable or immovable, of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued October 18, 1907, to

'THE COLLINGWOOD MEAT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'COLLINGWOOD PACKING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'CHARLES T. WHITE & SON' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 21, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, $1,000.

Corporate Members :—Charles T. White, lumber merchant; Simeon H. White, merchant; G. Harley White, accountant, and Mary A. Leonard, wife of Sylvester W. Leonard, all of Sussex, N.B.; M. Garfield White, lumber manufacturer, of East Apple River, N.S.; and Dama P. Price, wife of Andrew Price, of Newport, N.S.

First or Provisional Directors :—Charles T. White, M. Garfield White and Simeon H. White.

Chief place of Business:—East Apple River, N.S.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To buy or otherwise acquire, hold and possess in whole or in part the real estate, mills, plant, machinery, vessels, scows, equipment, wharfs, piers, booms, booms, booming privileges, dams, driving dams, driving privileges, lumber lands, licenses and leases, water rights and privileges. merchandise, choses in action, good will and business as a going concern or any persons or person, body corporate, firm or incorporation in the Dominion of Canada, and to conduct and carry on such business, with the power to sell, mortgage, lease, encumber or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property so purchased or acquired by them, and for that purpose to execute all necessary conveyances. The objects and purposes set forth in this paragraph are authorized to be exercised only when they are germane or pertinent to an ordinary lumber business; (*b*) To carry on a general lumbering business in all its branches, as such businesses are usually carried on in the Dominion of Canada, and to manufacture, buy, and sell all such commodities as are made in whole or in part from lumber, including vessels and scows, and for such purposes to erect and maintain mills, factories and machinery and to operate the same for the manufacture of lumber; (*c*) To carry on a business of store-keeping and general trade as dealers in merchandise of all kinds both wholesale and retail; (*d*) To buy and sell, mortgage or otherwise encumber real and personal property necessary or incidental to the business of the company and execute all necessary conveyances therefor. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'BLUE PILLS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 22, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Louis Jetté, cashier; J. A. Bohemier, book-keeper; Raoul d'Orsonnens, commercial traveller; Joseph Lussier, commercial traveller; and J. A. Lapointe, commercial traveller, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Louis Jetté, J. A. Bohemier, and Raoul d'Orsonnens.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture pills and other remedies, but particularly a pill to be registered under the name of 'Blue Pill'; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and trade in all kinds of remedies; (*c*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to hold, maintain, use, open, to introduce and sell, assign, otherwise dispose of any and all trade-marks, formulæ, secret pro-

cesses, trade names, and distinctive marks, to or connected with the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect or otherwise turn to account any and all such trade-marks; (*d*) To carry on any similar business which is germane to the above; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares in any similar company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act.' The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE NORTH STAR LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 22, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Hanbury, manufacturer, of Brandon, Man.; William J. Bettingen, lumber merchant; Andrew Kelly, miller; Robert Thomas Riley, Trust Company manager; and James Albert Manning Aikins, barrister-at-law, all of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Brandon, Man.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of timber growers, timbermen and lumbermen and of manufacturers and merchants of timber, lumber and all products thereof in all their branches and all other business incidental thereto or connected therewith and of saw-mill planing mill and other mill proprietors and operators; (*b*) To manufacture and deal in structures, things and articles of all kinds in the manufacture of which timber or wood is used, including among other things, houses, cars, vehicles, implements, furniture and goods; to carry on the business in all its branches of manufacturing pulp, pulp wood, pulp paper and other businesses germane thereto and also the business of general merchants, general manufacturers, millers, common carriers, wharfingers and warehousemen; (*c*) To acquire, purchase, lease, sell, dispose of, deal in and mortgage and hypothecate real estate, real estate on which there is growing timber, timber limits, timber berths, timber licenses and concessions, land and water-powers, hydraulic properties, buildings, docks, wharfs, carts, vehicles, goods, wares and merchandise and such other property real or personal as is deemed necessary or useful in connection with any of the business, works or operations which the company is authorized to do or carry on; (*d*) To purchase, lease, and acquire water and other power and to generate electricity and other power and use, transmit, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of the same, and make, erect, and construct all works, plants and things requisite or necessary therefor; (*e*) To purchase, construct, lease, charter and navigate, use, and operate steam and other vessels and so far as it may be necessary for the business of the company only, also, tramways, telegraphs and telephones, when operated on lands owned or controlled by the company; (*f*) To acquire, hold, deal in and dispose of shares in any other company any of whose powers are within the scope of the company, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act;' (*g*) To acquire, lease, dispose of patent rights, letters patent, and inventions, processes and options, to facilitate the carrying out of any of the objects of the company; (*h*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those for which this company is incorporated; (*i*) To carry on any business or businesses, work or works germane to any of the objects

and purposes of the company hereinbefore mentioned and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DETONITE EXPLOSIVES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 23, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Herbert Redpath, broker; Harry Ernest Borradaile, broker; Joseph A. Mackay, bond broker; and Wilfrid Bovey, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; and W. Frederic Kay, farmer, of Phillipsburg, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in explosives, powder and ammunition of all kinds and all chemicals and other materials used or produced in connection with the manufacture of same; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise all and any property, moveable or immovable that may be found convenient for the proper carrying on by the company of its business, including patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes, trade-marks, industrial designs, and other rights and privileges, and to hold and operate same and grant licenses in respect thereof or otherwise turn to account the same, and to erect upon such property any buildings and works that may be thought advantageous for the purposes of the company; (*c*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise lands, mines, minerals and mining rights and other property or any interest therein necessary or useful for the business of the company; and to work, operate and develop same or otherwise deal with same in such manner as may be in the interest of the company; (*d*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities whether by land or water as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of its operations, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of same; and to acquire water-powers, privileges and riparian rights by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop the same, in so far as may be necessary for the production of electricity or other motive power for the purposes of the company; (*e*) To subscribe, buy, acquire and hold, sell and dispose of shares, debentures, bonds, and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is empowered to carry on, and to acquire, and hold security of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities, or obligations to the company in respect of the purposes and objects of said company; (*f*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*g*) To sell, lease, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of any of the property of the company or of any part or parts thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares, debentures or other securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company hereby incorporated; to receive and accept bonds and debentures, shares or other securities in payment of whole or in part for work done or material supplied in connection with the business of the company, and to pay for any property purchased by the company or for the construction of any plant or works of the company, and generally to satisfy any of the obligations contracted by the company

in virtue of any of the above powers by the issue of paid-up stock or bonds of the company or partly in stock or partly in bonds; (*h*) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any person or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DOMINION TAG, LABEL & TICKET CO.'Y' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 23, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $10,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Robert Eden Treen, printer; Frederick Nicho's Seddall, importer; Frederick George Reid, insurance broker; Charles D. Gaudet, barrister; and Casimir Dessaulles, barrister, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:— City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To engage in a general printing, lithographing and publishing business, including the business of embossing, lithographing, engraving, book-binding, electrotyping, stereotyping, photo-engraving, manufacturing and dealing in paper boxes, tags, labels, tickets and stationery. To manufacture, purchase, sell, lease, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in either directly or indirectly, through the medium of agents or otherwise, the products of the business aforestated, and to carry on business generally as advertising agents, dealers and vendors in novelties, and generally to exercise all other powers incidental to, or connected with those above more particularly set out, and to take over as a going concern the good-will, business, assets and everything pertaining to the 'Dominion Tag, Label & Ticket Co'y,' upon such terms as to payment for the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the 'Dominion Tag, Label & Ticket Co'y,' Ltd., or otherwise as may be agreed upon. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NEPISIGUIT LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 23, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Fred. S. Morse, lumber merchant, of Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.; Harry B. Curran, lumber merchant, of Bathurst, N.B.; Alexander W. MacRae, barrister-at-law; Frederick E. Sayre, timber merchant; and Arthur I. Trueman, Judge of Probate, all of St. John, N.B.

First or Provisional Directors:—Fred. S. Morse, Harry B. Curran and Alexander W. MacRae.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Bathurst, N.B.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, lumber and timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches, and all other business incidental thereto or usually connected therewith; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell, deal and trade in all kinds

of sawed, square and hewn timber and lumber, saw-logs, pulp-wood, ties, piling, shingles, laths, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, fuel, wood and all other articles and materials in which timber, lumber or wood is used; (*c*) To acquire by lease, purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise, hold, sell, mortgage, build, construct, erect, own, equip, improve, operate, control, and maintain saw-mills, planing mills, woodworking factories, fuel and lumber yards, warehouses, elevators, stores, houses, offices, and buildings of all kinds, manufactories, plant, boilers, engines, machinery, fittings, apparatus and appliances, sidings, tracks, spurs, and shipping facilities, wharfs, docks, boats, booms, flumes, aqueducts, viaducts, steamboats, ships, vessels, scows, barges, and such other property and boats of every nature and kind, works, buildings, machinery, tools, plant and conveniences as may seem necessary to advance the interests of the company, and to contribute or otherwise assist or take part in the acquisition, construction, equipment, improvement, working, management, operation or control thereof; (*d*) To acquire by lease, purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise hold, develop, sell mortgage or otherwise dispose of freehold or leasehold timber lands and other lands, timber of all kinds apart from lands, licenses to cut timber, mill sites, water powers and privileges, riparian rights and all and any other real and personal property, rights, franchises, easements and privileges which it may be thought expedient, desirable or convenient for all and any of the purposes of the company; (*e*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, build, equip, control, maintain and operate such transportation facilities whether by land or water, as may be necessary or convenient to conduct the operations of the company and to sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same; to contract for, purchase, lease or othewise acquire, own, equip, operate, maintain and control tramways and logging railways and work the same by horses, electric, mechanical or other power, and to carry on business as carriers of goods, wares and merchandise, and to charge such fair remuneration therefor as may be agreed on; (*f*) To acquire, own, develop and operate water powers and steam, electric and other plants for the purposes of generating, producing and accumulating electricity and electro-motive power or other similar agency for the production of light, heat and power for the purposes of the company, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus not required by the company and to supply the same for light, heat and power purposes to any persons, company or corporation on such terms as may be agreed upon; provided that the foregoing powers when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all povincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf, to construct and operate telegraph, telephone and tramway lines on property owned or leased by the company; but only for the purposes of the company's business; (*g*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful in connection with the business of the company upon such terms as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation, whether as a going concern or not, and to pay for the same in cash, part cash, in shares, fully or partially paid-up and non-assessable, bonds, or other security of the company or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of or deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*h*) To carry on business as contractors and merchants, commission and general agents; (*i*) To use the company's funds in the purchase of stock of any other corporation, or to pay for any such stock so acquired by the issue of shares, fully or partially paid-up and non-assessable, and to sell, hold and re-issue and otherwise deal with the shares so acquired, subject always to section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*j*) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests, or a division of profits with any person, corporation or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, the

whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act; (*k*) To take, acquire and hold any security of any nature and kind, real, or personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect to the purposes and objects of the company and to discharge and dispose of the same; (*l*) To empower the directors of the company under a by-law previously adopted at a meeting of the shareholders, from time to time to issue and allot as fully paid-up and non-assessable, stock, shares of the capital stock of the company to the directors of the company and others, as consideration for work done, guarantees given or agreed to be given, or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company, including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters and directors of the company and others in the work of organization and carrying on of the company's affairs; (*m*) To distribute any of the property of the company subject to the approval of shareholders; (*n*) To sell or dispose of the property, mills, assets, undertakings and business of the company, in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide among the shareholders by way of dividend, any cash, stock, bonds or securities so received; (*o*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; to invest any surplus moneys of the company in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or debentures in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (*p*) To accept in payment of any debt due to or of any work done by the company, stock, shares, bonds, debentures, or other security of any company; (*q*) To hold meetings of the shareholders of the company elsewhere in Canada than at the head office of the company when previously authorized by a by-law passed at a meeting of the shareholders; (*r*) To do all such other things as are conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE SUSSEX PACKING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(A subsisting company under the laws of New Brunswick.)

Incorporated, October 23, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Simeon H. White, merchant; Alfred J. Matthews, manufacturer; George W. Hoegg,, packer; Walter J. Mills, merchant; and Howard P. Robinson, accountant, all of Sussex, N.B.

First or Provisional Directors:—Simeon H. White, Alfred J. Matthews, George W. Hoegg, Walter J. Mills, and Howard P. Robinson.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Sussex, N.B.

Objects of the Company:—To erect, maintain and operate at Sussex, in the county of Kings, in the province of New Brunswick and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, a packing factory and plant for the curing, preserving, canning, bottling and packing up and otherwise handling, treating and dealing in and with meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, farm, dairy and garden produce and all other food products and all products and by-products thereof, and generally to carry on and undertake any business, undertaking, transaction or operation commonly carried on or undertaken by modern packing or food product preserving establishments,

and also, in connection with such business and for the purposes of said business and any other business of the company, as well as for general business, to erect maintain and operate at Sussex aforesaid, abattoir plant, freezing houses and cold storage plant and other buildings, erections and plant as may be necessary, convenient or desirable, and to undertake and carry on the business of manufacturing cans, boxes, cases, barrels and all other goods, wares and merchandise used on or useful in connection with any of the businesses of the company or any business incidental thereto. To carry on the business of importers, buyers, sellers, rearers, handlers, traders of and dealers in meat, cattle, hogs, fish, game and poultry, and of all farm, garden and dairy produce, and all other food products, and in connection with the business of the company to establish stores, agencies, depots, and other markets for the purchase thereof, and for the sale of the products of said businesses, as well within as without the said province of New Brunswick and both wholesale and retail. To carry on the trades or businesses of abattoir operators, fellmongering, tanning, warehousing, cold storage, cold storage warehousing, and the manufacture of and dealing in hides, fat, tallow, grease, fertilizers, and all animal and food products and the by-products thereof. To manufacture, purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, mortgage, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade and deal in goods, wares, merchandise and property of every class and description used or dealt in or useful in connection with any of the trades or businesses aforesaid. To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights, franchises, easements or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its businesses, and to purchase, take on lease, hire, construct or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate any plant, buildings, machinery, works, tramways and other conveyances by land and water, and any other plant necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company, with power to let, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of all or any of the real and personal property, rights and credits and other possessions of the company, or any part or parts thereof, with power also to sell the undertakings of the company. To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, and which is germane to it. To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall at any time appear conducive or expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders of or as interested in any property or otherwise. To do any and all things above set forth as objects, purposes, powers or otherwise, and all things incidental thereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued October 24, 1907, to

'THE DOMINION DUMP CAR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE HART-OTIS CAR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

'THE E. DUFAULT MILLING CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 25, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Eusèbe Dufault, miller; Georges Etienne Dufault, engineer; and Wilfrid Dufault, miller, all of Ste. Hélène, Que.; Paul Wilbrod Dufault, musician, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Joseph Adrien Dufault, organ builder; of St. Hyacinthe, Que.; and Louis Arséne Lefebvre, advocate, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Eusèbe Dufault, Georges Etienne Dufault, Wilfrid Dufault and Louis Arsène Lefebvre.

Chief place of Business :—Parish of Ste. Hélène, Que.

Objects of the Company :—To acquire, erect, maintain, operate, grist and saw-mills, in the parish of Ste. Hélène, in the county of Bagot, in the province of Quebec, and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada,—To trade in grains, provisions, food of any and every kind,—To erect, construct, maintain and operate a sash and door factory and have all the machinery necessary for the general turning out of lumber for all kinds of uses in trade,—To trade in lumber generally, keep one or more lumber yards and everything generally connected with lumber yards,—To trade in coal, wood, and fuel of all kinds and supply the same to individuals, firms, and corporations by means agreed upon,—To acquire, lay, construct, own, operate, work, use, sell, supply and rent all works, buildings, structures, machinery, appliances required for the business authorized to be carried on by the company,—To represent as general agents foreign and domestic manufacturers of and dealers in similar lines of goods and merchandise,—To possess, own and acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise property, real or personal, and the good-will, franchises, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind germane to the business of the company, upon such terms as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation and to pay for the same in cash, or in part cash or paid-up shares, bonds, or other securities of the company as may be agreed upon, and to sell or otherwise dispose of and deal with the same in whole or in part, —To unite with any firm, individual or persons doing business similar to the foregoing,—To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary in connection with the business of the company,—To manufacture, or otherwise acquire and use machinery and motive power for lighting, heating and motive purposes or otherwise as may be deemed advisable or necessary in connection with the business of the company,—To sell, improve, manage, exchange, lease, mortgage and dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any of the property or rights of the company real or personal as the company may deem advisable, including the company's whole undertaking,—To carry on any similar business which is germane to the business of the company,—To take, acquire and to hold security of any and every kind, real or personal, for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred, in respect to the purposes and objects of the company; and to discharge or dispose of the same as may be thought best,—To provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions and all supplies generally for all those engaged in or about the company's works or to contract with others for the providing of same,—To invest the surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares or other securities. To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments,—To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent, issued October 26, 1907, to the

'PHILLIPS MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $150,000 to the sum of $299,900, being an addition of 1,499 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'CITY AND DISTRICT REALTY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 29, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Smith, promoter, of Outremont, Que.; Edward Sweeting, accountant; John Bicknell Johnson, book-keeper; James Sellars, agent; and Charles Alexander Mitchell, architect, all of of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To issue by purchase, lease or otherwise and to own real estate in the province of Quebec ; (*b*) To construct dwelling houses and other buildings upon such real estate or any part thereof ; (*c*) To sell, lease, convey, mortgage, exchange, dispose of, or otherwise deal with such real estate or any portion thereof and to develop, improve and lay out any such property in building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise; (*d*) To make advances by way of bonus to purchasers or lessees of any part of the company's real estate for building purposes or other improvements, with the approval of the shareholders, to aid by way of advances or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, water works, sewers and other works of improvement calculated to render the company's property more accessible and to enhance its value; (*e*) To take and hold mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure the payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company or any money due to the company from purchasers or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements; (*f*) To purchase, acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company or carrying on any business germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (*g*) To sell or otherwise dispose of any portion of the real estate or other property owned by the company for such considerations and upon such terms and conditions as the company shall see fit, and to accept cash, shares, debentures, stock or securities of any other company having objects similar to whole or in part to those of this company in payment or part payment therefor; (*h*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*i*) To acquire and own any business, franchise, undertaking, property, rights, privileges, leases, contracts, real estate, stock assets and other rights which the company may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof and to pay for same in cash or in fully paid-up stock of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN CONCRETE MACHINERY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, October 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—William Campbell Cork, merchant; George Thomas Elder, merchant; Georgina Margaret Howard, accountant; Winnifred Hope Innes, accountant; and Thomas Albert Edward World, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Campbell Cork, George Thomas Elder, Georgina Margaret Howard and Winnifred Hope Innes.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and deal in cement and concrete machinery of all kinds; (*b*) To contract for and construct all classes of concrete work; (*c*) To take over, acquire, hold, use, sell and convey such personal property and movables, machinery, trade marks, patents, licenses and franchises or rights thereunder as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes for which the company is incorporated; (*d*) To carry on any branch or branches of business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated, and subsidiary thereto, and necessary to enable the company profitably to carry on its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'FLECK BROS., LIMITED.'

Incorporated, November 5, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $49,500.

Number of shares, 495.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Andrew Walker Fleck, esquire; Bryce Walker Fleck, clerk; Helen Gertrude Fleck, married woman; and Wentworth Green, solicitor, all of Ottawa, Ont.; and John Gordon Fleck, lumberman, of Vancouver, B.C.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Gordon Fleck, Bryce Walker Fleck and Andrew Walker Fleck.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches and all other business incidental thereto throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, including buying, selling and dealing in all kinds of sawed, squared and hewed timber and lumber, saw logs, ties, piling, telegraph and telephone poles, fence posts, wood and all other products of the forest, to manufacture furniture, doors, sashes, blinds and other like articles, to carry on in all its branches the business of manufacturer and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, pulp, pulp wood, paper, and other products or by-products of wood and pulp, and all other articles and materials into which wood enters or forms a part; to establish shops or stores to purchase and vend general merchandise; (2) To have, hold and acquire, lease, own, erect, equip, maintain and operate saw-mills and factories of all kinds for the manufacturing of all articles into the manufacture of which wood enters, and all kinds of natural and by-products thereof, and from time to time to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of any or all of the real or personal property, interest or undertakings of the company or the products of any or all of them for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and to accept in payment in whole or in part or by way of security, mortgage or lien thereon the shares, bonds or debentures of any other corporation, or any form of security that this company may deem proper and to sell or assign any such security; (3) To acquire by purchase or otherwise hold lands (either freehold or leasehold) timber berths, limits or licenses, pulp wood concessions, water lots, water privileges, and powers and rights and interests therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same, and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same and generally to carry on the business of a land and improvement company; (4) To construct, acquire, own, manage, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, tugs, barges and other vessels, wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary for the purposes of the company, to tow, to carry goods, freight and

passengers for hire and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company; (5) To acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force and to use the same for the purposes of the company; (6) To construct, improve and maintain or aid in the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, wharfs, piers, viaducts, aqueducts, docks, warehouses and other buildings and works that may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (7) To construct and operate plant and other works for the generation and production of electricity for the purposes of the company wheresoever situate; (8) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on a business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay for the same in cash or in the shares of the company; (9) To take, acquire, hold, and dispose of shares and securities in any company carrying on or engaged in any business which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in and to amalgamate with any company having objects similar to those of this company; (10) To deal in all kinds of goods and merchandise in connection with the undertakings of the company; (11) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere and as principals, agents or attorneys; (12) To do all acts, deeds and things necessary and convenient for the exercise of all or any of the powers of this company or that may be deemed incidental and germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated.

'VERMINISO LIMITED.'

Incorporated, November 5, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $10,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Gustave Augustus Henry Muller, commission merchant; George Archibald Campbell, advocate; James Claud Hickson, advocate; John MacNaughton, student-at-law; and Charles Dominique Gaudet, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Gustave Augustus Henry Muller, James Claud Hickson and John MacNaughton.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, purchase, sell, lease, exchange, dispose of or otherwise deal in, directly or indirectly through the medium of agents or otherwise all improvements and other means of exterminating insects and other vermin of every nature and kind whatsoever; (2) To purchase, acquire, lease, dispose of or otherwise deal in patents or inventions for the said purpose of exterminating insects and other vermin of every nature and kind whatsoever; (3) To carry on the business generally of dealers, and manufacturers of instruments, articles, machines and other apparatus for the above named purpose, and generally to exercise all other powers incidental to or connected with those mentioned, and more particularly set out, and generally to exercise all other powers incidental to and useful for the purpose of carrying on the object of the business of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'RUGG BALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 6, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Rice Ball, manufacturer, of Waterville, Que.; Francis Amos Rugg, manufacturer, of Greenfield, Mass., U.S.A.; Henry Daniel Laurence, advocate; William Morris, advocate; and Arthur Frederick Plant, book-keeper, all of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Waterville, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, construct, import, buy, sell, and in general to traffic and deal in at wholesale or retail hand and drag rakes, snow shovels of wood, steel or other material, scythe snaths, delivery crates, hoe, fork, brush, broom, axe, and implement handles, and turned stock, of all kinds and descriptions, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture or otherwise, and the sale or other disposition of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with, or in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, and to carry on any other manufacturing, trading, or selling business germane to the objects for which this company is being incorporated; (2) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such property movable and immovable, timber lands and timber licenses, as may be deemed requisite, necessary, or advantageous, for the purposes of the company, and to sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or affect, any or all thereof; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any other business, or interest or shares therein, or good-will, rights and property thereof, having objects similar to those of the present company, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, debentures, or paid-up and non-assessable shares, as may be deemed expedient, and to hold, sell or dispose of the property real or personal so acquired; (4) To sell out the undertaking of the company in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities, of any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or to amalgamate with any person, firm or corporation, carrying on a similar business, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (5) To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold or dispose of, stocks, bonds, or obligations of any corporation, formed for, or engaged in, any of the kinds of business above indicated, now or hereafter organized, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, or ownership thereof, including voting powers thereon, and to sell, assign, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same; (6) To issue its paid-up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds or other obligations in payment for property, including shares of stock, and other securities, which may be purchased or acquired by it, or for services rendered to the company, and to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any of its property to secure bonds, guarantees or other obligations, by it issued or incurred to guarantee any bonds, contracts or obligations, to make advances and to guarantee the performance of contracts by customers, and to take hold, or dispose of securities of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations due to the company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect of the business and objects of the company; (7) To purchase, lease or otherwise dispose of, any and all trade marks, trade names, distinctive marks, industrial designs, licenses privileges, brands, processes, inventions, improvements, patents and patent rights, used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada,

or any other countries pertaining to the business of the company; (8) To establish and carry on wherever desirable, agencies and stores for the disposal and sale of any of the products, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise of the company or otherwise, and to act as the agents and representatives of other companies or corporations engaged in a similar business; (9) To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, joint adventure, or reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on a business similar to this company; (10) To borrow money upon the credit of the company, to issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the company of not less than $100 each, and to mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the company or both, to secure the same and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company, and to invest surplus funds of the company in the redemption of its shares, bonds, debentures or other obligations; (11) To do all things, and exercise all powers, necessary, suitable and proper for the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ORCHARD GROVE LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 8, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James McBride, agent; Frederick Charles Orr, office manager; John Findlay, manager; John Joseph Meagher, advocate; and James Edouard Coulin, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease or other legal title and to hold, own, use, possess, lease, sell, convey, mortgage, exchange, dispose of and otherwise operate and deal in land, buildings and real estate of every description, and to construct, work, operate and maintain thereon hotels, apartments and dwelling houses, shops and factories; (*b*) To manufacture and produce steam, gas and electricity for heat, light and power for the purposes of the company; (*c*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any other person or company and to promote, assist in promoting and become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on a business similar to that of this company; (*d*) To issue in payment of any property acquired by the company or services rendered to the company, fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company; (*e*) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or other securities; (*f*) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for cash or for such other consideration as the directors of the company may see fit or in part for share, debentures or other securities of any other limited liability company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ST. JOHN'S FOUNDRIES, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, November 8, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $30,000.

Number of shares, 300.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph A. Nadeau, notary of Iberville, Que.; Guillaume C. Poulin, trader; Joseph Antoine Gagnon, manufacturer; Ulric Desmarais, merchant tailor; and Gregoire Guillet, notary, all of St. Johns, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of St. Johns, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To smelt, manufacture, produce, prepare, buy and sell stoves and furnaces and any cast iron, and steel materials and utensils and any machinery whatever, etc., and to do generally the business of founders and moulders; (*b*) To smelt, refine, treat and prepare for market, metals and other metallic substances and to carry on any other operations which may be germane to any of the company's objects; (*c*) To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in metals, plant, machinery, implements required or used in connection with a foundry; (*d*) To construct, carry out, own, work, turn to account, maintain, improve, manage, control, superintend any furnaces, mills, crushing works, works, factories, warehouses, foundries and any other works which may seem proper to attain the objects of the company; (*e*) To ask for, obtain, buy, let, or otherwise acquire, own, use, utilize, work, sell, grant, lease, license or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, formulæ, process, invention, improvement, patent and patent rights, which may appear beneficial to the company; (*f*) To buy, acquire, own, hold, work and turn to account, wholly or partly, rights, interests, movable or immovable property, shares, grants, privileges and other assets belonging to any person, society or corporation having similar objects and especially to buy the lands, constructions, machinery privileges, good-will, metals, all the assets and debts and other property, movable and immovable rights and interests possessed by Mr. Valmore Poulin, who owns a foundry in the town of St. Johns; to pay for such property, rights and shares so acquired and purchase in whole or in part in cash, bonds, debentures, common or privileged shares of the capital stock of the company, or in other securities or otherwise, as may be deemed proper, to enter into, sign, issue and deliver any contracts, documents, notes, bonds, debentures and shares, that may be necessary in acquiring the said property; (*g*) To sell, grant, alienate or otherwise dispose of all shares, rights, interests, movable and immovable property so purchased and acquired and all the shares, good-will rights interests and movable property of the company in part or in whole, or to amalgamate with any person, society or corporation doing a like business and to accept payment for the same in cash, shares, rights, interests or other securities; (*h*) To issue, give and deliver in payment for all rights of property or other things acquired, for debts or services rendered, bonds or debentures or paid-up shares; (*i*) To do, execute and carry out all things necessary, useful for or conducive to the accomplishment and carrying out of all and any of the objects of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE A. F. MacLAREN CHEESE CUTTING MACHINE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $60,000.

Number of shares, 600.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Wilbur Hunter Scott, grocer; and George Wellington Hunt, fruit dealer, both of Ottawa, Ont.; Alexander Ferguson MacLaren, cheese manufacturer; and William Joseph McCully, grocer, both of Stratford, Ont.; and Samuel Dunseith, lumber dealer, of Pittsburg, Penn., U.S.A.

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First or Provisional Directors:—Alexander Ferguson MacLaren, George Wellington Hunt, and Wilbur Hunter Scott.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in cheese cutting machines, cheese boxes and other appliances and plants, and to buy, sell, manufacture, repair, convert, let, license, hire and deal in machinery of all manner and kind; (2) For the purposes of the said business to apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to deal in, use, operate, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any and all patents of invention, trade marks, trade names and distinctive marks and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under patents or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks ,patents, licenses or any such property rights so acquired. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN COLOURED MARBLES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 12, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $375,000.

Number of shares, 3,750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Ovila Gervais, traveller, of Tetreaultville of Montreal, Que.; Charles Albert Duclos, K.C.; James Edouard Coulin, advocate; René Leroux, notary public; and Ernest Desfossés, mechanic, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Albert Duclos, James Edouard Coulin and René Leroux.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain, marble, granite, stone, gold, silver, copper and other mines, minerals and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyze, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals, whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interests therein; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties, or any interests therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, letters patent of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors, or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*c*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company, or on property controlled by the company, and for the purposes of the company, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping-mills and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects required by the company or its workmen or servants; (*d*) To build, acquire, own, charter, navigate, and use steam and other vessels; (*e*) To take, acquire and hold in payment

for minerals sold, merchandise or works, the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of or issued by any other company having objects similar to the objects of this company; (*f*) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any other person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business or transaction similar to the objects for which this company is incorporated; (*g*) To acquire, the assets, enterprises, properties, privileges, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company carrying on any industry or business similar to the business carried on by this company and pay for the same, if desired, by the issue of fully paid and non-assessable shares in the capital stock of this company; (*h*) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for cash or for such other consideration as the directors of the company may see fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, and other securities of any other limited liability company having objects similar to those of this company; (*i*) To manufacture, deal and trade in cement and all its products; (*j*) To carry on business as general contractors and particularly to contract for and carry on works of construction and building in which the products of the company are employed; (*k*) To acquire, own, possess, develop, land and real property, and divide and sell the same in building lots, and to build and erect houses thereon for the use of its workmen, employees and other persons; (*l*) To pay for any property acquired by or services rendered to the said company by the issue of fully paid-up and non-assessable stock in the capital of said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADA TOOL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 13, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Wilber Reuben Hitchcock, contractor; Agnes Ann Hitchcock, married woman; Charles Herbert Cline, barrister-at-law; Frederick John Maclennan, barrister-at-law; and Robert Samuel Cline, accountant, all of Cornwall, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture and sell, tools, electrical supplies, machinery articles and novelties, and to carry on a general manufacturing establishment, and for that purpose to own and lease real estate and water-power for generating power for heating and lighting purposes. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'BATHURST LUMBER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 14, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Angus McLean, lumberman; Maurice Edmund Preisch, lumberman; Burton Fowler Jackson, lumberman; Cassius M. Carrier, lumberman; and Hugh McLean, lumberman, all of Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Bathurst, N.B.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business of lumberers, timber merchants and manufacturers of timber and lumber in all its branches; (2) The manufacture of furniture, doors, sashes, blinds and any other articles of which wood shall form a component part; (3) Also of paper, pulp, wood-pulp, and other products from wood or wood materials; (4) The business of wharfingers, shippers and vessel owners; (5) For all or any of the said purposes, to purchase, hold, lease or otherwise acquire any license or licenses to cut timber, timber limits, lands, buildings, docks, works, boats, vessels, vehicles, goods, wares and merchandise and other property, real, personal, movable and immovable; (6) To improve, extend, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, exchange, sell, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal in and with the same; (7) To establish shops and stores on the said lands, or any of them, and purchase and vend general merchandise and carry on farming, stock raising and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them; (8) To construct or aid in and subscribe towards the construction of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wharfs, viaducts, aqueducts, dams, flumes and all works which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes and operations of the company; (9) To construct, charter and employ vessels for the purpose of transporting the products of the mills and factories to any place or places within Canada or elsewhere; (10) To purchase or otherwise acquire and carry on any business within the objects of the company and also any lands, property, provisions, rights and contracts appertaining to the same, and may let or sublet any property of the company and sell or otherwise dispose of the business property or undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to the company under and pursuant to the provisions of the said Act. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE H. BOURGIE COMPANY' (Limited).

'LA COMPAGNIE H. BOURGIE' (Limitée).

Incorporated, November 18, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $125,000.

Number of shares, 1,250.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henri Bourgie, funeral director; Emery F. Larivière, alderman; Frederic Lefils, physician; Alfred Napoleon Monast, inn-keeper; C. E. Forest, insurance broker; J. Arthur Chagnon, bank manager; J. Emile Lachapelle, notary public; Jean Pierre Roux, physician; and Philias Lavigeur, embalmer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, import, deal in and sell undertakers' supplies of all kinds; (2) To continue the business carried on for several years by Henri Bourgie, funeral director, of the city of Montreal (one of the within applicants), as funeral directors, and to pay for the same in fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the present company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE DAISY MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 19, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $5.

Corporate Members :—John Bower Lewis, land surveyor ; Victor Vivian Rogers, broker; John Inkerman MacCracken, solicitor; and Frank Johnston Merrick, book-keeper, all of Ottawa, Ont.; and Percival Blackburn Winning, Jr., miner, of Plantagenet, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—To purchase, acquire, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, work, develop, and operate any mines and mining rights, concessions, grants and privileges of any nature or kind useful or necessary for the purposes of the company, and for such purposes to construct and maintain buildings of all kinds, roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, aqueducts, flumes, ditches, hydraulic, electrical and all other works which may be necessary or proper; also to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any real or personal property necessary for the purposes aforesaid; also to pay for any mines, mining rights, grants, concessions, privileges, real or personal estate in paid-up stock of the company; also to sell, lease or otherwise deal in or dispose of all or any part of the company's property; also to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business necessary for the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE FORT WILLIAM CAR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 19, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $1,500,000.

Number of shares, 15,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Harry Ernest Borradaile, broker ; John Hebert Redpath, broker; Joseph A. Mackay, bond broker; Frank Harold Lewis, manager; and Wilfrid Bovey, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Fort William, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in cars and rolling stock of all kinds and description and any parts of same, and all articles, appliances, supplies, tools, equipment, specialties, and apparatus used or useful in connection therewith, and all materials of which the same or any part thereof are or may be composed in whole or in part ; (2) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign, transfer, invest, trade and deal in railway supplies and appliances of every class and description; (3) To construct, maintain, hold and operate, manage, enjoy and conduct any buildings, works, plants, machinery, storehouses and other establishments necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (4) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and maintain, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade marks, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under

patents of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere or otherwise; and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect thereof, or otherwise turn to account any such trade marks, trade names, patents, inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (5) To manufacture, purchase, hire, or otherwise acquire, machinery and any and all apparatus and tools necessary or useful in connection with the business of the company and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (6) To enter into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or to carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; (7) To do any and all matters and things necessary, fit and proper in and about the manufacture, purchase and sale of railway supplies and appliances; (8) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature, and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (9) To construct, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, streets, viaducts, aqueducts, canals, houses, stores, reservoirs, water-courses, dry and wet docks, wharfs, harbours, jetties, piers, manufactories, warehouses, gas and electric works and any public works and conveniences which may seem calculated to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise assist or take part in any such operations, and to sell or hire any of the products of such operations, to construct tramways, railways, branches, sidings, telegraph and telephone lines, and to own and operate such enterprises on lands owned or controlled by the company; (10) To build, charter, or take on hire any ship, steamship, tug, launch or barge, and to engage in the business of ship-owners, and carriers of the company's own goods or otherwise, and the same to sell, let on hire or exchange; (11) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property real or personal, movable or immovable and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business; (12) To sell, transfer or lease the whole or any part of the undertaking, property and business of the company for such consideration as shall seem fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (13) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property, movable or immovable, real or personal, and rights of the company; (14) To carry on any business which is germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated and may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above; (15) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be convenient; (16) To do all such other things as are necessary or advisable for the purposes of the company; (17) To do all or any of such things either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others, either by or through agents, subcontractors or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE AUTO-STROP SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 20, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Jacques Gaisman, merchant; John Francis O'Rourke, engineer; William Reynolds Innis, merchant; Charles Joseph Liebmann, merchant; Frank Louis Mueller, merchant; and Richard Everett Dwight, attorney, all of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; and Henry Keene Symonds Hemming, merchant, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, sell, export, import, deal in and deal with safety razors and all appurtenances thereto and appliances used or capable of being used in connection therewith; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, export and import and generally deal in and deal with razors, razor blades, cutlery of all kinds, hardware, tools, manufacturers' and mill supplies and supplies of every kind and description, engines, electrical appliances and machinery of all kinds, classes and description; (*c*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold lease, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of real estate and immovable property necessary for the objects of the company, and to acquire, erect, hold, use, lease, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of foundries, machine shops, repair shops, and buildings of all kinds necessary or incidental to the business carried on by the company; (*d*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, sell or otherwise acquire or dispose of any patents, inventions, grants, licenses, trade-marks, copyrights or similar privileges, relating to or which may be deemed to be of use in connection with any of the purposes of this company; (*e*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, own, hold, sell, assign, transfer and invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and ores, minerals, and metals and property of every class and description and to do a mining business; (*f*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds, to undertake the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation engaged in any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the buildings, machinery, stock in trade and assets generally of such person, firm, association or corporation, and to hold, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (*g*) To hold, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of stocks, shares, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness, or securities in any other corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company; (*h*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CROWN LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 22, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harold E. Holland, commercial traveller; Thomas R. Sloe, engraver; Anson W. Walker, lithographer; and Lewis William Stone, publisher, all of Ottawa, Ont.; and Henry Joseph Cloran, Senator, of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on throughout Canada the business of printers, lithographers, stereotypers, electro-typers, photo-engravers, wood engravers

and engravers by all other processes, die-sinkers, stationers, envelope and stationery manufacturers and binders, in all the branches of the said trades; (*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual or corporation any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the buildings, stock-in-trade, and assets generally in such business, and to purchase, acquire and hold the stock or shares of stock in any other corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company or carrying on any business germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated, (*c*) To purchase and acquire as a going concern and carry on the business now and heretofore personally carried on by William Stone, at 180 and 182 Wellington street, in the city of Ottawa, under the name and style of the Crown Lithographing Company, including the good-will thereof, and to pay for the same in fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the said company or otherwise, as may be agreed upon; (*d*) To purchase, acquire and hold such real estate as may be necessary, to sell, improve, manage, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any of the property of the compay; (*e*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and to carry on all business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MAGOG WOOLLEN MILLS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 23, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Alexander Percy Lomas, manufacturer ; James Lowe, bookkeeper; John Perley Wells, advocate; Mary Eleanor Lomas, spinster; and Charles Dickinson White, advocate, all of Sherbrooke, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alexander Percy Lomas, James Lowe and John Perley Wells.

Chief place of Business:—City of Sherbrooke, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cotton and woollen fabrics and goods of all kinds, to deal in the raw materials thereof and in all manufactured products thereof, and to engage in any business incidental thereto; (2) To buy, sell and deal in raw cotton, wool, worsted and cotton waste of every description, to manufacture cotton, woollens, worsteds, shoddy and waste, yarn and fabrics of every description, and to bleach, print and dye raw products, yarn or manufactured goods; (3) To take over, acquire, own, and operate as a going concern all the real estate, water-power, property, machinery, book debts, good-will and other assets of the business heretofore carried on at the said city of Sherbrooke by A. L. Grinrod & Co., doing business under the name and style of The Magog Woollen Mills; and also to assume all the liabilities of the said business; (4) To acquire, own, develop and operate real estate and water-powers, steam and electric plants for the purpose of generating, producing and accumulating electric and electro-motive force, or other similar agency for the production of light, heat or power, for the purposes of the company, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any excess not required, and to supply the same for light, heat or power purposes to any persons or corporation on such terms as may be agreed upon, provided that the foregoing powers when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (5) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license, on royalty or otherwise, acquire, hold, use, own,

operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, patents or inventions, improvements and processes under registration or otherwise, useful to the business of the company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, any such patents, trade-marks, trade-names and inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such other property or rights; (6) To carry on any business pertinent to the objects for which the company is incorporated, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may be carried on in connection with the purposes of the company; (7) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold, assign, transfer, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge, sell, re-issue, or otherwise dispose of, with or without guarantee, the shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures, or other evidences of the indebtedness created by any other companies having objects similar to those of the company, and while the holder thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; (8) To amalgamate with any company in Canada constituted for the purposes of carrying on a similar business, and to manage, operate and carry on the property, undertaking and business of any such corporation; (9) To acquire from any person, partnership, company or corporation any business of a nature similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, and for such purpose to acquire the good-will, rights, real estate, property and assets of all kinds of any such person, partnership, company or corporation, and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of such person, partnership, company or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company, or otherwise, and to discharge in like manner any liabilities or obligations of any person, partnership, company or corporation whose business may be acquired by it as aforesaid; (10) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in; (11) To promote or assist in promoting, and to become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company, carrying on or having for its objects the operation of any business similar to this company; (12) To make, allot and issue in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any business, good-will, undertaking, assets, real or personal property, rights, licenses, privileges, contracts, shares, stocks, bonds or other property, which may, in whole or in part, be purchased, taken on lease or otherwise acquired by the company, or in consideration of any amalgamation or other arrangement for the pursuance of the company's objects, bonds or debentures of the company, and common or preferred shares of the common stock of the company, as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares; (13) To distribute any of the property of the company; (14) To sell or dispose of the property, mills, assets, undertakings and business of the company, in whole or in part, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide among the shareholders, by way of dividend, any cash, stock, bonds or securities so received; (15) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares or other securities; (16) To accept in payment of any work done by the company stocks, shares, bonds, debentures or other security of any company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE DOMINION PHARMACAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, November 29, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas Milton Higgins, barrister-at-law ; William Douglas, barrister-at-law; Bosville Place, clerk; Aleda Eagleton, stenographer; Emma Louise Eagleton, clerk; Mary Florence Galer, stenographer; and Mattie Eastman Milliac, spinster, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provincial Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on business throughout the Dominion of Canada as wholesale druggists, chemists and manufacturers ; (2) To act as distributing agents for proprietary preparations of a similar type ; (3) To purchase formulæ of proprietary preparations and pay therefor in fully paid-up stock in the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DOMINION SAND & STONE COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, November 29, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Thomas Craig, manufacturer ; W. Bond Powell, contractor ; James A. Burnett, electrical engineer; James W. Craig, clerk; and Joseph Durand accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in sand, gravel, brick, stone, cements, limes and concretes; as contractors for any works in which any of the said materials are used ; to acquire quarries and develop lands in any part of the Dominion of Canada, and to erect buildings thereon, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same ; to acquire, develop and operate water powers and to convert such power into electricity for the purposes of the company only; to erect shops and deal in all kinds of merchandise, in so far as the same may be necessary for the company's business; to purchase, lease, develop and operate quarries or mines; to build, purchase, charter or lease steam and other vessels, river or lake craft, and to navigate the same, and to construct such wharfs as may be necessary in connection therewith; (*b*) To acquire from any individual or corporation, any business with objects similar to those of this company, together with the buildings, machinery, stock in trade and assets generally in such business, and to purchase, acquire and hold the stock or shares of stock in any other corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of this company, subject always to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*c*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patent of invention, grants or licenses, to use any invention, trade marks, copyrights, or similar privileges, relating to, or which may be deemed of use for any purposes of the company; and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same as may be deemed most expedient. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE PIERCE TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Charles Pierce, merchant; Walter Horace Thomson, accountant; Ike Kremeor Pierce, clerk; and Frank George Roberton, accountant, all of Montreal, Que., and Samuel Pierce, merchant, of Haileybury, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Pierce, Walter Horace Thomson and Ike Kremeor Pierce.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business both wholesale and retail of general merchants, importers, shippers, dealers and agents in connection with all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise; (*b*) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, as a going concern or otherwise and to carry on or sell or otherwise dispose of, the business, property or liabilities or any part thereof, of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; and to issue paid-up capital stock of the company as consideration for any such transaction; (*c*) To acquire, take over and carry on as a going concern the business and undertaking now being carried on at the Town of Haileybury in the Province of Ontario, under the management of Samuel Pierce, Esq., and all property and assets thereof for the consideration named in and subject to the terms of an agreement for the purchase thereof made the 4th day of November, 1907, between Rebecca Pierce as owner and Frank G. Roberton as trustee with power to ratify and adopt the said agreement or any modifications thereof; (*d*) To establish and conduct the business of a general department store, and to carry on any part of the business of the company by the establishment of branch stores or agencies; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and hold or dispose of shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*f*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WALBRIDGE MANUFACTURING CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 3, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Luther Allen Knight, engineer; and Annie Theresa Struthers, wife of Luther Allen Knight, both of Manchester, N.H., U..S.A.; Byron Wallace Guthrie, machinist; Annie Elizabeth Bockus, wife of Byron Wallace Guthrie; and Alexander Solomon Walbridge, farmer, all of Mystic, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Luther Allen Knight, Byron Wallace Guthrie, and Alexander Solomon Walbridge.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Mystic, Que.

Objects of the Company:—For the manufacturing of tools, wood and iron working machinery, engines, boilers, water wheels, hydraulic apparatus, shafting, hangers,

couplings, pulleys, and general mill supplies, stoves, furnaces and appliances and general foundry work. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADA TAG AND LABEL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Douglas Armour, advocate; Edouard Fabre Surveyer, advocate; Joseph William Weldon, advocate; Errol Malcolm McDougall, advocate; and Stephen John LeHuray, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Douglas Armour, Edouard Fabre Surveyer, Joseph William Weldon, and Errol Malcolm McDougall.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To print on tape ribbon, or other material, tags, tickets and labels to be attached to manufactured goods or for any other purpose for which printed or other tags, tickets or labels may be used; (*b*) To sell for themselves or on commission such tape, ribbon or other material, printed or otherwise; (*c*) To carry on a printing and book-binding business generally, including lithographing, electrotyping, stereotyping, and photo-engraving and kindred arts; (*d*) To deal in papers; (*e*) To carry on any other business germane to the objects for which this company is incorporated, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on therewith. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 4, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Butterworth, manufacturer; Willard Lamb Velie, manufacturer; George Webber Mixter, manufacturer; and Schiller Hosford, manufacturer, all of Moline, Ill., U.S.A.; and Hodgson Wilber Hutchison, implement dealer, of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the business of dealers in agricultural implements, carriages and wagons and machinery and a general agency, commission and mercantile business, and to acquire, buy, sell, mortgage, exchange, improve, and dispose of all kinds of real and personal property, rights and patents. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MACDONALD & SONS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 4, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $40,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Peter E. Macdonald, merchant; Alexander Linn Macdonald, merchant; Collins Crosby Macdonald, merchant; Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, K.C.; and William Andrew Hayman, sales manager, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business of wholesale and retail merchants, importers and manufacturers; (*b*) To buy, sell, traffic, trade and deal in all manner and kinds of goods, wares and merchandise and to manufcture the same; (*c*) To act as agents for merchants, importers, traders and manufacturers; (*d*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by said Peter E. Macdonald, and to acquire patent rights and pay therefor in paid-up shares of the said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'MAISON JEAN PAQUETTE' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, December 4, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Odessa Paquette, trader; and Auguste Comte, commercial traveller, both of St. Louis, Que.; Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, gentleman, of Chambly Basin, Que.; Joseph Hector L. Pelletier, accountant; and François Joseph Bisaillon, advocate and K.C., both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To do a general business as merchants, dealers, importers in hardware, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, haberdashery, hats and furs, and to manufacture and sell hot water heaters and their accessories, plumbers' supplies, and generally all building materials, as well as all goods generally offered for sale and sold in departmental stores, and to import and sell on commission all or any of the articles and goods which may be the object of the above mentioned business. 2. To receive in payment of merchandise or for work done, shares, bonds, debentures, or other values issued by another company, and to keep or dispose of them; to acquire and own the assets, the property, privileges, franchises, contracts, leases, real estate, and other rights of any other company doing a similar business, and generally the business of any person or company exercising an industry, or carrying on a trade which this company is authorized to carry on, and specially to acquire, take over and own the assets as a going concern, property privileges, franchises, contracts, leases, real estate, rights, stocks and bonds, and generally the business of MM. Jean Paquette and Odessa Paquette, carrying on business in the city of Montreal, under the firm name and style of 'Maison Jean Paquette,' and to pay for same by paid-up shares wholly or partly, if it so desires, and to assume the debts relating thereto; to pay in paid-up stock any obligations the company may have contracted; to do any acts or operations which are necessary to those herein mentioned, or which may facilitate the realization of the objects of its incorporation; to amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'PROVINCIAL LAND & REAL ESTATE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 9, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,500.

Number of shares, 1,980.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Ernest Gravel, clerk; J. Arthur Delorme, bank clerk; Osias J. Duquette, agent; Joseph Levrault, accountant; and Charles Duquette, inspector, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise to possess real estate throughout the Dominion of Canada; (*b*) To build houses and other constructions on the said property or on a portion thereof; (*c*) To sell, let, convey, mortgage, exchange, the said real estate or part thereof, to dispose of or deal in the same and develop, improve and dispose of any such property for building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise; (*d*) To make advances of money in the shape of loans to buyers or to lessors of any part of the company's immovable property for building purposes or other improvements, with the approval of the shareholders to help by means of advances of money or otherwise in the building or maintenance of roads, streets, drains and other improvement works calculated to facilitate access to the property of the company or to increase its value; (*e*) To take and hold mortgages, privileges and liens as security for the payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company, or advanced by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements; (*f*) To buy, acquire, own, convey, sell shares, stocks, bonds or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*g*) To sell any part of the realty or other property belonging to the company for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the company thinks fit, and to dispose of and accept money, shares, debentures, stocks, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company in full payment thereof or on account of the same; (*h*) To unite with any other company having objects similar to those of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LEWIS & SMITH' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 10, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harlow Lewis, engineer; Horace Wilder Wilcox, manufacturer; Charles Marshall Doolittle, manufacturer; Thomas Colhoun Haslett, barrister-at-law; and Allan Lyall Scott, financial broker, all of Hamilton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Harlow Lewis, Horace Wilder Wilcox and Charles Marshall Doolittle.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of electrical, mechanical and civil engineers and contractors, and any business in which the application of electricity or any other power is or may be useful or convenient; to manufacture and produce and, either as principals or agents, to trade and deal in any articles or products belonging to any such business, as aforesaid, and all apparatus, ap-

pliances and things used in connection therewith, or any invention or patents relating thereto; (*b*) To construct bridges, buildings, machinery, ships, engines, cars and other equipment, roads, embankments, tunnels, subways, docks, waterworks, gas works, hydraulic works, electric works, viaducts, aqueducts, canals and other waterways and any other means of transportation, to aid such enterprises financially, to guarantee the stock or bonds thereof, and to sell such works or otherwise dispose thereof; (*c*) To construct whatever works and do whatever may be necessary for the utilization and disposition of the by-products resulting from the operation of any of the works of the company; (*d*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body, or municipality, or with the government of Canada, or any province thereof, or with any other country or state for the making, building, construction and operation of all private and public works, and undertakings of every description and kind, and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works public or private; (*e*) To acquire and take over contracts, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contracts and undertakings of the company in whole or in part; (*f*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, own, mortgage, pledge, assign and transfer or otherwise dispose of, to trade, deal in and deal with, goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description, but only when required for the purposes of the legitimate business of the company; (*g*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements and secret processes having relation to any of the businesses which this company is authorized to carry on used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, any such trade-marks, trade names, patents, licenses, secret processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (*h*) To acquire shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is authorized to carry on; (*i*) To acquire and undertake the good-will, property rights, franchises and assets of every kind and the liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation incorporated for one or more of the purposes for which this incorporation is formed, and to pay for the same in cash, stock or bonds of this company or otherwise; (*j*) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held, or are in any manner guaranteed by this company, and to do any acts or things for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations; to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (*k*) To issue bonds and to secure the same by pledges or deeds of trust or mortgages of or upon the whole or any part of the property held by the company, and to sell or pledge such bonds for proper corporate purposes as and when the board of directors shall determine; the company shall have power to issue bonds and other obligations in payment for property purchased or acquired by it, or for any other object in or about its business; to mortgage, or pledge any stocks, bonds or other obligations or any property which may be acquired by it, to secure any bonds or other obligations by it issued or incurred; and in the promotion of its corporate business and to the extent authorized by law and within the scope of its legitimate business to lease, purchase hold, sell, assign, transfer, pledge, mortgage and convey real and personal property. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'LYMBURNER, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, December 11, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Louis Marcel Lymburner, manufacturer; Henri Narcisse Lymburner, manufacturer; Joseph Rivet, manufacturer; Joseph Ariste Boisvert, manufacturer; and Joseph Edouard Hurtubise, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To acquire as a running concern, firm carried heretofore under the name of L. A. Bouvier and actually owned by Messrs. Louis Marcel Lymburner, Henri, Narcisse Lymburner, Joseph Rivet and Joseph Ariste Boisvert, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of said firm, its business and good-will, the whole for the sum of fifty thousand dollars payable in five hundred fully paid-up shares of this company; (*b*) To carry on the business of engineers, machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, steamfitters, pattermakers, electricians, brass finishers, platers, tinsmiths, plumbers, shipowners, and builders of ships and dredges, founders in metals of all kinds; (*c*) To manufacture, trade, deal in goods, wares and merchandise, either upon commission or otherwise and particularly to manufacture, trade and deal in any kind of instruments and apparatus and any and all machinery, machines, tools, engines, boilers, electrical machinery, electrical supplies and other manufactures made in whole or in part from iron, brass and other metals and wood and other materials, including all mill and ship supplies and all apparatus and articles of any description or kind in any metal or material; (*d*) To acquire and hold any patent and invention and trade-marks germane to the business of the company, and to manufacture, sell and deal in the wares made by same, to acquire and take over contracts, transfer and assign or otherwise dispose of any contract or undertakings of the company in whole or in part; (*e*) To generate steam, gas or electricity for lighting, heating and power for the purposes of the company; (*f*) To acquire shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is authorized to carry on, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*g*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainments of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or which shall or may at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection of the corporation, either as holders of, or interested in any property otherwise; (*h*) To acquire, erect, construct, lease, buy, sell or dispose of in any manner whatsoever all movable and immovable property as may be necessary for the purposes and business of this company; (*i*) To act as agent for any other company or persons engaged in the manufacture, sale, importation or exportation of similar goods. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BELLEVILLE IRON AND HORSE SHOE CO.' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, December 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $10,000.

Number of shares, 100.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Philip Paré, clerk; David George Wardrobe, clerk; William Melrose Laurie, clerk; and Joseph Arthur Hebert, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.; and Warden King Lowden, engineer, of St. Lambert, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Philip Paré, David George Wardrope, and William Melrose Laurie.

Chief place of Business:—City of Belleville, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To erect, or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own and operate factories manufacturing all sorts of iron, steel, and other metals and other products of every nature and description, and also to deal in the same articles; (*b*) To construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, develop, and operate water powers, including the construction of dams, head and tail races, and flumes in the neighbourhood of its manufactories, and to construct and operate all necessary locks, piers and other works in connection therewith, for the purposes and objects for which the company is incorporated; (*c*) To construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, develop and operate steam and electric plants for the purpose of generating heat, light and power for the company's business, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to construct and operate all requisite water works, gas works, factories, mills, workshops and warehouses, and other buildings, and works in connection with the company's business, and to own and operate steam, and other vessels and cars for the purposes of the company's business; (*d*) To buy, sell and deal in iron and metals of every description, and to manufacture, buy and sell ironware, hardware, merchandise and other like goods of every description; (*e*) To acquire, own and operate, any patent or patent rights in any way applicable to the business of the company, and to grant licenses to use same and receive payment therefor in cash or in shares or securities of any other company doing business similar to that of this company; (*f*) To acquire, hold and dispose of shares in any other company or companies, carrying on business of a similar nature, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*g*) To issue paid-up shares or bonds, or both, for the payment of the purchase price of any mills, buildings, machinery, shares, good-will, patents, patent-rights, trade-marks, or other property which can be utilized in the operations of the company's business, to make advances and to issue bonds, and fully paid-up shares in payment of the purchase price of shares in any other company doing business similar or incidental to the business of this company, subject always to compliance with the provisions of 'The Companies Act, 1906.' To sell and dispose of any or all of the property and assets of the company, and accept therefor such securities as the company may deem advisable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.'

'THE DOMINION PETROLEUM COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Zephrin Pereault, Contractor; Edward Donahue, customs employee; Victor Morin, notary; Hilder Daw, civil and mining engineer; and Donald McLellan, well borer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights and lands in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or option on same, and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and

turn to account or to sell or lease the same; (2) To prospect and explore in all parts of Canada and elsewhere for minerals of every sort and description whatsoever and their products, and more particularly for petroleum and like mineral or substances, with a view of locating and acquiring mines and mining rights and operating the same; (3) To quarry, smelt, refine, dress, amalgamate and prepare for market all kinds of ore, metal and mineral substances, and to carry on any other operations pertaining to mining which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; (4) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with mining operations or required by workmen and others employed by the company; (5) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, aqueducts, wharfs, furnaces, mills, crushing works, hydraulic works, and works of all kinds, factories, warehouses and other conveniences which may be necessary for the business of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations; (6) To acquire and hold stock in any company engaged in any business or undertaking such as above mentioned, and to sell stock to any such company; (7) To purchase and take over the whole of the assets and liabilities and other property, rights and movable and immovable interests belonging at present to the said applicants personally, or any part thereof, and to pay for the same either in cash or in paid-up and unassessable shares of the stock of this company, or partly in cash or partly in such paid-up shares, or with other securities or otherwise as may seem fit, and to execute the necessary contracts or other documents in that regard. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.'

'NOVA SCOTIA CEMENT AND PLASTER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—James Steller Lovell, accountant; William Bain, book-keeper; Robert Gowans, solicitor's clerk; Ernest William McNeill, solicitor's clerk; Henry Chambers, solicitor's clerk; John Somerville Bisgrove, solicitor's clerk; and Robert Musgrave Coates, solicitor's clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To prepare and manufacture gypsum for market, including gypsum plaster, and all or any articles consisting of gypsum in part or in whole, and all or any of the products thereof, and to search for, make merchantable, manufacture, use, produce, adapt, prepare, buy, sell and deal in Portland cement and all kinds of natural and other cements, and products into which cement enters either as a part or as a whole, and all kinds of building materials and to dig, mine, dredge or otherwise procure earth, marl, clay, stone, artificial stone, shale, slate, granite, or other minerals necessary to the manufacture of cements, building materials and other products aforesaid; (*b*) To acquire, own, lease, occupy, use or develop any lands containing gypsum, stone, ores, oil or other deposits, and any wood lands or other lands for any of the purposes of the company, and to mine or otherwise extract or remove gypsum, stone, ores and other minerals and timber from any lands owned, occupied, leased or acquired by the company, or from any other lands, and to buy and sell or otherwise deal to or

traffic in gypsum, stone, ores, coal, coke, oil or other minerals or deposits; also wood, lumber and any and all products thereof or any articles consisting or partly consisting thereof, and generally to carry on the business of a mining, milling, reduction, quarry, oil and development company and of a lumber company; (*c*) To construct, acquire, charter, operate, hire, lease, mortgage, sell or otherwise dispose of all kinds of steam and sailing vessels, boats, barges and other vessels, wharfs, docks, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings, and generally to carry on the business of an elevator, navigation and transportation company; (*d*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company, or on property controlled by the company, tramways, ropeways, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, buildings, shops, stamping mills, and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, but only for the purposes of the company and for the objects for which it is incorporated; (*e*) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or otherwise to acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise to dispose of, any trade-marks, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, patents, licenses, processes and the like, or any such property or rights; (*f*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise any corporation or person with which it may have business relations; (*g*) To lease, sell or otherwise dispose of, the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (*h*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated and necessary to enable the company to profitably carry on its undertaking; (*i*) To do all or any of the above things in Canada or elsewhere and as principals, agents or attorneys. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'UTICA SHALE PIPE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 12, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Warden King Lowden, engineer, of St. Lambert, Que.; James Rodger, merchant; David George Wardrope, clerk; William Melrose Laurie, clerk; and Philip Paré, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—David George Wardrope, William Melrose Laurie and Philip Paré.

Chief place of Business:—Town of St. Lambert, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To erect or acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and to own and operate factories manufacturing bricks, sewer-pipe, earthenware, glassware and other products of every nature and description, and also to deal in the same articles; (*b*) To construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, develop and operate water powers, including the construction of dams, head and tail races, and flumes, in the neighbourhood of its manufactories, and

to construct and operate all necessary locks, piers, and other works in connection therewith, for the purposes and objects for which the company is incorporated; (*c*) To construct, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to open, develop and operate, steam and electric plants for the purpose of generating heat, light and power for the company's business, and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to construct and operate all requisite water works, gas works, factories, mills, workshops and warehouses, and other buildings, and works in connection with the company's business, and to own and operate steam and other vessels and cars for the purposes of the company's business; (*d*) To buy, sell and deal in earths, sands, materials of every description, to manufacture earthenware, glassware, bricks, pipes, of every description; (*e*) To acquire, own and operate, any patent or patent rights in any way applicable to the business of the company and to grant licenses to use same and receive payment therefor in cash or in shares or securities of any other company doing business similar to that of this company; (*f*) To acquire, hold and dispose of shares in any other company or companies carrying on business of a similar nature, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*g*) To issue paid-up shares or bonds, or both, for the payment of the purchase price of any mills, buildings, machinery, shares, good-will, patents, patent-rights, trade-marks, or other property which can be utilized in the operation of the company's business; to make advances and to issue bonds, and fully paid-up shares in payment of the purchase price of shares, in any other company doing business similar or incidental to the business of this company, subject always to compliance with the provisions of 'The Companies Act, 1902.' To sell and dispose of any or all of the property and assets of the company and accept therefor such securities as the company may deem advisable. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA CIE CARRIERE & FRERE' (LIMITÉE.)

'CARRIERE BROS. COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, December 16, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—L. Aquilas Carrière, manufacturer; Ferrier Carrière, manufacturer; Médéric Benoit, foreman; Wilfrid Levert, foreman; François-Xavier Dufresne, foreman; Anthime Desjardins, contractor; and Camille Lefebvre, contractor, all of St. Louis, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of St. Louis, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire by purchase, or otherwise hold, lease, sell, or otherwise deal in timber, lands, timber limits, standing timber, water powers with mill site and generally other immovable property; (*b*) To buy, sell and deal in woods of all kinds and to carry on the business and the manufacture of sawn-timber in all its branches: (*c*) To erect, acquire, own and work sawmills and planing mills, pulp mills and paper mills and to deal in their products and carry on generally any business germane thereto; (*d*) To manufacture doors, sashes, shutters, house fixtures and decorations and furnitures of all kinds; (*e*) To manufacture carriages, cars and vehicles of all kinds, boxes and cases of all sorts and to manufacture and deal in all products, goods or articles, of which wood, paper or pulp shall form a constituent part; (*f*) To build, acquire, possess and

operate mills to grind grain and make fine ground flour and to deal in their products and carry on generally any business germane thereto; (*g*) To deal in grain, flour and generally any ingredient used in the baking of bread and all kinds of supplies, real estate or goods; (*h*) To build and own warehouses and to carry on generally a wholesale trade; (*i*) To construct, possess, charter or use barges, steam and other vessels to carry on a shipping and transportation business, for the purposes of the company only: (*j*) To construct or assist or take part in the construction, maintenance or the improvement or roads, basins, piers, wharfs and bridges or other works which may be useful or convenient for the business of the company; (*k*) To do the business of general contractors; (*l*) To generate, develop and operate electric or other powers if necessary or useful for the purposes of the company. (*m*) To buy, lease or acquire otherwise, sell or let or otherwise dispose of any patent, invention, trade-marks, social names, connected with or applicable to the business of the company; (*n*) To enter into any arrangement for a division of profits or a union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*o*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and take over as a going concern the business of Carrière and Brother, in the Town of St. Louis, in the Province of Quebec, and also acquire and possess any other business carried on by any other person or any corporate body doing a similar business and to issue paid-up shares for the full or partial payment thereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'NATIONAL SNUFF COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, December 17, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $50,000.

Number of shares, 500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Ovila Stanislas Perrault, secretary; David Caldwell Patterson, treasurer; William John Brennan, manager; Edward Goff Trevor Penny, student; and Chilion Graves Heward, student, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Members:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, and dealing in snuff and other products or forms of tobacco and any other articles and things commonly dealt in by snuff-dealers or tobacconists, and to act as agents for manufacturers, merchants and traders' carrying on similar business; (*b*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, use, lease, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of real estate and immovable property for the purpose of its business, and to acquire, erect, hold, use, lease, hypothecate or otherwise dispose of buildings, plant and machinery necessary or incidental to the business carried on by the company; (*c*) To apply for, register, purchase, acquire and hold, and to sell, dispose of, lease, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account patents, copyrights, trademarks, licenses, concessions or the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use or any secret or other information as to any process or invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any business with objects similar to those of the company together with buildings, machinery, stock-in-trade, good-will and assets generally, to assume in whole or in part the liabilities of such business, and to pay for the same wholly or partly in bonds, debentures, or fully paid-up and non-assessable stock of the

company; and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof; (*e*) To acquire, hold, lease, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, debentures, or securities of or in any corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of the company; (*f*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined, including the redemption of its own shares, bonds or debentures; (*g*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part the property or undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be agreed on, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any company purchasing the same; to distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities of other companies belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued December 17, 1907, to

'THE CANADIAN CANOE COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $5,000 to the sum of $20,000 being an addition of 750 shares of $20 each to the present capital stock.

'P. D. DODS & CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 18, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $300,000.

Number of shares, 3,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Dame Alice Tougas, wife of Gustave Renaud, advocate; Gustave Renaud, advocate; Walter Atwater Dods, commercial traveller; Jacob Alfred Gariepy, commercial traveller; George Norton Corse Dods, clerk; and Louis Philippe Trudel, manufacturer; all of Montreal, Que.; Joseph Hercule Morin, trader, of Toronto, Ont; and Ernest Guertin, trader, of Winnipeg, Man.

First or Provisional Directors:—Gustave Renaud, Walter Atwater Dods, Louis Philippe Trudel, Joseph Hercule Morin and Jacob Alfred Gariepy.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business of manufacturers of paint, varnish and colours in all the several branches thereof, and also as importers and dealers in window glass, with the right to purchase and sell real estate; 2. To acquire and continue the business carried on by the late Eusébe Tougas, under the name of P. D. Dods & Co., as paint, varnish and colour manufacturers in consideration of paid-up stock of the proposed company.

'CONSOLIDATED OPTICAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 21, 1907. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $350,000.

Number of shares, 3,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Francis Dudley MacKay, manufacturer; Albert Edward Knox, barrister-at-law; Charles Forsyth Ritchie, student-at-law; Arthur Gould Parish, student-at-law; and George Keough, student-at-law, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Albert Edward Knox, Charles Forsyth Ritchie, and Arthur Gould Parish.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business as opticians, cutlers, jewellers, gold and silversmiths, and as manufacturers of and dealers in optical and scientific instruments and appliances of every description, compasses, opera and field glasses, thermometers, fountain-pens, gold and silver plate, plated articles, watches, watch and other chains, chatelaines and chronometers, and tools, machines and and machinery for manufacturing or handling any of the above mentioned articles, instruments or appliances; (*b*) To acquire the good-will, undertaking, rights, property and assets, and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities and engagements of The Cohen Brothers, Limited and Montreal Optical Company or either of them as going concerns, and of any other person or firm carrying on a similar business, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company or otherwise; (*c*) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business and which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (*d*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, or information so acquired; (*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances, to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or otherwise deal with the same, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act'; (*f*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*g*) To take over, acquire, hold, use, sell, lease, exchange, convey and mortgage such personal property and movables, machinery, trade-marks, patents, licenses and franchises or rights thereunder as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes for which the company is incorporated; (*h*) To lend and advance money or give credit to such persons, firms and companies as do business with the company, and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to give guarantees or become security for any such persons, firms or companies; (*i*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*j*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or on any part of the property and rights of the company; (*k*) To the extent and in the manner permitted by the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of each province, state, territory or country in which the company may do business, to conduct its business and to have one or more offices and to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage and convey real and personal property in the usual course of its business; (*l*) To do all or any of the above things as agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (*m*) To do all such other things as are incidental or condu-

cive to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CONSOLIDATED LITHOGRAPHING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 23, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Henry Marc Ami, geologist; and George Hope Burland, gentleman, both of Ottawa, Ont.; William Brisbane, accountant; and Erastus Clarke Landon, manufacturer, both of Westmount, Que.; Jeffrey Hale Burland, manufacturer; William Watt Burland, manager; Andrew MacPhail, physician; and Frank James Webb, secretary, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jeffrey Hale Burland, William Brisbane, William Watt Burland, Andrew MacPhail and George Hope Burland.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To carry on the business of engravers, lithographers, photo-engravers, printers and publishers in all their respective branches or any business incidental thereto; 2. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in papers, cardboard and cards of all descriptions and the products thereof; 3. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographs and photographic supplies of all kinds; 4. To manufacture or deal in any article germane to the aforesaid businesses; 5. To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any business or company, or the shares or bonds of any company having objects similar to those of this company; 6. To do all things usually incidental to any of the aforesaid businesses or for any of the objects for the purposes of which the company is formed. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'BRENT INVENTIONS' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 27, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Brock Fuller Morley, wholesale merchant; Alfred Henry Smith, capitalist; Henry James Richmond, insurance broker; Henry Thomas Smith, book-keeper; and Albert Robert Moore, assistant accountant, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Brock Fuller Morley, Alfred Henry Smith, Henry James Richmond and Henry Thomas Smith.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—To apply for, obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold or avail of any and all inventions and processes, patents of inventions and processes, patent rights, rights and property in, to or concerning inventions, processes, patents of inventions and processes and patent rights and all or any trade-marks and trade-names incidental to or available in connection with said inventions, processes, patents of invention and processes, patent rights and rights and property aforesaid, and to sell, lease or other dispose of all such matters and things

aforesaid, or any of them, to manufacture and engage in the manufacture of all or any of said inventions and processes, and for that purpose to purchase, own, lease, construct, maintain and operate the necessary lands, buildings, plant and machinery and to sell, lease or dispose of the same, or any part thereof; to acquire by purchase, subscription or otherwise and to hold or dispose of in any wise whatsoever the stocks, bonds or obligations of any company or corporation formed for, then or theretofore engaged in or pursuing any one or more of the kinds of business, purposes or operations above specified; to aid in any manner any company or corporation whose stocks, bonds or obligations are held by this company, and to do any other acts or things for the preservation, improvements or enhancement of the value of any of the aforesaid stocks, bonds or obligations and while owning and controlling any such stocks, bonds or obligations to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, including the power to vote thereon, and in exercising any of the powers aforesaid of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, owning or holding the properties, rights, things, stocks, bonds, debentures or securities aforesaid, or any of them, to pay for the same in cash or in fully paid-up stock of the company or partly in cash and partly in fully paid-up stock or in such other manner as may be deemed expedient, and to obtain, purchase, or otherwise acquire all inventions and processes, whether patented or not, and all patents of invention, patent rights, or rights of property in or to any inventions, processes, patents of invention or processes now owned or controlled by Charles Brent and G. H. Draper, or either of them, or which may hereafter be owned or controlled by them, or either of them, and particularly the following inventions and processes in respect of some of which patents have been granted and in respect of others applications for patents have been made, that is to say:—method patents, case A. chemical engine, case B. chemical engine, hand extinguisher, stand pipe system, stand pipe alarm system, thermostatic alarm, dry gas patents, dry gas valve and auto protection for electrical plants, sprinkler head, automatic protection for oil tanks, etc., method and apparatus for handling volatile explosive liquids, method and apparatus for protection of vessels, method and apparatus for general fire protection, dry pipe valve, feedwater regulator, low water alarm, high and low water alarm, adjustable feed screw, concrete and other mining machines, acetylene generator, automatic stoker for steam boilers, and to pay for the same in cash or in fully paid-up stock of the company, or partly in cash and partly in fully paid-up stock, or in such other manner as may be deemed expedient. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE IDEAL LAND COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 27, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Roch G. Beaudoin, notary, of St. Lin, Que.; Adelard Dupont, real estate agent, of Bordeaux, Que.; Gédéas Clermont, real estate agent; Jean Baptiste Deslauriers, annuitant; and George Poliquin, advocate, all of St. Louis, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Gédéas Clermont, Adelard Dupont, and Jean Baptiste Deslauriers.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—The buying, selling, leasing and holding of real estate and accepting hypothecary securities in payment therefor, and the doing of all

things relative to the said objects of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 28, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $95,000.

Number of shares, 950.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Norris Cornell, manufacturer; and James Kirklands Phillips, banker, both of Messena, N.Y., U.S.A.; William Clark Perkins, barrister-at-law; James Goodwin Gibson, barrister-at-law; and Henry Healy Williams, accountant, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—William Norris Cornell, William Clark Perkins and James Goodwin Gibson.

Chief place of Business :—City of Ottawa, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on business in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, as general contractors; (*b*) To contract with any person, corporation, society, public body or municipality or with the government of Canada or any province thereof, or with any country or state, for the making, building, constructing and operation of all public and private works, and undertakings of every description and kind; and generally to carry on the business of general contractors of works public or private ; (*c*) To acquire and to take over contracts, and to transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of any contract or undertaking of the company, in whole or in part; and to enter into, carry out, perform and sublet contracts for doing work and supplying materials in connection therewith; (*d*) To acquire, manufacture, build, maintain and operate all stock, plant, machinery, and appliances necessary and convenient for the proper carrying on of any of its undertakings; and for this purpose to also acquire patent rights, patents of invention, licenses, secret processes, and other rights and privileges, and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect thereof, or otherwise to turn to account the same; (*e*) To carry on the business of general traders in and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, chattels, merchandise and supplies which are required or which can with advantage be dealt in by the company in connection with its operations as a contractor; (*f*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, build, equip, maintain and operate all such transportation facilities whether by land or water as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct of its operations, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; and to acquire water-powers by purchase, lease or otherwise; and to develop the same, and to develop, transmit and supply steam, electric, hydraulic power for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To acquire and hold, sell and dispose of shares and securities in other companies authorized to do any business which this company is empowered to carry on; (*h*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for the same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*i*) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by this company; and to do any acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or obligations; to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by this company; (*j*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company hereby in-

corporated, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company hereby incorporated; to receive and accept bonds, debentures or securities in payment in whole or in part for work done and materials supplied in connection with the business of the company and to pay for any property purchased by the company or for the construction of any plant or works of the company by the issue of paid-up stock or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*k*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, lands or any interest therein; to erect and construct buildings or works of every discription on any land of the company or upon any other lands; and generally to deal with and improve the property of the company, and to sell, lease, let, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the lands, buildings and property of the company; (*l*) To provide board and lodging, clothing, provisions and all supplies generally to those engaged in or about any works, or to contract for the providing of the same; (*m*) To share profits, unite or co-operate with any persons or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on.

'JENKING BRASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 30, 1907. - - Amount of capital stock, $350,000.

Number of shares, 3,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexandre L. Bonin, advocate; Alexander Mason, agent; Wentworth Young, book-keeper; Herbert L. Jenking, clerk; and John A. Lampard, foreman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alexandre L. Bonin, Herbert L. Jenking, and John A. Lampard.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern of date the business now carried on in the city of Montreal and elsewhere under the firm and style of the Jenking Brass Manufacturing Company, or any other similar business, and the good-will thereof, and to pay therefor with the stock of the company or otherwise; (*b*) To carry on a general manufacturing business: in brass goods in all its forms, turns, sheets and castings; in gas and electric lighting fixtures and others of every description and designs thereof; in gas and electric fixtures, goods and machinery of every description and designs thereof; in stamp goods and plumbing supplies, accessories and specialties; sanitary fixtures and other kindred lines; (*c*) To carry on a trade or business of buying and selling wholesale and retail, and otherwise dealing in all the goods, merchandise and things just previously mentioned; (*d*) To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, let or hire, export and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purposes of any of the said business or commonly and usually supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any of such business, or which may seem capable of being properly dealt with in connection with any of said business; (*e*) To acquire and own any movables or immovables, plants, works, machinery, necessary and convenient for the exercise of all or any of the powers of the company, and to pay for the same with stock of the company or otherwise; (*f*) To operate in connection with the said trade or business a foundry or foundries for the heating, mixing and melting of brass and the casting of other metals, and to do all things necessary and convenient for the operations of such foundry

or foundries; (*g*) To acquire and operate a plant for the production and accumulation of electricity and electro-motor force and to supply the same for the company's use and otherwise, for the production and use of power for lighting, heating and motive purposes, or otherwise, as may be thought advisable, the supply otherwise than to the company not to exceed one block; (*h*) To acquire any trade-mark, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, licenses, privileges or authorities, for and in respect of any intention which may be deemed useful to the company; (*i*) To mortgage, pledge, sell, let or dispose of any of the movables or immovables, plants, works, trade-marks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, or other properties of the company; (*j*) To take and acquire and hold security of any nature or kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligation to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company; (*k*) To do all acts, deeds and things necessary, convenient and expedient for the exercise of any or all of the powers of the company, or that may be deemed conducive of its interests, but germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE HOSMER MINES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, December 31, 1907. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—David McNicoll, railway vice-president; Walter R. Baker, railway manager; Anthony D. MacTier, railway official; Ernest Alexander, secretary; and Edward W. Beatty, barrister-at-law, all of Montreal, Que.

First of Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage, gold, silver, copper, coal, iron and other mines, quarries, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, roast, assay, analyze, reduce, amalgamate, make and otherwise treat gold, silver, copper, coal, coke, ores, metals, clays and minerals and metallic substances and compounds of all kinds whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to buy, deal in, sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or any interest therein, and generally to carry on the business of a mining, milling, smelting, refining, reduction and development company in all or any of its branches; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, concession, license, exchange or other legal title, and hold mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties, or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options, powers, privileges, water and other rights, patent rights, patents of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to work, develop, operate, and turn to account, lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*c*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain and manage, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, petroleum oil lands or rights or interests therein, and to purchase, buy, sell and deal in crude petroleum oil and other oils and other products thereof, to sink oil wells, to erect, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise maintain and

operate oil refineries, to store, tank and warehouse refined and crude petroleum oil and by-products thereof; to construct and operate pipe-lines for transportation of oil and generally to carry on the business of a producer and refiner of and a dealer in petroleum and other oils the by-products thereof; (*d*) To construct, maintain, alter, make, work and operate on the property of the company, or on property controlled by the company, tramways, ropeways, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, canals, flumes, race and other ways, water-powers and works, aqueducts, wells, roads, piers, wharfs, bridges, buildings, shops, stamping mills, saw mills, crushing works, smelting works, concentrating works, hydraulic works and other works and machinery, plant and electrical and other appliances of every description, and to sell and to otherwise dispose of water to the employees of the company and to such other persons and companies as may require it, and to buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels, and effects required by the company or its workmen or servants; (*e*) To carry on business of lumbering in all its branches and to carry on business as a manufacturer of and dealer in logs, lumber, timber, wood, all articles into the manufacture of which wood enters, and all kinds of natural products and by-products thereof; and to carry on the business of a general dealer in merchandise; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease, hire, exchange or otherwise and hold lands, timber limits or licenses, water lots, water privileges and powers and rights, and interests therein, and to build upon, develop, cultivate, farm, settle, and otherwise improve and utilize the same; and to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same; and generally to carry on the business of a land and land improvement company; and to aid and assist by way of bonus, advances of money or otherwise, with or without security, settlers and intending settlers upon any lands, belonging to or sold by the company, or in the neighbourhood of such lands, and generally to promote the settlement of said lands; (*g*) To construct, or acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise and operate works for the production, sale and disposal of steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power or force and to produce, generate, create, develop, acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise control and generally deal in and use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of such steam, electric, pneumatic, hydraulic and other power or force for the purposes of light, heat or power and for any other uses and purposes to which the same are adapted, provided always that the rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph in acquiring and disposing of electricity when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the provincial and municipal authorities in that behalf; (*h*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or any business similar thereto, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof, or which the company may be hereby empowered to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to pay for the same in stock, bonds, debentures or securities of the company; (*i*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*j*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures of or other securities or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (*k*) To lease, sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, mortgage, turn to account, or otherwise dispose of or deal with the property and assets of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company

may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (*l*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances, to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or otherwise deal with the same, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act.' (*m*) To take, acquire and hold as a consideration for ores, metals, minerals or other materials, products or property sold or otherwise disposed of or for goods supplied or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having objects similar to those of the company and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (*n*) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie; (*o*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business, which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (*p*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'J. BARSALOU ET CIE' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, January 3, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $175,000.

Number of shares, 1,750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hector Barsalou, manufacturer; Erasme Barsalou, manufacturer; Hector Quevillon, commercial traveller; Jules Edouard Gravel, agent; and James Linton Cowan, manager, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—Hector Barsalou, Erasme Barsalou and Hector Quevillon.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on the general business of manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, importers and exporters, of laundry soaps, toilet soaps and of all kinds of soaps, tallow-candles, tallow, perfumes, glycerine, medicines, oils, greases and of all other ingredients and products that enter into the manufacturing of soap; (*b*) To buy, manufacture and sell pasteboard, wooden or metal boxes, to acquire by purchase, license or otherwise trade-marks and patents of invention in connection with the objects of this company, to exploit them, to let out the use of the same and to dispose thereof, to act as commission merchants and generally as agents; to amalgamate with other incorporated or unincorporated societies, companies, and with any person carrying on a business similar to that of this company; to acquire by purchase or otherwise shares in the capital stock of other companies engaged in a similar business to this company or debentures issued by them and to pay for the same in cash or in paid-up shares of the capital stock of this company and to dispose of the same; to acquire as a going concern the business carried on in Montreal by your petitioners, Hector and Erasme Barsalou, as manufacturers of and dealers in soap, and also to acquire generally companies, societies or firms carrying on a business similar to that of this company with the good-will, property, rights, privileges, book-debts, contracts of the said J. Barsalou and Co., firms, societies or companies, to pay for the same in paid-up shares or in cash, to assume their debts and liabilities, to continue their business and to dispose of the same ; to buy its stock-in-trade and to dispose

thereof; to publish magazines or to issue other publications, to buy, let and show works of art, and to give prizes, presents and rewards, with a view to advertising the products of this company and promoting the sale thereof. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Caanda and elsewhere.

'COLE'S AUTOMATIC BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 4, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Scott, merchant; Edward Cole, gentleman; and Allan Robinson Oughtred, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; Manuel Caragol, merchant; and Louis Ralph Caragol, merchant, both of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Edward Cole, John Scott, and Louis Ralph Caragol.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture and sell bricks, and for that purpose to buy, and deal in all kinds of material which may be used therein; (*b*) To acquire the assets, enterprise, property, privileges, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company carrying on any similar industry or business; (*c*) To take over and acquire the whole of the patent rights of Edward Cole in the Dominion of Canada in and for the manufacture of bricks and to issue and allot to him fully paid-up and non-assessable shares of the company in payment thereof; (*d*) To purchase, hire or lease any means of transportation for its products whether by land or water as it may deem necessary for the purposes of its business; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, exchange, lease or in any other manner any immovable property which may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the objects of its business, and to hold, sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose thereof as it may deem necessary and expedient. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'GARNEAU LIMITED.'

Incorporated, January 7, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Hon. Edouard Burroughs Garneau, merchant; Jean George Garneau, merchant; François Xavier Garneau, merchant; Edouard Laterrière Garneau, commercial traveller; Antoine J. Painchaud, merchant; and Louis Napoleon Dorion, accountant, all of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on business in the City of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere as wholesale and retail clothiers, dry goods merchants and manufacturers of articles named and generally exercise any trade and commerce of a similar nature and kind; (*b*) To take over as a going concern the business now carried on by the Honourable E. B. Garneau, J. Geo. Garneau, and F. X. Garneau under the name of P. Garneau Fils & Cie., and to acquire from them the real estate, stock, good-will, assets, book debts, rolling stock, and

all and every movable and immovable properties belonging to said P. Garneau Fils & Cie., and to pay for the property and business so to be acquired either in paid-up capital stock of the company or in cash, or partly in paid-up capital stock of the company and partly in cash as to the company may deem expedient; (*c*) To act as agents for others, persons, firms, or corporations in similar lines of business; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, donation, exchange, lease of any title and kind and hold, dispose of, alienate and mortgage real property, and generally to do all and every the acts necessary and expedient for the full and proper carrying on of their business; (*e*) To assist in promoting and promote, purchase and subscribe for the stock of other companies, either subsidiary to them or carrying on a business analogous with that carried on by them, and to pay for any such shares or stock in paid-up common or preferred shares of this company; (*f*) To have the power to issue preferred or debenture stock as well as common stock, to limit the amount of preferred or debenture stock to be issued and to grant to the holders of said preferential stock the same privileges and rights in the management of the business as holders of common stock; (*g*) To pay for any property, rights or things acquired by or for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares, common or preferred, of the capital stock of the company; (*h*) To invest the company's funds in advances to customers or in movable or immovable property or upon mortgage, and such investments from time to time to call in or dispose of as the company may see fit; (*i*) To have the power to employ their surplus fund for the redemption of any bonds or debentures which may be issued by said company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE D. MORRICE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 8, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $400,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—David Morrice, sr., commission merchant; William J. Morrice, commission merchant; David Morrice, jr., commission merchant; and Arthur O. Dawson, commission merchant, all of Montreal, Que.; and Arthur A. Morrice, commission merchant, of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture and deal in cotton and other textile goods, carry on the trade and business of commission agents and general merchants, and to acquire and take over as a going concern the assets and good-will of the commercial firm of D. Morrice, Sons & Co. of Montreal, upon such terms as to payment of the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the company as may be agreed upon. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MASTER SOAP SPECIALTY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 8, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share,$100.

Corporate Members:—Ethel Lamont, wife of John Lamont; George Livingstone, gentleman; Stephen Windsor, merchant; William John Marks, gentleman ; and Frederick Thomas Strangways, drover, all of Tottenham, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on in all their branches the operations of manufacturing soaps and soap specialties; (2) To manufacture, purchase, own, sell, and deal in soaps, soap specialities, chemicals, greases, oils, perfumes and all other ingredients to be used in the manufacture of soap and soap specialties ; (3) To manufacture, purchase, own, sell and deal in coin-controlled vending machines for the purpose of vending soaps and other merchandise; (4) To purchase, own, sell, rent and maintain factories, stores, plants, equipments and all other powers provided for by the provisions of 'The Companies Act,' to enable the company for which incorporation is sought to carrry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in soaps, soap specialties and coin-controlled vending machines for vending soaps and other merchandise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 10, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $25,000.

Number of shares, 250.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Robert Alfred Ernest Greenshields, K.C.; Errol Languedoc, advocate; Alexander Campbell Calder, manager; Joseph Jenkins, student ; and Calixte T. Jetté, bailiff, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Robert Alfred Ernest Greenshields, Errol Languedoc and Alexander Campbell Calder.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights and land in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop, and turn to account the same; (*b*) To quarry, smelt, refine, dress, amalgamate and prepare for market ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; (*c*) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with mining operations, or required by workmen and others employed by the company; (*d*) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, reservoirs, hydraulic works, works, factories, warehouses and other works, and conveniences which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise aid or take part in such operations; (*e*) To acquire and hold stock in companies of a similar nature subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Act,' and to acquire and hold whatever real estate and immovables may be necessary to the proper carrying out of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE REG. N. BOXER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 10, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—Sidney Smith Boxer, manufacturer; Reginald Nephean Boxer, importer; Hugh Watson, manufacturer; and Frederick Charles Hanson, traveller, all of Montreal, Que.; and Robert Alexander Robertson, merchant, of Hamilton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—New Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in wall paper ; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in wood pulp, paper of all kinds and descriptions, colours, glue and bronzes; (*c*) To take over and acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and hold and dispose of and develop and utilize lands, timber limits, timber rights, water-powers, privileges and rights, and interests thereon and therein on such terms and for such considerations as may be agreed on; (*d*) To acquire and take over any business similar to the business of this company ; (*e*) To pay for any property, assets or rights acquired by the company, or for services rendered by the issue of paid-up stock of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BRAZEAU-McLEOD BITUMINOUS COAL COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, January 14, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Louis Durand, ranger; and Armand de Bernis, ranger, both of Millarville, Alta.; Frank Barra, prospector, of Lavoy, Alta.; Raymond Brutinel, mineralogist, of Edmonton, Alta.; Théodore L. Broët, farmer, of Peribonca, Que.; and J. Alphonse Metayer, advocate, of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Armand de Bernis, Frank Barra, Raymond Brutinel and J. Alphonse Metayer.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To explore, buy, sell, let and work mineral lands in the Dominion of Canada and to extract coal therefrom and to manufacture it into coke or pressed bricks; (2) To smelt and prepare for sale minerals, metals and mineral substances of any kind including coal oil and gas; to buy, sell and manufacture machinery or plant, construct buildings and put up any other constructions germane to said mining operations; (3) To construct, exploit and manage any road, bridge, waterworks and on property of the company to construct railway branch lines, to connect mines under operations or mines to be developed; to create, transport or develop heat, light and motive power generated by water or any other natural or artificial means or by electricity; (4) To buy, let, sell, acquire any movable and immovable property, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary for the purposes of the company's business; to buy, let or exchange all the rights, privileges, licenses or franchises required for the several objects of its constitution, to obtain the transfer of lease or leases for coal berths obtained from the government or from individuals; to issue paid-up shares out of its capital as consideration for property or rights acquired by the company or for services rendered or in payment of debts or liabilities incurred by the company. To sell or transfer its business to any other company, the whole subject to such by-laws as may be passed by the Board of Management of the said company, and approved by the shareholders. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DAOUST REALTY, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, January 14, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Maxime Daoust, broker; Adrien Beaudry, advocate; Gustave Monat, advertising agent; Joseph Charles Vien, accountant; and Wilfrid Lebrun, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by Maxime Daoust, as real estate agent and assurance and insurance agent in Montreal, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of said Maxime Daoust in connection with such business and to pay for same in cash or in stock of this company; (*b*) To do a general real estate business on commission or otherwise; (*c*) To act as agent for Life, Fire Insurance and Assurance Companies; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease or exchange, lands, houses, stores, buildings, rights or privilegs and generally all kind of real estate property and to dispose of same by sale, lease, exchange, mortgage or otherwise and for the acquisition of such property to pay in cash or stock of this company, bonds or otherwise; (*e*) To divide, subdivide, improve and develop lands for purposes of sale or otherwise; (*f*) To undertake and direct on commission or otherwise the management of properties, movable or immovable and of other corporations; (*g*) To acquire the good will, rights, property and assets of all kinds and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, firm or corporation doing a business similar to the objects for which this company is incorporated and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds or other securities of this corporation or otherwise; (*h*) To hold or acquire, to sell, assign, transfer, pledge or dispose of shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness created by other corporations doing a similar business, and to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership including the right to vote thereon, subject to the provisions of section 44 of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada; (*i*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the rights and property of this company, as a going concern or otherwise, and to receive in payment of same cash or shares in the capital stock, bonds and debentures created by other corporations with all the rights and privileges of ownership including the right to vote thereon. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued January 16, 1908, to

'THE COPP-CLARK COMPANY' (LIMITED),

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $200,000 to the sum of $300,000, being an addition of 1,000 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'THE CANADIAN RESORT & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 21, 1908. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 980.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—George Isaac Goddard, insurance manager; Harry Kingdon Martin, manufacturers' agent; Charles Neville, real estate agent; Arnold Wainwright, advocate; and Darley Burley Smith, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Isaac Goddard, Darley Burley Smith and Arnold Wainwright.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire, take over and carry on, as a going concern, the business now being carried on in Montreal and elsewhere by Charles Neville, as a real estate agent and dealer in land, under the name and style of 'The Laurentian Land Company,' and to pay for the same by the issue of fully paid-up shares of the company or otherwise; (*b*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and to hold lands and any rights or interests therein; to survey, clear, build upon, develop, cultivate, settle and otherwise improve and utilize the same, to mortgage, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of and deal with the same, and generally to carry on the business of a land and land improvement company; (*c*) To develop utilize, sell or otherwise dispose of the oil, gas, and minerals in or upon any lands acquired by the company and generally to carry on the business of mining thereon; (*d*) To acquire, hold, utilize, and sell, or otherwise dispose of water lots, and water and fishing rights and privileges; (*e*) To subdivide any lands acquired by the company into building lots, or otherwise, and generally to lay out such lands in lots, streets, lanes and building sites for residential purposes or otherwise, and to construct and maintain thereon any necessary aqueduct, sewerage and drainage system; (*f*) To act as agent for any person, firm or corporation for the purchase or sale of land and other property on such terms as to the company may seem advisable; (*g*) To issue fully paid-up shares of the company in payment or part payment of any property, rights, privileges or franchises acquired by or services rendered to the company; (*h*) To do all other things necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects heretofore enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DOMINION CHEMICAL COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, January 21, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Morton J. Lyster, manufacturer; and Benton R. Lyster, manufacturer, both of Whitefield, N.H., U.S.A.; Charles Walter Cate, advocate; Edward B. Worthington, notary public; William Farwell, bank president; Louise L. D. Morey, spinster; and James S. Mitchell, merchant, all of Sherbrooke, Que.; Arthur R. Brooks, mill agent, of Wilder, Vt., U.S.A.; Edward G. Leach, counsellor-at-law; Thomas F. Clifford, counsellor-at-law; Frank Proctor, bank cashier; James Aiken, capitalist; Frederick Aiken, capitalist; John P. Proctor, corporation treasurer; Alexander A. Beaton, physician; Willard E. Everett, mill superintendent, Frederick H. Daniell, mill superintendent; Eugene W. Leach, counsellor-at-law; Albert B. Day, mill superintendent; William W. Edwards, mill superintendent; Agnes A. Leach, housewife; Jennie S. Decker, Dame; and Thomas A. Taylor, farmer, all of Franklin, N.H., U.S.A.; Benjamin T. Way, insurance agent; Howard S. Thompson, mill foreman; and John C. Littlefield, manufacturer, all of Manchester, N.H., U.S.A.; and Frank A. Stark, manufacturer; and Henry H. Stark, manufacturer, both of Goffstown, N.H., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors :—Morton J. Lyster, Benton R. Lyster, Charles Walter Cate, Edward B. Worthington and Benjamin T. Way.

Chief place of Business :—City of Sherbrooke, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on the business of the distillation of wood, and the manufacture and dealing in its products and by-products, both chemical and pharmaceutical, and to manufacture, sell and deal in goods, wares, and merchandise which are germane to the said business and which can advantageously be manufactured, sold and dealt in, in conjunction therewith ; (2) To acquire the plant, business, rights, franchises and good-will of the Northern Chemical Works, and of any other person, partnership, company or corporation carrying on any business similar to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to assume the whole or any part of the liabilities of the said Northern Chemical Works, or such person, partnership, company or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, stock, bonds, debentures, or other securities of this company, or otherwise; (3) To acquire, own, develop and operate water-powers, and steam gas and electric plants, for the purposes of generating, producing and accumulating electric and electro-motive force, or other similar agency for the production of light, heat or power for the purposes of the company; (4) To apply for, acquire, use, lease and dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, patents, patent rights, inventions, improvements and processes under registration, and any other such property or rights which may be deemed useful to the business of the company; (5) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to hold, assume, transfer, hypothecate, mortgage, pledge, sell, reissue or otherwise dispose of, with or without guarantee, the shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other evidence of indebtedness created by any other persons or companies having objects similar to those of the company, and while holders thereof to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote thereon; (6) To enter into partnership, or into any agreement for sharing profits, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on; (7) To promote, or assist in promoting, and to become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied, or other company carrying on, or having for its object the operation of any business similar to this company; (8) To make, allot and issue, in payment or exchange, in whole or in part, for any business, good-will, franchises, undertaking, real or personal property, rights, patents, trade-marks, licenses, privileges, contracts, services, shares, stocks, bonds or other property which may, in whole or in part, be purchased, taken on lease or otherwise acquired by the company, or in consideration of any amalgamation or other arrangement for the pursuance of the company's objects, bonds or debentures of the company, and common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid-up and non-assessable shares; (9) To sell or dispose of the property, undertakings and business of the company, in whole or in part, for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for stock, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to divide among the shareholders, by way of dividends, any cash, stocks, bonds or securities so received, and to distribute any of the property of the company; (10) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its preference shares, bonds, debentures and other securities; (11) To issue bonds to the extent of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), said bonds may be either debenture bonds or mortgage bonds, secured by hypothec, mortgage or pledge of the whole or any part of the real and personal property of the company, for such time and at such rate as may be determined by the company or board of directors. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'THE GEORGE BELANGER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 21, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $45,000.

Number of shares, 450.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—David Demers, merchant, of Laprairie, Que.; Pierre Léon Gadoury, gentleman, of Ste. Elisabeth, Que.; Telesphore Bedard, manufacturer, of L'Assomption, Que.; George Belanger, merchant; Flavien Basilières, accountant; and J. A. Daoust, shipper, all of Montreal, Que.; and S. Vessot, manufacturer, of Joliette, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To make, manufacture, repair, alter, buy, sell, exchange, import, export, store, let, sublet, lease, rent, hire and generally deal in as principals as well as agents or factors for others, all kinds of agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs, vehicles of every description, tools, plant, machinery, hardware, sewing machines, boilers, fanning mills, fittings, harness, woodenware, furniture and all goods in general; (*b*) To act as commission merchants and manufacturers' agents in respect of goods, wares and merchandise in which the company is authorized to deal; (*c*) To apply for, purchase, acquire and use any exclusive right, patent, patent rights, licenses, concessions or privileges in connection with the business of the company, and any licenses to use and work the same, and to sell or lease any patent or patent rights, licenses, concessions or privileges acquired by the company, or any right of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively; (*d*) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise lands and real estate or any interest therein, in so far as the same may be necessary or useful for the business of the company, and to mortgage the same; (*e*) To erect, buy, sell, operate or lease a power plant, contracting and generating stations for the manufacture, generation, accumulation and storage of electric current for the purposes of the company only, and to purchase and otherwise acquire any or all machinery used therein or in connection therewith ; (*f*) To buy the assets of any person or company carrying on a business similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, or to amalgamate with said person or company, issue shares or debentures and do all necessary things as may be conducive to the purposes above mentioned, and to exercise all powers required for that object; (*g*) To pay for any of the above mentioned property and for services rendered in connection therewith by the issue of fully paid and non-assessable stock of the company; (*h*) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on in the city of Montreal and elsewhere by George Belanger, merchant and manufacturers' agent of Montreal, Pierre Léon Gadoury, of Ste. Elisabeth, district of Joliette, gentleman, and Demers and McGee, of Laprairie, merchants, doing business in partnership as traders in carriages, agricultural implements, sewing machines and other articles under the firm name of 'Geo. Belanger & Co,' all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietors of that business in connection therewith and to pay therefor in paid-up stock of the company or otherwise; (*i*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the due carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated or necessary to enable the company to profitably carry out its undertaking. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE WHITWORTH COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 21, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Lochore Whitworth, manufacturers' agent, of Edmonton, Alta.; Howard Murray, treasurer, of Westmount, Que.; Julian Cleveland Smith, engineer; John Abbet Walls, engineer; and Walter George Mitchell, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on in any place in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business of manufacturers' agent and commission agent, and generally to act as representatives of Canadian or other firms, and to do all things incidental to and connected therewith; (*b*) To buy, hold, develop, sell, lease, pledge, mortgage, exchange, improve and otherwise deal in and dispose of real estate and real property, or any interest and right therein, and all other kinds of property, chattels and chattels real; (*c*) To purchase and take over the business now carried on under the name and style of Whitworth & Company at the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, and the assets and good-will thereof, and to pay for same in cash or bonds or paid-up stock in this company; (*d*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase and acquire any interest and control in business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for same in cash or bonds or paid-up stock in this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BENALLACK LITHOGRAPHING & PRINTING COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, January 22, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $400,000.

Number of shares, 4,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William J. Benallack, printer; and Archibald Dickson Anderson, printer, both of Westmount, Que.; Thomas Allan, printer, of Lachine, Que.; William de M. Marler, notary; and Allan R. Oughtred, advocate, both of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—William J. Benallack, Thomas Allan, and Archibald Dickson Anderson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*)To carry on throughout Canada the business of printing, lithographing, engraving, photo-engraving, publishing, plate-printing, embossing and book-binding in all the several branches and operations thereof; (*b*) To carry on the business of manufacturing stationers; (*c*) To maufacture paper and cardboard of all kinds; (*d*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the whole or any part of the undertaking, business and good-will of the business now carried on by William J. Benallack, Thomas A. Allan and Archibald Dickson Anderson, in partnership, under the name and style of 'The Benallack Lithographing & Engraving Company' or of any company, person or persons, having objects similar to those above mentioned, and the good-will of any such business; (*e*) To allot and issue bonds and debentures of the company or common shares or

preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as paid-up and unassessable shares in payment or exchange or as the consideration price for the business now carried on as aforesaid under the name and style of 'The Benallack Lithographing & Engraving Company,' or for any other business, good-will, undertaking, assets, real or personal property, rights, licenses, privileges, contracts or things whatsoever, which may be purchased or otherwise acquired by the company for services rendered to the company, provided the business so purchased or acquired is germane to the objects set forth in paragraphs *a, b, c* & *d;* (*f*)To enter into any agreement for sharing profits, joint adventures, reciprocal concession or other arrangement of a like nature, with other persons or companies carrying on any similar business; (*g*) To take shares in companies having similar objects; (*h*) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be deemed expedient, including the shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE BRAYLEY DRUG COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, January 22, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 7,500.—Amount of each share, $10.

Corporate Members:—J. Howard Richards, merchant, of Boiestown, N.B.; Herbert H. Gunter, merchant, of Fredericton, N.B.; John W. Budd, traveller, of Halifax, N.S.; Charles E. Farrand, traveller, of St. John, N.B.; Otto Hildebrand, merchant, of Doaktown, N.B.; and William J. Kent, merchant, of Bathurst, N.B.

First or Provisional Directors:—J. Howard Richards, Herbert H. Gunter, John W. Budd and Charles E. Farrand.

Chief place of Business:—City of St. John, N.B.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on throughout Canada and elsewhere the business of manufacturing and selling to the drug trade the medicinal preparations known as 'Brayley's'—consisting of Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters, Dr. Wilson's Pills, Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever, French Magnetic Oil, Sturgeon Oil Liniment, Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Candy, Wilson's Kidney Back Ache Pills, Strong's Summer Cordial, Turkish Dyes, and other medicinal preparations and all other business incident thereto, or connected therewith; (*b*) To carry on the business of wholesale druggists throughout Canada in all its branches; (*c*) To acquire by lease, purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise hold, sell and deal in patents, copyrights, recipes, property, real or personal, and the good-will, rights, privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind connected with drugs and druggists' supplies, and useful in connection with the business of the company upon such terms as may be deemed advisable from any individual, firm or corporation, whether as a going concern or not, and to pay for the same in cash, part cash, in shares fully or partially paid up, and non-assessable, bonds or other securities of the company, or otherwise as may be agreed upon and to sell or otherwise dispose of or deal with the whole or any portion of the same; (*d*) To carry on the business of buying and selling by wholesale, drugs, medicines, chemicals, medicinal and chemical preparations and all kinds of druggist sundries, paints, oils and varnishes and other goods, commodities and merchandise manufactured and unmanufactured, and for the manufacturing and compounding of patent and proprietary medicines and preparations and all descriptions of medicinal and chemical preparations and other

goods, and for doing and carrying on mercantile transactions and business generally; (*e*) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing, selling or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of the company, or which may be germane to the business of the company; (*f*)To carry on business as merchant, commission and general agent; (*g*) To use the company's funds in the purchase of any other corporation doing a similar business and to pay for any such stock, so acquired by the issue of shares fully or partially paid up, and non-assessable, and to sell, hold, and re-issue and otherwise deal with the shares so acquired, subject always to section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (*h*) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests, or a division of profits with any person, corporation or company carrying on or to be engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act'; (*i*) To take, acquire and hold any security of any nature and kind, real or personal for debts and liabilities or obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect to the purpose and objects of the company and to discharge or dispose of the same; (*j*) To distribute any of the property of the company subject to the approval of the shareholders. (*k*) To sell or dispose of the property, assets, undertakings and business of the company, in whole or in part for such consideration as the company may deem fit, and in particular for stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities in any other company having objects similar to this company, and to divide among the shareholders by way of dividend any cash, stocks, bonds or securities so received; (*l*) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons, to invest any surplus moneys of the company in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or debentures in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (*m*) To accept payment of any debt due to or of any work done by the company in stocks, bonds, debentures, shares, or other security of any company; (*n*) To hold meetings of the shareholders of the company elsewhere in Canada than at the head office of the company; (*o*) To acquire by lease, purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise hold, develop, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of freehold or leasehold lands and other real and personal property, rights, franchises, easements and privileges which it may be thought useful for the purposes of the company; (*p*) To do all such other things as are incidental to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE TERRANO FLOORING COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 22, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harry Estridge Bellairs Smith, manager; Kirkman Finlay Lockhart, manager; William Langley Bond, advocate; John Joseph Meagher, advocate; and James Edouard Coulin, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Harry Estridge Bellairs Smith, Kirkman Finlay Lockhart and William Langley Bond.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, produce, buy, sell and deal in all kinds of flooring and flooring materials; (2) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any patents of invention, patent rights, trade-marks, trade-names, agencies or other rights, privileges or concessions relating to the foregoing objects,

or any of them, and to pay for the same or for services rendered to the company, either in whole or in part, by the issue of paid-up stock of the company or otherwise; (3) To carry on the business of general contractors, and particularly to contract for and carry on works of construction and building in which the products of the company are employed; (4) To acquire the assets, enterprises, properties, privileges, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company carrying on any industry or business similar to the business carried on by this company, and pay for the same, if desired, by the issue of fully paid and non-assessable shares in the capital stock of this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued January 23, 1908, to

'THE GILBERT BROTHERS ENGINEERING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Decreasing the capital stock of the said company from $60,000 to the sum of $6,000, such decreased capital stock to consist of 60 shares of $100 each.

'THE KOOTENAY VALLEY FRUIT LANDS COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(Heretofore incorporated under the Laws of Manitoba.)

Incorporated, January 24, 1908. - - Amount of capital stock, $60,000.

Number of shares, 60.—Amount of each share, $1,000.

Agent or Manager in Canada:—Israel Bennetto, 619 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Chief place of Business:—City of Winnipeg, Man.

Objects of the Company:—(1) Acquiring and holding lands, by purchase, grant, lease, exchange or otherwise, for cash, or part cash and part credit, or otherwise, or for stock in the company at par or at a premium or discount, with power to give mortgages on the same, or on other lands or other security with or without covenants to secure the balance of the purchase money; to sell for cash or on credit, or for part cash and part credit; to lease, exchange, grant or otherwise dispose of them; to build upon or to cultivate or improve them; to take mortgages thereon or other securities, for the purchase money, or any part thereof, at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, with power to retain a lien for the purchase money or part thereof, on the lands sold or otherwise disposed of; to sell, assign, mortgage, hpyothecate or pledge such mortgages or liens, or any assets of the company, subject to conditions, and with or without covenants for the securing of moneys advanced thereon, at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon; to advance money to parties having dealings with the company, and to take and hold real estate, or other property or security, as security for or in payment of lands and debts due or to become due to said company; to purchase real estate at any sale made by virtue or on account of any loan, debt or mortgage made to or held by the said company; to unite or amalgamate in whole or in part, the business of the company with, or to purchase the business of any other company, corporation, firm or person, engaged in similar business; to acquire, hold and dispose of shares in the capital stock of any other company or corporation doing a similar business, and to invest its funds in the purchase of such shares, subject to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies Aca'; to engage in and carry on any other business which it may be desirable for the company to carry on in conjunction with any

business carried on by it, but which is strictly germane to the chief business for which the company is incorporated; (2) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, timber, timber limits, licenses and concessions to cut, prepare and dispose of the products thereof; to construct rafts, booms and works such as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing logs or timber along or over any waters or streams; to buy and sell lumber and timber and the products of timber of all kinds, and to carry on a general lumber business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CANADIAN PACKING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 25, 1908. - - Amount of capital stock, $599,000.

Number of shares, 5,990.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Francis Edward Barnes, merchant; and William Howard Denham Barnes, merchant; both of Southwark, Eng.; Ejnar Rechnitzer, merchant; Alma Z. Ginge, widow; and Maxwell David Fraser, Esquire, all of London, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Francis Edward Barnes, William Howard Denham Barnes, and Ejnar Rechnitzer.

Chief place of Business:—City of London, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase and take over as a going concern the business now carried on by The Canadian Packing Company at the City of London, Ontario; the Township of London, and at Port Huron, Michigan, together with the land, plant, machinery, stock in trade, property, assets, good-will and effects pertaining thereto, and to carry on said business; (*b*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, erect and conduct abattoirs or slaughter houses; to slaughter all kinds of animals; to manufacture, sell and deal both by wholesale and retail in pork, bacon, hams and all kinds of meats; to manufacture, sell and deal in all products of hogs or other animals, sell and deal in fertilizers, lard, tallow and other substances derived from said animals; to acquire and conduct stock yards; to purchase, sell, import and export into and from the Dominion of Canada cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals; to acquire by purchase or otherwise and conduct markets for the purchase and sale of cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock; to buy, sell, receive for sale on commission or otherwise, and deal in grain and flour, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and provisions of all kinds; to can, sell and deal in canned meats of all kinds; to acquire all rights and privileges for all and every of the above purposes from any person or corporation, and for such purposes as may be incidental to or connected with the attainment and carrying out of the aforesaid objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA CAISSE DE PETITE ECONOMIE DE CHICOUTIMI.'
CHICOUTIMI PENNY BANK.

(Under Ch. 31, R. S. C., 1906.)

Incorporated, January 29, 1908.

Corporate Members:—Rt. Rev. Michel Thomas Labrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi; Abbé Eugéne Lapointe, Superior of the Seminary of Chicoutimi; Ray-

mond Hudon called Beaulieu and Elzéar Boivin, merchants; George St. Pierre, notary; Joseph E. Cloutier, agent, François Xavier Gosselin, prothonotary of the Superior Court of the District of Chicoutimi, and Julien Edouard Alfred Dubuc, manufacturer, all of Chicoutimi, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Rt. Rev. Michel Thomas Labrecque, Abbé Eugène Lapointe, Raymond Hudon, called Beaulieu, Elzear Boivin, George St. Pierre, Joseph E. Cloutier, Francois Xavier Gosselin and Julien Edouard Alfred Dubuc.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Chicoutimi, Que.

'LA COMPAGNIE C. H. CATELLI' (LIMITEÉ.)
'THE C. H. CATELLI CO.,' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, January 30, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—C. H. Catelli, manufacturer; Philippe Durocher, advocate, H. Laporte, merchant; Tancrede Bienvenu, general manager, and Alfred St. Cyr, insurance agent, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at Montreal and elsewhere under the name of C. H. Catelli and all or any of the assets of the proprietor of that business; (2) To carry on the alimentary products business in all its branches, to manufacture, import and export, trade in, buy and sell alimentary products, specially alimentary pastes and raw material and products thereof, to build, purchase, lease, possess and manage flour mills, elevators, factories and other plants and apparatus connected therewith. To carry on the business of merchants and dealers in provisions and merchandise of al. kinds in so far as it may be necessary in connection with the business of the company; (3) To produce and accumulate electricity and electromotive forces or other agency similar or otherwise for its own use and to sell, dispose of any surplus which the company may not require; (4) To acquire lands and buildings, assets, enterprises, property, privileges, franchises, contracts, or rights of any person or company carrying on any industry or business which this company is authorized to carry on or directly connected therewith and to purchase and sell and deal with shares, stocks, bonds, debentures and securities of all kinds of any company or corporation doing similar business which this company is authorized to carry on; to issue paid-up shares in payment of the stock, goodwill and assets generally of the business now carried on by C. H. Catelli, dealer and manufacturer in alimentary pastes products and in payment of any lands, buildings, assets, enterprises, property, franchises, contracts or rights which this company may require, and generally to do everything which may appertain to or be connected with or facilitate the objects for which this company is formed. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE STANDARD FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'
(LIMITED).

Incorporated, January 31, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $95,000.

Number of shares, 950.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Michel Ameye, manufacturer; Marcel Baartmans, gentleman; Victor Martineau, advocate; Arthur Jodion, advocate; and Jean Baptiste Bissonnette, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Longueuil, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To buy, sell and deal in iron and iron ore, steel, lead and all like or kindred products; to manufacture, prepare for market, market and sell the same, and any articles or products in the manufacture or composition of which metal is a factor; (*b*) To buy, sell and deal in all manufactured articles and to act as agents and representatives of manufacturers for the sale of their products throughout Canada; (*c*) To carry on the business of mechanical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of plants, engines and machinery, tool makers, iron and brass founders, blacksmiths, pattern makers, metal workers, boiler makers, machinists, iron and steel converters, smiths, engineers, metallurgists, electrical, civil and water supply engineers, and to buy, sell and manufacture, repair, convert, alter, let or hire and deal in machinery, implements and rolling stock and hardware of all kinds; to build, construct and repair for others water, gas and electrical works; (*d*) To manufacture hydrants, valves and other supplies used in connection with iron and steel pipes, to build and construct for others water, gas, electrical, pneumatic and hydraulic plants; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any individual any business within the objects of the company, and any property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to the same, and particularly to purchase, take over or otherwise acquire all or any portion of the business now being carried on under the name and style of 'The Standard Foundry Company' and the whole or any part of the good-will, stock in trade, assets and property, real and personal, movables and immovables, appertaining thereto and subject to the obligations, if any, affecting the same; (*f*) To construct or aid in and subscribe toward the maintenance and improvement of roads, houses and works of all kinds necessary or convenient for the purposes of the company; (*g*) To apply for, obtain, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents of invention, trade-marks, formulæ, secret processes, trade-names and distinctive marks for or in any way relating to the business of the company hereinbefore mentioned; and to sell, lease and dispose of the same or any right of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively by the name of the Standard Foundry and Manufacturing Company, Limited; (*h*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital stock, or in or about the incorporation, formation, organization or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (*i*) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits or union of interest with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in or about to carry on or to become engaged in any business or transactions which this company is authorized to carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell hold or re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same; (*j*) To do all such other things that may be necessary or useful to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 4, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 1,960.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Frédéric Lacasse, capitalist; Laurent Justinien Marchand, manufacturer; J. Hercule Constantin, merchant; Arthur E. Ecrement, notary public; and Joseph Arthur Major, contractor, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, buyers and sellers of and dealers in all kinds of medicines and medicinal preparations and drugs whatsoever; (2) To carry on all or any of the businesses of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, and dealers, drysalters, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical preparations; (3) To issue cards of identification; (4) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (5) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company; (6) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such other manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to redeem or pay off any such securities; (7) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects; (8) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (9) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (10) To have the privilege of paying for services duly rendered with fully paid and unassessable shares of the company; (11) To accept in payment of shares of the company movable and immovable property, cash, bonds, debentures or shares in another company, as the directors may see fit; (12) To increase or reduce the number of its directors; (13) To have the privilege of holding meetings of its directors outside of the province of Quebec. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE GALLIMARD SIMPLEX TURBINE COMPANY' (LIMITED).
'LA COMPAGNIE DE LA TURBINE SIMPLEX GALLIMARD' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, February 5, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Paul Gallimard, C.E.; Jean-Baptiste Monier, journalist; Edouard Leclerc, manufacturer; Eugène H. Godin, barrister; and André J. H. St. Denis, notary public, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, certain patents, and patent rights (brevets d'inventions) as secured under No. 96618 at the Patent Office in the Department of Agriculture for Canada, at Ottawa, and owned by M. Paul Gallimard, one of the applicants for a device known as Simplex Turbine (la Turbine Simplex), and any patents or patent rights (brevets d'inventions)

that may hereafter be obtained covering such inventions or any improvements or additions thereto; (2) To manufacture, utilize and generally deal in devices made under such patents or brevets d'invention; (3) To use, operate and develop such devices for generating and storing hydraulic powers for all uses, intents and purposes; (4) To tender and contract for and carry out any public or private undertaking, manufacture or industry wherein said devices may be used for generating powers; (5) To dispose of such patents or brevets d'invention in whole or in part, and of the right to manufacture, use, operate and deal generally in devices made thereunder by sale or on royalty, or in such manner as may be deemed advisable; (6) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to likewise utilize and deal in patents, patent rights, brevets, d'inventions, industrial designs, trade-marks, and manufacture, use, operate and generally trade in devices made thereunder; (7) To manufacture, lease and deal in machinery and mechanical devices of all kinds; (8) To carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in metal goods. tools and implements, and hardware generally; (9) To aid in the promotion and organization of any subsidiary company at any place in Canada or elsewhere for the purpose of carrying on business similar to the operations of this company, or connected therewith; (10) To purchase or otherwise acquire the property, movable or immovable that the company may require or deem useful for its business and operations, and to mortgage, pledge, sell or otherwise alienate or dispose of any or all such property on such terms and conditions as it may see fit; (11) To secure, by purchase, lease or otherwise, the property or use of rivers, streams, river beds or banks, as may be deemed useful for the purposes of the company and in accordance with the laws of the Dominion or the Provinces; (12) To enter into any arrangements for the union of interests or a division of profits with any person or corporation carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company shall be authorized to engage in or carry on; (13) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration as this company shall see fit; (14) To subscribe for and take stock or shares in any other companies promoted by this company or having objects similar to the objects of this company; (15) To issue and allot, as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as consideration for goods, rights, interests or any other property bought or taken over, for work done, guarantees given, or agreed to be given, or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE OCCIDENTAL CAFE' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, February 5, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.
Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Jean Baptiste Lapointe, manager; Joseph Emile Theberge, restaurant keeper; Joseph Edmond Lepage, real estate agent; Leon Theberge, restaurant keeper, and Walter George Mitchell, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To lease and acquire for themselves and their successors under any legal title and hold and take possession as lessees or proprietors

respectively, any lands or buildings real or movable estate in the Province of Quebec for the purpose of carrying on the business of hotel keeper in the said buildings, and to carry on the business of a licensed cafe and bar; under such regulations as the municipality may impose; (*b*) To lease the said premises in full or in part for the carrying on of the said business of hotel café or bar, and to reserve such portion of said building as they may see fit for occupation by tenants as shops, stores and the like; (*c*) To sell, exchange, convey, lease or otherwise dispose of for sale any part thereof from time to time as the occasion may require for such price or prices under such terms and conditions as they may see fit in connection with their said business; (*d*) To acquire the property, assets, good-will, rights and privileges, presently owned and possessed by Jean Baptiste Lapointe, of the City of Montreal, and to carry on the business formerly carried on by him as a going concern, and to pay for same in cash or bonds or paid-up stock in the company; (*e*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase and acquire any interest and control in business of a similar nature to that which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for same in cash or bonds or paid-up stock in this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 5, 1908, to

'THE LOCOMOTIVE & MACHINE COMPANY OF MONTREAL' (LIMITED).

Changing the name of the said company to that of

'MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED.'

'THE CHAUDIERE BASIN POWER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 6, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $150,000.

Number of shares, 1,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Frederick H. Manley, financial agent; J. Frederick McKenzie, broker; Arthur George Wilkinson, book-keeper; Garnet P. Grant, electrical engineer; and T. Frank Sibbald, book-keeper, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—J. Frederick McKenzie, Garnet P. Grant and Arthur George Wilkinson.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of manufacturers of and importers and exporters and dealers in electrical power and the buying and selling of pulp wood and lumber, and to carry on the business of a public booming and shipping company, and to manufacture, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise which are useful for the purposes of the company's business; (2) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange or other legal title, and to construct, operate, maintain and manage all factories, shops, storehouses, dams and other structures and erections necessary to the proper carrying on of its business, and all other property movable as well as immovable, or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease, sell, mortgage, hypothecate and dispose of the same; (3) To manufacture, buy, sell, lease, import and export and deal in machinery of all kinds in connection with or incidental to the business of the company; (4) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, property, real and per-

sonal, and the good-will, franchises, rights and privileges, contracts and assets of any and every kind useful or incidental to the business of the company, upon such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, from any individual, firm or corporation, and to pay for the same in cash, or part cash and part paid-up shares, or in paid-up shares or in bonds or other securities of the company, or otherwise as may be agreed upon, and to sell and dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any porton of the same; (5) To acquire, own and operate such motive power as may be deemed necessary or useful in connection with or incidental to the business of the company, with power to sell or otherwise dispose of any excess not required, and to supply the same for light, heat or power purposes to any person, individual, firm or corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed upon; provided always that when exercised outside the property of the company the foregoing powers shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (6) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property, assets and undertakings of the company for such consideration as may be agreed upon. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'P. LAFRANCE ET CIE' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, February 6, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Pierre Lafrance, merchant; Albert Lafrance, merchant; Henri Dion, clerk; Lorenzo Olivier, tailor; and Arthur Couture, tailor, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—1. To acquire and take over as a going concern the business heretofore carried on in Montreal by Pierre Lafrance, merchant, of the city of Montreal, under the name of P. Lafrance and Co., with the good-will and all the assets and debts of the said business and to pay for the said purchase in cash or in shares of the company; 2. To carry on a wholesale or retail business of dry goods, women's clothing, millinery, furs, fancy goods, and generally to deal in haberdashers' supplies; 3. To manufacture, produce, import, buy and sell all goods necessary for the operation of the business aforesaid; 4. To let or acquire by purchase, exchange or otherwise to sell or dispose of all machinery, buildings, immovable property or other things necessary or useful for the operation of the said business and of the said manufacture; (5) To let or acquire by purchase, exchange or otherwise any undertakings, business or manufacture of similar nature or having objects similar to those of this company; (6) To do all acts, deeds, to enter into contracts and to do all other things necessary and convenient for the exercise of any of the powers of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE RIDEAU SHOE COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 6, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Isaïe Laniel, manufacturer; Joseph Laurin, manufacturer; Jean-Baptiste Adam, manufacturer and John Andrew Adam, manager, all of Maisonneuve, Que.; and Jérémie Joannette, manufacturer, of Montreal, Que

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Town of Maisonneuve, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture boots and shoes; to carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, buying and selling wholesale and retail and otherwise dealing in all kinds of leather goods, materials or other articles in connection with the said trade or business; to acquire and own the assets, the property, contracts, real estate and other rights of any other company or person doing a similar business and generally the business of any person or persons exercising an industry or carrying on a trade which this company is authorized to carry on, and to pay for the same with paid-up stock of the company or otherwise; to acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on in the Town of Maisonneuve, in the province of Quebec, under the firm and style of Laniel & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes or any other similar business, and the good-will thereof, and to pay therefor with paid-up shares of the company or otherwise and to assume the debts relative thereto, and to pay in paid-up stock any obligations the company may have contracted; to acquire and operate a plant for the manufacture of boots and shoes or such other articles above mentioned, and to acquire, purchase, own, operate, sell, lease or build factories, lands or buildings or any machinery, material or works necessary and convenient for the purposes of the company, including tanneries and warehouses, and rolling stock for the distribution and sale of manufactured or unmanufactured goods, and to pay for same with paid-up shares of the company or otherwise; to acquire, own, and operate a plant for the production of electricity and to supply the same to the company for lighting, heating or motive purposes; to mortgage, pledge, sell or dispose of any property real or personal, or any rights of the company; to take and acquire and hold securities of any nature for liabilities incurred to the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 12, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Russell A. Stinson, agent; and Frederick John Bell, electrical engineer, both of Westmount, Que.; Henry Holden, book-keeper; and Eva C. Sissons, book-keeper, both of Montreal, Que.; and Fritz E. Lovell, manager, of Coaticook, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Fritz E. Lovell, Russell A Stinson and Frederick John Bell.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of merchants, manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of metals, and all materials and supplies relating thereto; to conduct the work and business of a foundry, machine shop, factory, engine, structural metal, boat and bridge building establishment, to manufacture, construct, repair, buy, sell, let, hire, exchange, trade and deal in articles, tools, machines, machine tools, constructions, erections, conveyances, and vessels including locomotive engines, stationery engines, and all other engines, motors, electrical apparatus, air compressors, mining and pumping machinery, boilers, machinery of all kinds, railway cars, trucks, carriages, rolling stock for railways, yachts, boats, barges, tugs and all other vessels and parts of the same, and all articles composed

or manufactured in whole or in part of iron, steel, or other metal, or wood or other material, or combination thereof; (2) To manufacture, import, export, buy, and sell, lease, rent and operate electrical appliances, apparatus, machinery, and instruments of all kinds appertaining to electrical work, hydraulic appliances and apparatus of all kinds, also patent rights, letters patent of invention and processes, or other contrivances in any way relating to electrical appliances, apparatus, machinery and instruments; (3) To undertake by estimate, contract or otherwise the supply and installation of machinery, apparatus and plant generally for the development of water-powers and courses, and the equipment of mills, foundries, machine shops and works, manufactories and industrial establishments generally and laboratories, including any and all mechanical means and devices for the production, generation, and distribution and use of electric current or energy for any and all purposes; the whole for any good and lawful consideration whatever; (4) To develop, manufacture, acquire and dispose of electric power and energy for any and all purposes for which the same may be used, including the leasing and the distribution thereof by any and all means for conveying and transporting the same. Provided that the foregoing power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (5) To manufacture, buy and sell hardware and kindred goods and articles; ((6) To acquire and dispose of patents, and patent rights, including copyrights and trade-marks, signs, emblems and devices for any good and lawful consideration, including paid-up capital stock, preference shares, bonds or debentures of the company; (7) To carry on a general manufacturing, trading and commercial business and agency to the extent that may be useful or incidental to any and all of the powers and objects herein expressed, but which is germane to the purposes for which the company is incorporated; (8) To acquire, own and hold all such lands, buildings, tenements, immovables and immovable rights, including water-powers and privileges, riparian rights, right of way, passage, ingress or egress, required or incidental to any and all of the rights and powers herein expressed, the whole by any good and lawful title or contract, and in like manner to develop, use and dispose of the same, and to erect and establish on any lands so acquired such manufactory, building, plant, bridge, viaduct or other structure which the company may usefully employ for any of the purposes or objects herein expressed, use and operate the same; (9) To acquire any property, powers, rights, privileges and franchises including the shares, bonds, debentures of other companies having like objects and purposes either in exchange for paid-up stock, bonds or debentures of the company or any other good and valid consideration and in like manner to use and dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LYMANS LIMITED.'

Incorporated, February 12, 1908. - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 20,000.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Henry Herbert Lyman, merchant; Arthur Lyman, merchant; Walter Ernest Lyman, agent; Albert Clarence Lyman, notary public; and George Philip Watt, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To manufacture, purchase, sell, trade and deal in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, including more especially all forms of

liquids, drugs, spices, chemicals, patent and proprietary articles, scientific apparatus, surgical instruments and druggists' sundries and supplies; (*b*) To carry on any business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, germane to the purposes and objects above set forth and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business or objects of the company; (*c*) To apply for and obtain, register, lease, acquire and hold, or to sell, lease and dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any patents of invention, improvements or processes, trade-marks, trade-names and the like necessary or useful for any of the purposes of the company; (*d*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of any business with objects similar to those of the company, together with buildings, machinery, stock-in-trade, goodwill and assets generally; to assume in whole or in part the liabilities of such business, and to pay for the same wholly or partly in bonds, debentures or fully paid and non-assessable stock of the company; and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof; (*e*) To acquire, lease and utilize hydraulic, electric or other power for the purposes of the company, and with that object to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold and sell all such real estate, mill sites and water privileges, as may from time to time be requisite or necessary; (*f*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company (*g*) To acquire, hold, lease, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, debentures or securities of or in any corporation carrying on business with objects similar to those of the company; (*h*) To invest the moneys of the company not immediately required in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined, including the redemption of its own shares, bonds or debentures; (*i*) To raise and assist in raising money for and to aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guaran tee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, or by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (*j*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances, to guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or otherwise deal with the same, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act'; (*k*) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of, in whole or in part, the property and undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be agreed on, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any company purchasing the same; to distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or securities in other companies belonging to the company, or which the company may have power to dispose of; (*l*) To do all acts and exercise all powers and to carry on all business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'ST. LAWRENCE DAIRY PRODUCT COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, February 12, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $5,000.

Number of shares, 50.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George E. Vankennen, attorney, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., U.S.A.; J. Wesley Allison, contractor; and Robert H. Ashton, produce exporter, both of Morrisburg, Ont.; Charles W. Norval, cheesemaker, of Williamsburg, Ont.; and Eugene Ford Seymour, attorney, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—Village of Morrisburg, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—The manufacture, purchase, storage and sale of butter and other dairy products, and for that purpose to purchase, own, acquire, hold or rent any and all real or personal property of every description incident to and necessary for or capable of being used in connection with such business, and to enter into any and all contracts or agreements of any kind, name or nature, connected with or appertaining to said business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'LA CIE VICHY-CANADA' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, February 13, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 1,960.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—George Wilson St.-Arnaud, agent; Denis Désilets, stationer; Alfred Guilbault, merchant, and Joseph Cléophas Lamothe, advocate, all of Montreal, Que., and George Isidore Delisle, manufacturer, of Yamachiche, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To manufacture, bottle, sell and buy, import or export mineral waters or any other non-alcoholic beverage; to extract salts for medicinal or other purposes; to deal in all other products connected with mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverage or otherwise; to acquire any undertaking of this nature now in existence or that may come into operation in the future; to acquire immovable property for the purposes and the business of the company; to carry on a wholesale or retail trade in connection wih the sale of the products of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'ST. JOHNS TEMAGAMI GOLD & SILVER MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 13, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $795,000.

Number of shares, 159,000.—Amount of each share, $5.

Corporate Members:—Marcelin Robert, farmer, and Alex. Bouthillier, physician, both of St. Blaise, Que.; Jean-Baptiste Comeau, miner; Francois Payette, merchant-tailor; Joseph L. Pinsonneault, photographer; Francois Xavier Archambault, notary; Raphael Poutré, hotel-keeper; Chrysologue Poutré, gentleman, and Euclide Langlois, accountant, of St. Johns, Que.; and Narcisse Emery L'Ecuyer, printing office manager, of St. Albans, Vt., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Jean Baptiste Comeau, Marcelin Robert, Francois Payette, Joseph L. Pinsonneault and Raphael Poutré.

Chief place of Business:—Town of St. Johns, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To acquire, manage, develop, work and sell mines, mineral and mining properties or rights, and the mining, getting, treating, refining and the marketing of mineral therefrom; (*b*) To apply for, purchase or acquire any trade marks, inventions, patents or patent rights, licenses or concessions, capable of being used for the purposes of the company, and to use, grant licenses in respect of, and otherwise turn the same to account, and to sell or dispose of the whole or any part or interest in the same; (*c*) To sell or lease the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities, or any undivided interest in or on any other company, having objects altogether similar to those of this company; (*d*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*e*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any rights, ways, tramways, railways, branches, or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water courses, wharfs on the property of the company and for the purposes of its business; (*f*) To borrow and raise money by way of mortgages, debentures, debenture stock which may be either terminable or in perpetuity or otherwise, borrow for the purposes of the said company, or upon the security of all or any parts of the assets of the company including the uncalled capital; (*g*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether similar to those of this company; (*h*) To distribute any property of the company among the members in specie; (*i*) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of, or incidental to, the formation, registration and advertising of this company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business, and to enter into any agreement in respect thereof; (*j*) To acquire from the said Jean-Baptiste Comeau, Marcelin Robert and Euclide Langlois, certain mining properties and mining claims or any rights or interest in the same, now owned by them, personally and in trust for all the above mentioned applicants, and situate partly in the Province of Ontario and partly in the Province of Quebec, and to issue therefor paid-up stocks, or to pay for the same such other consideration as may be agreed upon; (*k*) To adopt and to carry into effect with or without modification, an agreement which has already been prepared and is expressed to be made between the said applicants and Joseph F. Payette, clerk, of the said Town of St. Johns, as trustee for this company, and which agreement is to be signed immediately after the incorporation of the company, and whereof a copy has for the purpose of identification been endorsed with the signatures of the subscribers hereto. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued February 13, 1908, to the

'ECONOMICAL DRUG COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $5,000 to the sum of $10,000, being an addition of 100 shares of $50 each to the present capital stock.

'W. H. STEWART LIMITED.'

Incorporated, February 18, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $49,000.

Number of shares, 490.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Arthur Cohen, barrister-at-law; Albert Edward Knox, barrister-at-law; Charles Forsyth Ritchie, student-at-law; Arthur Gould Parish, student-at-law; and Kate Thompson, stenographer, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—Arthur Cohen, Charles Forsyth Ritchie and Arthur Gould Parish.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of boot and shoe makers and dealers and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in boots, shoes, leather and leather goods of all kinds, rubbers, blacking, varnish and other preparations for boots and shoes or leather, lasts, boot stretchers, boot-jacks, button-hooks, laces and fastenings, buckles and other accessories; (*b*) To acquire the good-will, undertaking, rights, property and assets and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities and engagements of any person or firm carrying on a business similar to the business which the company is empowered to carry on and to pay for the same in cash stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company or otherwise; (*c*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances, to guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or otherwise deal with the same, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies' Act'; (*d*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company; (*e*) To take over, acquire, hold, use, sell, lease, exchange, convey and mortgage such personal property and movables, machinery trade-marks, patents, licenses and franchises or rights thereunder as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes for which the company is incorporated; (*f*) To lend and advance money or give credit to such persons, firms and companies as do business with the company and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers having dealings with the company, and to give guarantees or become security for any such persons, firms or companies; (*g*) To sell and dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of the company, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies' Act'; (*h*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (*i*) To the extent and in the manner permitted by the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of each province, state, territory, or country in which the company may do business, to conduct its business and to have one or more offices and to hold, purchase, lease, mortgage and convey real and personal property in the usual course of its business, but for the legitimate purposes of its business; (*j*) To do all or any of the above things as agents, contractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others; (*k*) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above-mentioned objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'DOMINION ASBESTOS MINES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 20, 1908. - - Amount of capital stock, $1,200,000.

Number of shares, 12,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harold H. Robertson, manufacturer, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; Robert T. Hopper, merchant; Frederick H. Markey, K.C.; Waldo W. Skinner, advocate; and Ronald C. Grant, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights and lands in Canada or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same; to quarry, smelt, refine, dress, amalgamate and prepare for market, ores, metal and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with mining operations, or required by workmen and others employed by the company; to construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend on property owned or controlled by the company any roads, ways, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, aqueducts, wharfs, furnaces, mills, crushing works, hydraulic works, works, factories, warehouses and other works and conveniences which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise take part in any such operations; (*b*) To carry on the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, manufacturers, workers and dealers in electricity, motor power, heat and light, and any business in which the application of electricity, or any power like or otherwise, is or may be used, convenient or ornamental; to manufacture and produce, and either as principals or agents, to trade, deal in and deal with any article belonging to any such business, and all apparatus, appliances and things used in connection therewith; to produce and accumulate electricity, electrical motor power, and any agent similar or otherwise; to supply same for production, transmission or use for power, light, heat and motor power, or otherwise as may be thought advisable; to light streets, places and buildings, public or private, by means of electricity or otherwise; to construct, maintain and operate works for the supply and distribution of electricity for light, heat or power; to purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell or otherwise deal with land, water-power, water-power supplies, water-power works and equipments or works; the powers specified in paragraph lettered (*b*) to be exercised only within a radius of five miles from Black lake, in the province of Quebec. The exercise of the power to sell electricity for light, heat and power to be subject to the laws and regulations of the province and the municipality; (*c*) To manufacture, purchase and otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, assign and transfer, invest, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property of every class and description, for the purposes and incident to the business of the company; (*d*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise the property and assets and to assume the liabilities of the Dominion Asbestos Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, having its head office and principal place of business at the said city of Montreal. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE GEO. M. HENDRY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 20, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $140,000.

Number of shares, 1,400.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Macdonald Hendry, merchant; Frank Grant McKay, merchant; William John Hendry, teacher; Ethel May O'Neil, book-keeper; and John Alexander Dyke, student, all of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Macdonald Hendry, Frank Grant McKay and William John Hendry.

Chief place of Business:—City of Toronto, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—Publishing, purchasing, manufacturing and selling school supplies, all kinds of rights and privileges, goods, stationery and materials used for educational or for commercial purposes or in trade; and the right to purchase patents of invention and patent rights and other privileges relating to the purchase and manufacture and sale of goods. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 20, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—King Camp Gillette, inventor; and John Griffin Rote, factory manager, both of Brookline, Mass., U.S.A.; Arno Alexander Bittues, manager; and John Alexander McCullough, gentleman, both of Montreal, Que.; and Thomas Walter Pelham, lawyer, of East Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in razors and razor blades of all kinds and their appurtenances, cutlery and all similar articles and machinery of every kind used for making the same; (2) To purchase, lease, construct, or otherwise acquire and to sell lease or dispose of factories, and works of all kinds, that may be useful or necessary for the purposes set forth in preceding paragraph; (3) To apply for, obtain, register, lease or purchase, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, use, own, operate and introduce and to sell, assign, or otherwise dispose of any trade-mark, trade names, patents, inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under Letters Patent of the United States, Canada or elsewhere or otherwise relating to the purposes for which the company is incorporated, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, patents, licenses, processes and the like or any such property or rights; (4) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (5) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and undertake all or any part of any business with objects similar to those of the company, together with buildings, machinery, stock-in-trade, good-will and assets generally; to assume in whole or in part the liabilities of such business, and to pay for the same wholly or part in bonds, debentures or fully paid and non-assessable stock of the company; and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof; (6) To amalgamate with any other

company having objects similar to those of this company; (7) To acquire, hold, lease, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate, sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, debentures or securities of or in any corporation carrying on business witn objects similar to those of the company; (8) To invest the moneys of the company, not immediately required, in such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined, including the redemption of its own shares, bonds or debentures; (9) To raise and assist in raising moneys for and to aid by way of bonds, loans, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any corporation in the capital stock of which the company holds shares or with which it may have business relations, to act as employee, agent or manager of any such corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such corporation, and by any person or persons with whom the company may have business relations; (10) To sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of in whole or in part, the property and undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be agreed on, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any company purchasing the same; to distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company and in particular any shares, debentures or secuirties in other companies belonging to the company, or which the company may have power to dispose of; (11) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business and which is germane thereto; (12) To enter into partnership or into any agreement for sharing of profits, or union of interests, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, and to make advances to guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company; (13) To make advances to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (14) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in magazines and in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals, and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (15) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, or contractors, and either alone or in conjunction with others; (16) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'A. L. PACAUD' (Limited).

Incorporated, February 21, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $250,000.

Number of shares, 2,500.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Abraham Lincoln Pacaud, contractor; Robert Bennet Hutcheson, notary public; Edgar Noel Armstrong, advocate; Antoine Rousseau, merchant, and Charles South Wallace, accountant, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Abraham Lincoln Pacaud, Robert Bennet Hutcheson and Edgar Noel Armstrong.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of real estate dealers and general agents; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease or other legal title, and to hold, own, possess, lease, sell and otherwise develop, improve, operate and

deal in land buildings and real estate of every description and to construct, erect, alter, improve, operate and maintain thereon hotels, apartment and dwelling houses, shops, factories, buildings and works of every description; (*c*) To undertake and direct the management and sale of all property, buildings, lands, factories and works of every description of the company or of others and generally to administer property and estates; (*d*) To hypothecate, mortgage, pledge, sell, transfer, alienate or lease the same or any part thereof; (*e*) To carry on the business of a general construction company and contractor; (*f*) To acquire, hold, and dispose of shares, debentures and securities of any other company incorporated for similar purposes; (*g*) To sell and dispose of the undertakings and property and assets of the company hereby incorporated or any part thereof for such consideration and upon such conditions as the company may see fit, including shares, debentures and securities of the company and of any other company having objects similar to those of the company hereby incorporated; (*h*) To manufacture and produce steam, gas and electricity for heat, light, and power for the purposes of the company and to sell the surplus thereof. Provided that the foregoing power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (*i*) To issue in payment of any property or undertaking acquired by the company, bonds, debentures, common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid-up and non-assessable; (*j*) To promote, assist in promoting and become a shareholder in any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on a business similar to that of this company; (*k*) To invest its surplus funds in the redemption of its own shares, bonds or other securities; (*l*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any one or more of the objects for which the company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CONSOLIDATED REALTY COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 26, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Harry Grant Wallace, clerk; Joseph Alfred McQueston, accountant; Alice Beatrice Bloomfield, stenographer; and Elise Munro Taylor, stenographer, all of Montreal, Que.; and Walter Hastings Lyon, solicitor, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

First or Provisional Directors:—Harry Grant Wallace, Joseph Alfred McQueston and Walter Hastings Lyon.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire, to purchase, lease or otherwise obtain real property of any description, to hold any real property so acquired to construct and erect buildings thereon; (2) To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the said property or any part thereof or to exchange for other property; (3) To control, manage, operate any such property or any other property, such as apartment houses, hotels, restaurants, cafés and generally to care for and manage buildings of any description whatever; (4) To act as agents for the selling or leasing of houses, apartments or other real estate; (5) To borrow money, to issue bonds and to secure the repayment thereof by mortgage; (6) To guarantee, to acquire, hold, own, buy, sell, dispose of shares in the capital stock, bonds or other securities of

any other company having purposes similar to those of this company and to vote the said stock bonds or other securities in the name of the company; (7) To pay for any property or securities acquired for the construction of property for services rendered, by the issue of paid-up stock of the company, or by bonds of the company, or partly in bonds and partly in stock; (8) To hold its meetings for shareholders and directors at any place in Canada the directors may determine to be in the interests of the company; the by-law for that purpose having first been approved by the shareholders. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'HOLT, RENFREW & CO.' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, February 26, 1908. - - Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000.

Number of shares, 10,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John H. Holt, merchant; and Archibald Laurie, advocate, both of Quebec, Que.; Allan E. Renfrew, merchant, and Walter C. Renfrew, gentleman, both of Toronto, Ont.; and Albert J. Brown, advocate and K.C., of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business heretofore and at present carried on at the cities of Quebec, Toronto and elsewhere by the firm of Holt, Renfrew & Co., including the good-will thereof, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and to pay for the same in whole or in part either in cash, paid-up shares, bonds or other securities of the company; (2) To carry on the business heretofore and at present carried on by the said firm, of Holt, Renfrew & Co., in all its branches, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers of and merchants and dealers in furs, and all articles of which fur forms a part, also in hats, caps, Indian goods and general merchandise; to organize, maintain and operate branch stores, trading posts and cold storage plants in connection with and for the purposes of the business of the company, and also to build, purchase or otherwise acquire and dispose of trading vessels of every sort and description and to operate the same in connection with the general business of the company; (3) To carry on any other trade or business which can, in the opinion of the directors of the company, be advantageously carried on in connection with or as auxiliary to any trade or business which the company is authorized to carry on; (4) To acquire the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds and to undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of any individual, firm or association carrying on a similar business, and to pay for the same in cash stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company or otherwise; (5) To borrow money to make and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bonds, debentures, obligations, and evidences of indebtedness, of all kinds, and to secure the same by mortgage, pledge, hypothec or otherwise; (6) To apply for obtain, purchase or otherwise acquire and dispose of letters patent of invention, trade-marks, trade names, or secret processes of all kinds, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect thereof and otherwise turn the same to account; (7) To advance moneys to, guarantee the contracts or engagements of, become surety for, or financially assist, any individual, firm or association in whose business the company may be interested; (8) To sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any

part of the business and undertaking of the company and to receive payment therefor in cash, stock, bonds or other securities, and to divide the same *pro rata* amongst the shareholders of the company; (9) To do all such other things as may seem incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'UTILITY SECURITIES COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 2, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Fred Curtis Clarke, accountant; Carl Clifford Giles, electrical engineer; Andrew Douglas Gurd, electrical engineer; Robert Traven D. Aitken, solicitor; and Izaac Walton Killam, salesman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Fred Curtis Clarke, Carl Clifford Giles and Robert Traven D. Aitken.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To assist in the promotion or development of any company or corporation; (2) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold either as principal or agent and absolutely as owner or by way of collateral security, and to exchange, pledge, sell or otherwise dispose of shares in the capital stock or the bonds or debentures of any company or corporation, in which the company is or is about to become financially interested or with which it has or is about to have business relations; (3) To buy or otherwise acquire and to sell or otherwise dispose of property, real or personal; (4) To act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning certificates of stock, bonds or other obligations of any association or corporation, municipal or other; (5) To manage any sinking fund therefor on such terms as may be agreed upon; (6) To investigate and report upon the title to any lands and tenements or chattels real; (7) To investigate and report on, and if necessary guarantee the legality of the issue of the bonds or debentures of any corporation authorized by law to make an issue of bonds or debentures; (8) For all such services, duties and trusts to charge, collect and receive all proper remuneration, legal, usual and customary costs, charges and expenses; (9) From time to time to apply for, purchase or acquire, by assignment, transfer or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy, any statute, ordinance, order, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege which any government or authorities supreme, municipal, or local or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to enact, make, or grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect and to appropriate any of the company's stock, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (10) To apply for, or purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, grants, licenses, leases, concessions, and the like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem calculated to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, the property rights, interests or information so acquired; (11) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property, and undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securi-

ties of any other company; (12) To procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foregin country to represent this company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit; (13) To enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, or union of interests, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; (14) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (15) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any business similar in character and objects to any of the businesses of this company (16) The business or purpose of the company is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set forth and it may conduct its business in foreign countries and may have one or more than one office and keep the books of the company outside the Dominion of Canada except as otherwise may be provided by the law of Canada; (17) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (18) If authorized by by-law sanctioned by a vote of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the company represented at a general meeting duly called for considering the by-law, the directors may from time to time (*a*) borrow money upon the credit of the company; (*b*) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed; (*c*) issue bonds, debentures or other securities of the company and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient, but no bonds, debentures or other securities shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars each; (*d*) hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the company or both to secure any such bonds, debentures or other securities and any money borrowed for the purposes of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'B. PLOW & COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 3, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Benjamin Kane Plow, manufacturer, of Montreal, Que.; John Plow, manufacturer, of Côte des Niges, Que.; George Stephen Plow, jr., agent, and Anthony Plow, mechanical inspector, all of Westmount, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company : (*a*) To carry on the business of manufacturing stationers, printing, publishing, engraving, lithographing, book-binding, and generally to carry on any business of a similar nature and to do anything incidental to the trade of stationers, printers and publishers ; (*b*) To print, publish, sell and deal in stationery, paper, books, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, advertisements, &c., and to act as agents for the manufacture, printing, publishing and sale of the same for others; (*c*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and dispose of the copyright on any book, article, engraving, &c., which may be legally copyrighted; (*d*) To purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature, and to purchase and acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature and to pay for same in cash, bonds, or paid-up stock of the company; (*e*) To

purchase and hold stock and bonds of any company carrying on business of a like nature; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to hold such property, movable or immovable, as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business, including factories, stores, warehouses, and other establishments, and to erect and construct the same when and where necessary, and to mortgage, pledge, sell, lease or dispose of the same. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, March 3, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—John Patterson, promoter; Harry G. Wright, merchant; John Frank Monck, judge; and J. M. Gibson, barrister; all of Hamilton, Ont.; and Ransom Freeman, promoter, of Toronto, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—John Patterson, Harry George Wright, John Frank Monck, and Ransom Freeman.

Chief place of Business:—Prince Albert, Sask.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To prospect for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain, and manage in various provinces of Canada, gold, silver, copper, coal iron and other mines, mineral and other deposits and properties, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce and amalgamate and otherwise treat ores, metals and minerals whether belonging to the company or not and to render the same merchantable, and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*b*) To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, license, exchange, or other legal title, mines, mining lands, easements, mineral properties, or any interest therein, minerals and ores and mining claims, options patent rights, patents of invention, processes and mechanical or other contrivances, and either absolutely or conditionally, and either solely or jointly with others, and as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and to lease, mortgage, place under license, hypothecate, sell, dispose of and otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof, or any interest therein; (*c*) To carry on the business of wholesale and retail merchants in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise, also the business of general warehousemen in all its branches and generally to trade and deal in all produce, provisions, furs, materials, and goods of every description; (*d*) To take, acquire and hold as the consideration for ores, metals or minerals, sold or otherwise dispose of, or for goods supplied, or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures, bonds or other securities of or in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; (*e*) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and slsewhere.

'J. & R. WEIR' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 3, 1908. - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members :—James Campbell Weir, engineer, Robert Smith Weir, engineer, George Weir, book-keeper, John Joseph Meagher, advocate, and James Edward Coulin, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—James Campbell Weir, Robert Smith Weir, and George Weir.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To purchase, take over and continue the business presently carried on by Messrs. J. & R. Weir, as engineers, boiler makers and machinists in all its branches, including the good-will thereof, the whole as a going concern and to pay for the same by the issue and allotment of fully paid and non-assessable shares in the capital stock of the company; (*b*) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in motors, steam engines, boilers, electrical motors, gasoline or gas engines, machinery, yachts and other boats and vessels and to carry on the business of engineers, boiler makers, founders and machinists in all their respective branches. (*c*) To construct, build, acquire, own, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of steam and other vessels for the conveyance of passengers, goods and merchandise and to carry on the business in all its branches of ship-building; (*d*) For the above purpose to construct, build, own, and use, sell, mortgage or lease wharfs, dry docks, warehouses, offices and other facilities; (*e*) To construct, acquire, own, use, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all facilities for the lightering of steam or other vessels and to undertake the work of raising, removing or relieving vessels which have been wholly or partially sunk, ground or injured, and to carry on the business of a wrecking company and collect charges therefor; (*f*) To enter into any agreement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any other person or company carrying on or about to carry on any business similar to the objects of this company; (*g*) To purchase or otherwise acquire all or any part of the assets, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on a business similar to the business to be carried on by this company and to pay for the same if desired by the issue of fully paid and non-assessable shares in the capital stock; (*h*) To subscribe for, take, and hold the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities in any company incorporated for purposes similar to the purposes for which this company is incorporated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WILSON CARBON PAPER COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, March 5, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edgar Moles Wilson, manufacturer, Joseph Ellam, manufacturer, Donald Church, contractor, Alexander Wardrope Greenshield Macalister, advocate, and Charles Mackay Cotton, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Edgar Moles Wilson, Joseph Ellam and Donald Church.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in typewriters, typewriter ribbons and all other typewriter supplies, carbon paper, sta-

tionery and office supplies of every nature and kind whatsoever; (2) To act as agents and warehousemen in connection with the objects and things the company is authorized to manufacture and deal in; (3) To acquire, hold and alienate patents of invention, trade marks and copyrights, &c., in connection with the matters and things falling within the scope of the objects and powers of the company; to enter into any arrangements for a union of interest, or division of profits with any person or company carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, the whole subject to the provisions of 'The Companies' Act'; (4) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and hold and dispose of shares, bonds and securities of any company carrying on business similar to that which this company is authorized to engage in and carry on, to pay for the same in fully paid-up stock of the company or otherwise, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of 'The Companies' Act'; (5) Generally to do all things that may be useful or advantageous to the company in the carrying out of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'CANADIAN STEWART COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 6, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Charles Fridolf Franson, engineer, of New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; Alexander Bissett, secretary; Joseph Thomas Ostell, accountant; Frederic Heubach Shaw, real estate agent; and Darley Burley Smith, clerk, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Alexander Bissett, Joseph Thomas Ostell and Darley Burley Smith.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on a general engineering and construction business; to manufacture, buy, sell, deal in, repair, convert, alter and lease plants, engines, machinery, tools, implements, metals, boilers, rolling stock and hardware for the business of the company; to carry on business as builders, quarrymen, and brickmakers, and to generate electricity for the light, heat and motive power purposes of the company; (*b*) To manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign and transfer, or otherwise dispose of, trade, deal in and deal with goods, wares and merchandise and property necessary for the business of the company; (*c*) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to own, operate, introduce and sell, assign or otherwise dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any and all trade marks, trade names and distinctive marks and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or otherwise; (*d*) To construct, acquire, charter, own, navigate, lease, and sell steam or sailing vessels or other kinds of craft, lighters, floats, steam pumps, engines, diving apparatus, cranes, plant, machinery and appurtenances, in so far as the same may be necessary for the purposes of the company; (*e*) To provide board and lodging, clothing and provisions and all supplies, generally, to all those engaged in or about any works, or to contract for the providing of the same; (*f*) To acquire, hold, own, buy, sell, guarantee, and dispose of shares in the capital stock, the bonds, or other securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to use the funds of the

company for the acquirement of the same, and to vote said stock and bonds in the name of this company; (*g*) To acquire and undertake the good-will, property, rights, franchises and assets of every kind and the liabilities of any person, firm, association or corporation incorporated for the purposes for which this incorporation is formed, and to pay for the same in cash, stock or bonds of this company or otherwise; (*h*) To share profits with any person or company engaged in or about to carry on any business which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on; (*i*) To hold its meetings of shareholders and directors at any place within Canada, as the directors may determine to be in the interests of the company; (*j*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper, for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects herein enumerated. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'RAM LAL'S PURE TEA COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Incorporated, March 11, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 2,000.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Charles Henry Roosmale-Cocq, manager; Elvira Margaret Woods, stenographer; Olive Peters Hanington, stenographer; George Redman, cashier; and Arthur Edwin McFall, foreman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Charles Henry Roosmale-Cocq, George Redman and Elvira Margaret Woods.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To carry on the business of tea and coffee importers, blenders and merchants, importing, buying and selling and dealing in tea, coffee, cocoa, baking powder, essences and other similar substances and all accessories thereto, and all compounds and preparations of the same including all kinds of grocery supplies, and the manufacture of all such articles as are capable of being manufactured, also the making, purchasing and selling of gutta percha goods and all goods of which rubber of gutta percha are component parts, and the various articles entering into the manufacture of any of all such goods; (2) To buy, sell, manufacture, lease, export and deal in all kinds of articles or things which may be required for the purposes of any of the said businesses or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such businesses or which may seem capable of being profitably dealt with in any of the said businesses; (3) To build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain and operate factories and plants for the purposes of making, manufacturing, and dealing in any or all of the aforesaid articles and things and all others of a kindred nature; (4) To carry on business as general traders and as dealers and manufacturers of all or any of the aforesaid articles and things and all others of a kindred nature, and to do and perform all acts and things incidental thereto; (5) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any business of a similar nature either as going concerns or otherwise including the good-will, trade-marks, etc., and to pay for the same in cash or by the issue of paid-up stock or otherwise; (6) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the company, and to sell and hypothecate and otherwise dispose of the same; (7) To acquire and hold stock, bonds and securities in companies engaged in similar businesses, and sell and otherwise dispose of the same subject always to the provisions of Section 44 of 'The Companies Act'; (8) To borrow, raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as The Companies Act authorizes, and in particular by the issue of debentures charged

upon all or any of the company's property, and to purchase, redeem, or pay off any such securities; (9) To draw, make and accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (10) To acquire, hold, mortgage, sell and convey any real estate, lands and buildings requisite for the carrying on of all or any of the aforesaid undertakings and for the purposes of its business to take and accept mortgages, charges and liens on real or personal property or any other securities whatsoever, and bearing interest or otherwise, as the company may see fit, from the purchasers or from debtors of the company, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, all or any of such securities; (11) To pay for any property, rights or things acquired by or for the company, and for services rendered to the company in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (12) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to or guaranteeing in the placing of any shares in the company's capital or any debentures or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company, or the conduct of its business whether as agents or otherwise; (13) Generally to do all things that may be useful or necessary to the company and to the carrying out of any of its business. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 11, 1908, to

'THE PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS AND FUEL COMPANY OF ONTARIO' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $240,000 to the sum of $600,000, being an addition of 9,000 shares of $40 each to the present capital stock.

'THE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 13, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $90,000.

Number of shares, 900.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Edward Andrew D. Morgan, advocate; George Adélard Morrison, advocate; Siméon Raoul Gauthier, agent; Louis Alphonse Loiselle, accountant; and George Christie Tunstall, manufacturer, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on the general business of contractors; own, let, and lease real estate and buildings and deal in same; own dredges, boats, derricks, steam shovels, dockyards and other contractors plant and operate or let, lease or hire same; enter into agreement for the construction of railways or other public or private works; issue bonds as provided by law, such bonds may be issued in series and guaranteed under deeds of trust for each series covering different properties or classes of property belonging to the company; purchase as a going concern and carry on the business now carried on at Montreal, Quebec, under the name, style and firm of 'The General Construction Co.' and pay for the same in cash or in paid-up shares of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'DUPUIS FRERES' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 16, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $500,000.

Number of shares, 5,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Narcisse Dupuis, merchant; Joseph Leon Dozois, accountant; Simeon Beaudin, advocate; Paul St. Germain, advocate; and Leopold Guerin, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Narcisse Dupuis, Joseph Leon Dozois and Siméon Beaudin.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on the business of a wholesale, retail and departmental store, dealing in dry goods and in any and all kinds of merchandise, and to carry on generally the business of merchant; (*b*) To carry on, purchase and to take over the business now carried on, at Montreal and elsewhere under the name of 'Dupuis Frères,' as a going concern, including all real estate belonging to it or to said Joseph Narcisse Dupuis, and to assume all the rights and obligations of the said firm and to pay for same in stock and bonds of this company; (*c*) To manufacture clothing and all goods in connection with a departmental store, and purchase, and acquire any business or businesses of a similar nature, or to purchase and acquire any interest or contract in any business of a similar nature, and to pay for the same in stock or bonds of this company, and to purchase and hold the stock and bonds of any company carrying on operations of a like nature; (*d*) To purchase, erect, construct and operate mills, factories, buildings, warehouses, machinery and plant for the purposes of the said business, and to act as agent for manufacturers of and dealers in any of the materials herein mentioned or of a similar nature; (*e*) To acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patterns, patent rights, privileges or authorities for or in respect of any invention which may be deemed useful to the company in connection with such business, and to acquire and make any patterns of invention or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the operations of said business, and to sell, lease or dispose of the same; (*f*) To enter into any agreement for sharing profits, or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or become engaged in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold or re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal in the same; (*g*) To take, acquire and hold security of any nature or kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities and obligations to the company incurred or to be incurred in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company, and to mortgage, pledge, sell, let or dispose of any of the property of the company whatsoever; (*h*) To manufacture electricity for lighting, heating and manufacturing purposes and to sell the excess of what may be necessary for said company, subject to all local by-laws and restrictions regarding sale of electricity. Provided that the foregoing power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 19, 1908, to

'THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY OF CANADA' (LIMITED).

(1) Changing the name of the said company to that of

'THE NICHOLS CHEMICAL COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(2) Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $25,000 to the sum of $250,000, being an addition of 2,250 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

(3) Extending the undertaking of the said company so as to embrace and include the following additional powers, that is to say :—

(*a*) To apply for, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, and to own, operate, introduce and sell, assign or otherwise dispose of and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any and all trade marks, trade names and distinctive marks and all inventions, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, or otherwise, and with a view to the working and development of the same to carry on any business germane to the objects for which the company was incorporated; (*b*) To acquire water powers by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to develop the same, and to develop, transmit and supply steam, electric, hydraulic and pneumatic power for the purposes of the company; (*c*) To pay for any property purchased by the company, or for the cost of construction of any of the plant or works of the company, or for services rendered or to be rendered, by the issue of paid-up stock of the company, or bonds of the company, or partly in stock and partly in bonds; (*d*) To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainment of any of the objects herein enumerated, or which shall at any time appear for the benefit of the corporation; (*e*) To use any of its funds in the purchase of stock in any other corporation.

'THE CANADA STOVE & FURNITURE COMPANY' (Limited).

Incorporated, March 20, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Eugène Panneton, merchant; Rachel Desilets Panneton, married woman; Joseph Antoine St. Germain, clerk; and Eugène H. Godin, barrister, all of Montreal, Que.; and Philippe Elisée Panneton, banker, of Three Rivers, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Eugène Panneton, Philippe Elisée Panneton, and Joseph Antoine St. Germain.

Chief place of Business :—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(1) To carry on business as hardware merchants and ironmongers, and to trade generally in all sorts of metals, metal ware, manufactured and unmanufactured and, especially, in all kinds of stoves, furnaces, and stove supplies, furniture and general household goods and effects; (2) To carry on business as founders, machinists and manufacturers generally of such goods; (3) To carry on generally the business of warehousemen, general forwarders; (4) To act as agents, commission merchants, factors or representatives for other persons or corporations carrying on similar business; (5) To purchase or otherwise acquire, on such conditions as may be deemed acceptable, any business of a similar nature carried on by any person or corporation; (6) To especially, purchase or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at Montreal by the said Eugène Panneton, one of the applicants, and Arthur Panneton, merchant of the said City of Montreal, under the name and firm of 'Canada Stove & Furniture Company,' including the good-will and all assets generally of the said firm's business; and to that end, the company shall have the necessary powers to do all such things as are conducive or incidental

to the carrying out of the objects and purposes of the company; and, in particular, the following powers, to wit :—(*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire the property movable or immovable that the company may require or deem useful for its business and operations, and to mortgage, pledge, sell or otherwise alienate or dispose of any or all such property on such terms and conditions as it may see fit ; (*b*) To secure, purchase or otherwise acquire, and to work or exploit and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all trade-marks, industrial designs, patents, patent rights, or privileges, in connection with the business or that may be deemed useful thereto; (*c*) To enter into any arrangement for a union of interests or a division of profits with any person or corporation carrying on or engaged in any business or transaction which this company shall be authorized to engage in or carry on; (*d*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or to sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration as this company shall see fit; (*e*) To issue and allot, as fully paid-up stock, shares of the capital stock of the company, as consideration for goods or property bought or taken over, for work done, guarantees given, or agreed to be given, or services rendered or agreed to be rendered in furtherance of the objects of the company including services rendered or to be rendered to the company by the promoters of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and slsewhere.

'MATTHEWS, FORTIER & MONETTE, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, March 20, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $75,000.

Number of shares, 750.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—William Ezra Matthews, merchant; Albert Edward Matthews, merchant; Robert George Code, barrister-at-law; Edmund Foster Burritt, barrister-at-law; and Charles T. Moffat, law clerk, all of Ottawa, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—William Ezra Matthews, Albert Edward Matthews and Robert George Code.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, to manufacture, market, prepare for market, sell, deal in and deal with food products of every class and description including cheese, butter, eggs, milk, cream, cereals, and cereal products, meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, delicacies and all canned and preserved goods and all food and other preparations and the various materials entering into the preparation thereof; (*b*) To conduct abattoirs or slaughter houses, to slaughter all kinds of animals and manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in meats, fertilizers, fat, tallow and other substances derived from the said animals and carry on the business of pork packing; (*c*) To establish and retain wholesale and retail shops and generally to carry on any business undertaking which is germane to their authorized business; (*d*) In connection with the foregoing to manufacture, market or prepare for market, buy, sell, deal in and deal with tin, and any products of tin, glassware and any article of glassware, or any article, receptacle, package or thing which may be useful in connection with the manufacture or marketing of the products of the company; (*e*) To protect the products of the company by trade-marks, trade-names, or any distinguishing name or title, and as well to acquire, take over or otherwise deal in patents, grants or other protection; (*f*) To carry on the business of cold storage and warehousing and all the business necessarily or impliedly incidental thereto; and to further carry

on the business of general warehousing in all its several branches; to construct, hire, purchase, operate and maintain all or any conveyances for the transportation in cold storage or otherwise by land or by water of any and all products, goods or manufactured articles; and generally to carry on and undertake any business, undertaking, transaction or operation commonly carried on or undertaken by warehousemen; (*g*) To acquire the assets property, plant, machinery, undertaking, business, good-will and stock in trade of any person or company carrying on any trade or business which this company is authorized to carry on and to pay for same in cash or in shares, bonds or other securities of the company; (*h*) To take, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold shares, bonds or other securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Incorporated, March 20, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 200.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Moosa Kouri, merchant; Jebran Shamy, merchant; George John Jarjour, merchant; Elias Abraham, innkeeper; and Solomon E. Shahan, gentleman, all of Montreal, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Moosa Kouri, Jebran Shamy, and George John Jarjour.

Chief place of Business:—City of Montreal, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(1) To engage throughout the Dominion of Canada in the trade and business of buying, selling, importing, exporting and otherwise dealing in cigars, cigarettes and tobacco of every kind and description and in every form; (2) To cultivate and grow the tobacco plant both in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere; to purchase or hold by lease or otherwise such lands or real estate as may be necessary to that end; to place thereon such buildings, plant, machinery and other equipment as may be necessary for the purpose of drying, maturing or otherwise treating the tobacco leaf and preparing it for manufacture or sale; (3) To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere the business of manufacturing and otherwise preparing for market, cigars, cigarettes, snuff and tobacco in all its forms, and to manufacture all kinds of boxes, metallic or otherwise, wrappers, labels and generally everything used for the purpose of placing tobacco in any form on the market; (4) To acquire, hold and possess by purchase, lease or otherwise such lands, and real estate as may be necessary for the due carrying on of the business of the company; (5) To subscribe for, take, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold stock, bonds, debentures and other interest in or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (6) To purchase or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew any patents, patent rights, brevets d'invention and licenses which may appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the company, and to use and turn into account, and to manufacture under or grant licenses or privileges in respect of the same, and to expend money in experimenting upon testing and improving such patents, inventions or rights which the company may require; (7) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, good-will and assets of any person, firm or company carrying on business similar to the business of this company, and as consideration for such acquisition to undertake all or any of the liabilities

of such person, firm or company, or to acquire an interest in or to enter into an arrangement for mutual assistance with any such person, firm or company engaged in a similar business, and to give or accept by way of consideration for any of the acts and things aforesaid or property acquired, any shares, debentures or securities which may be agreed upon, and to hold, retain or otherwise deal with the shares, debentures and securities so acquired, and generally to do all the acts which may be necessary for the due carrying on of the business of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'WILLIS PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, March 23, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $100,000.

Number of shares, 1,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—Alexander Parker Willis, piano merchant; Robert Alexander Willis, salesman; and Charles David Patterson, manager, all of Westmount, Que.; and Damase Lesage, manufacturer, and Adelard Lesage, manufacturer, both of St. Thérèse, Que.

First or Provisional Directors :—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business :—Village of St. Thérèse, Que.

Objects of the Company :—(*a*) To carry on generally the business of manufacturing, importing, buying, selling, exchanging, repairing, tuning and renting pianos, organs, harmoniums, musical instruments of all kinds and appliances for playing any musical instrument, and to manufacture and deal in everything connected with the musical business; (*b*) To manufacture and deal in gramophones, gramophone records and all parts, accessories, devices and appliances appertaining to or in any way connected with any kind of musical instrument, musical supplies and gramophones or talking machines; (*c*) To manufacture and deal in artistic and household furniture, sewing machines, motors, and other machinery; (*d*) To purchase, take over and carry on as a going concern the business now carried on at St. Thérèse by Damase Lesage and Adelard Lesage under the name of Lesage et Fils, as dealers in and manufacturers of pianos, etc., including real estate, stock in trade, good-will, and all assets whatsoever of said concern, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, or paid-up stock of this company; (*e*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to construct, own operate and maintain concert halls, music halls, and lecture rooms and generally to provide amusement and entertainment and to enter into contracts with any person or persons for lecturing, singing or playing; (*f*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and to construct, own and maintain studios and rooms for the purposes of teaching music, singing, painting and other arts, and to furnish and provide for instruction in the same; (*g*) To carry on the business of printers and publishers and advertisers, especially the business of printers, publishers and advertisers of music, and to enter into agreements with composers and other persons for copyrights, licenses and rights to publish; (*h*) To act as agents for others for the sale throughout Canada and elsewhere of musical instruments, music, musical appliances and accessories whether on commission or otherwise; (*i*) To carry on in so far as the same is necessary for the purposes of the company the business of carters, forwarders, movers and deliverers and to own or lease and operate all vehicles, whether electric or otherwise and all equipment necessary thereto; (*j*) To amalgamate with any person, persons or

company carrying on any business of a similar nature, to dispose of all the assets of this company subject to the provisions of 'The Companies Act,' for increasing the capital stock of the company and to purchase and acquire any business of a similar nature and to purchase or acquire any interest or control in any business of a similar nature, and to pay for same in cash, bonds or paid-up stock of this company; (*k*) To purchase and hold stock and bonds of any company carrying on business of a like nature; (*l*) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and hold such property, movable or immovable, as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purpose of the company's business, and to operate and maintain a saw-mill; (*m*) To acquire, lease and dispose of trade-marks, industrial designs, patents or patent rights, for and in respect of any invention, relating to or which may be deemed useful to the company's business, and to acquire and work any patents of invention or any license to use any invention which may be deemed to be of use in connection with the company's business; (*n*) To acquire and hold security of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations to the company in respect of the purposes and objects of the said company and to mortgage, pledge, sell, lease or dispose of any of the property of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

Supplementary Letters Patent issued March 23, 1908, to the

'OTTAWA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Increasing the capital stock of the said company from $25,000, to the sum of $50,000, being an addition of 250 shares of $100 each to the present capital stock.

'LA COMPAGNIE ARTISTIQUE DE QUEBEC LIMITEE.'

'THE ARTISTIC COMPANY OF QUEBEC, LIMITED.'

Incorporated, March 24, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 400.—Amount of each share, $50.

Corporate Members:—Théophile Béland, painter; Joseph Phileas Béland, manufacturer; Odona Béland, painter; Maxime Roy dit Audy, plumber; and William Alfred Bertrand, painter, all of Quebec, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—The said corporate members.

Chief place of Business:—City of Quebec, Que.

Objects of the Company:—To carry on any business connected with a painter's, a glazier's and a paper-hanger's work, to deal in paints, wall-papers, engravings and generally in works of imitation on glass and wood and to manufacture mirrors; to acquire by purchase, hire or otherwise and to alienate movable and immovable property that may be deemed necessary for the operations of the company, including works, stores, warehouses and other buildings, and to accept immovable property and mortgages on property as payment or as security for existing debts; to acquire and make use of the good-will, rights, property and assets of all kinds, and to take over the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, society, partnership or corporation carrying on a similar business and to settle the same with paid-up stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of this company or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

'LA COMPAGNIE DES TOURBIERES DE STE. THERESE' (LIMITÉE).

Incorporated, March 24, 1908. - - - Amount of capital stock, $20,000.

Number of shares, 800.—Amount of each share, $25.

Corporate Members:—Joseph Adrien Leguerrier, manufacturer; Oscar P. Dorais, advocate; and Albert P. Dorais, advocate, all of Montreal, Que.; Samuel Desjardins, physician, of Ste. Thérèse, Que.; and Israel Charbonneau, manufacturer, of Sault-aux-Recollets, Que.

First or Provisional Directors:—Joseph Adrien Leguerrier, Samuel Desjardins and Israel Charbonneau.

Chief place of Business:—Parish of Ste. Thérèse, Que.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To carry on a wholesale and retail business in, as well as the exportation or importation of, peat, moss and black mould, and to undertake any other operation in connection therewith, as well as the business and manufacture of all natural products whatever of which peat forms a component part, such as bricks, gas, paper, cardboard, litters, fertilizers, medicinal products, disinfectants, etc., and to supply and sell said products on such terms and in such a manner as may be deemed proper; (*b*) To spend money, make purchases and gifts deemed necessary to popularize the use of the products of peat and to promote their sale through such means, advertisements, gifts, pamphlets, shows, etc.; (*c*) To acquire, construct, own, let, transfer or sell works, machinery or plant for the above purposes, and for the production of electric energy or electrical currents by means of peat, gas, or other product of peat for heat, light and motive power for the purposes of the company, and to deal in machinery and other plants for the manufacture and use of peat and of its products; (*d*) To acquire by sale, lease or otherwise and transfer trade-marks or patents of invention germane to the exploitation of peat and of its products; (*e*) To acquire and own peat-beds or other grounds or the contracts, privileges, movable or immovable, assets, good-will or other rights of any company or individual possessing such grounds or things or engaged in a similar business, and specially the peat-beds of J. A. Leguerrier, situate in the parish of Ste. Thérèse, in the county of Terrebonne, and to acquire shares in any company doing a like business or to amalgamate with such company, and to pay for the said grounds, rights or good-will with fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company, and to pay with paid-up shares any bonds which the company may have assumed or entered into for these purposes or for any other purposes before mentioned; (*f*) To acquire, own, sell, exchange, mortgage, take or transfer by lease, peat-beds or other lands to carry on all operations connected with lands, build houses or other constructions on the said lands and otherwise improve the said lands in any way whatever or to furnish to buyers of said lands means to improve the same either by guaranteeing their bonds or otherwise, and to take any mortgages or movable or immovable securities necessary to insure the payment of any bonds or debts owing to the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

'INLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY' (LIMITED).

(Former company of same name non-existant.)

Incorporated, March 30, 1908. - - - - Amount of capital stock, $2,000,000.

Number of shares, 20,000.—Amount of each share, $100.

Corporate Members:—George Lynch Staunton, K.C., Arthur O'Heir, barrister-at-law; Frank Morrison, barrister-at-law; Elizabeth Gillies, book-keeper, and John Gordon Gauld, K.C., all of Hamilton, Ont.

First or Provisional Directors:—George Lynch Staunton, Arthur O'Heir and John Gordon Gauld.

Chief place of Business:—City of Hamilton, Ont.

Objects of the Company:—(*a*) To construct, acquire, charter and operate steamboats, boats, barges, wharfs, docks, piers and warehouses and to carry on the business of vessel agents, cartage agents, wharfingers, warehousemen, forwarders, and to deal in goods, wares and merchandise; (*b*) To carry on any other business which is germane to the above and which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business; (*c*) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (*d*) To buy, sell and hold shares, bonds and securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company and to vote thereon, and to pay therefor in cash or in the shares, bonds or securities of this company; (*e*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company, and which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated, and to advance money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such person or company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (*f*) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose which may seem calculated to benefit the company; (*g*) To advance money to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons or companies; (*h*) To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (*i*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof and for such consideration as it may deem fit and and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company; (*j*) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (*k*) To do all or any of the above things as principal, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others, and (*l*) To buy, sell and deal in all such real estate as may be necessary or convenient for the company's business, and to do all such other things as are incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

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LICENSED UNDER PART IV.,—CHAP. 79,—R.S.C., 1906.

KNOWN AS 'THE COMPANIES ACT."

And Registered in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada to March 31, 1908.

'THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Dated November 3, 1874.

'THE HERITABLE SECURITIES & MORTGAGE INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION' (LIMITED).

Dated May 23, 1876.

'THE ALLIANCE SOCIETY.'

Dated November 16, 1876.

'THE NORTH BRITISH CANADIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Dated June 6, 1878.

'THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE AND TRUST INVESTMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Dated September 20, 1878.

'THE OMNIUM SECURITIES COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Dated November 24, 1880.

'THE DUNDEE LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED.)

Dated April 5, 1881.

'THE DUNDEE INVESTMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Dated October 20, 1882.

LIST OF COMPANIES.

LICENSED UNDER PART V.—CHAP. 79—R.S.C., 1906.

TO CARRY ON MINING OPERATIONS WITH THE PRIVILEGES OF A FREE MINER WITHIN THE YUKON DISTRICT AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

Registered in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, to March 31, 1908.

'THE KLONDYKE AND KOOTENAY VENTURE SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, September 27, 1898. - - - Authorized capital,£80,000.

Chief place of business:—London, E.C., Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—James Pender, 15 Eldorado street, Dawson City.

'THE YUKON VALLEY PROSPECTING AND MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, March 15, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, $750,000.

Chief place of business:—Chicago, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—William James McLean, Dawson City.

'THE LEWES RIVER MINING AND DREDGING COMPANY.'

Date of license, March 30, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, $180,000.

Chief place of business:—Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—John A. McPherson, Dawson City.

'THE YUKON GOLDFIELDS' (LIMITED).

Date of license, March 30, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £100,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Richard Burt Wood, Dawson City.

'THE DOME (YUKON) GOLD MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, April 1, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £150,000.

Chief place of business:—London, E.C., Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Louis Coste, C.E., Dawson City.

'ANGLO-FRENCH KLONDYKE SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, April 12, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £50,000.

Chief place of business:—London, E.C., Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—George Robert Clazy, Dawson City.

'THE JOSEPH LADUE GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF YUKON' (LIMITED).

Date of license, April 12, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, $5,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Jersey City, N.J., U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—W. H. B. Lyon, Dawson City.

'THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION AND TRADING COMPANY.'

Date of license, May 10, 1899. - - - Authorized capital $1,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Chicago, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—John J. Healey, Dawson City.

'KLONDYKE GOVERNMENT CONCESSION' (LIMITED).

Date of license, May 18, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £350,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Robert Anderson, Dawson City.

'KLONDIKE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, May 18, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £60,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Thomas Alfred Rufus Purchas, Dawson City.

'W. J. WALTHER COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, May 19, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, $10,000.

Chief place of business:—Port Townsend, Jefferson Co., U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—W. J. Walther, Dawson City.

'McDONALD'S BONANZA (KLONDIKE)' (LIMITED).

Date of license, May 23, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £450,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Thomas S. Marshall, Dawson City.

'KLONDYKE DOME MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, May 26, 1899. - - - - Authorized capital, £20,000.

Chief place of business:—Liverpool, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Arthur Smith, Dawson City.

'H. ELDORADO REEF SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, June 14, 1899. - - - - Authorized capital, £10,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agents or managers in the Yukon Territory:—Wm. White and F. L. Gwillam, Dawson City.

'THE KLONDIKE-ALASKA MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, June 21, 1899. - - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Pierre, South Dakota, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Warren C. Wilkins, Dawson City.

'THE BRITISH COLUMBIA (ROSSLAND AND SLOCAN) SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, August 7, 1899. - - - - Authorized capital, £100,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agents or managers in the Yukon Territory:—William White, Q.C., of Dawson City, and C. C. McCaul, Q.C., of Calgary, N.W.T.

'THE TRADING and EXPLORING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, August 7, 1899. - - - - Authorized capital, £84,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—William White, Q.C., Dawson City.

'YUKON CORPORATION' (LIMITED).

Date of license, August 14, 1899. - - - - Authorized capital, £250,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—William White, Q.C., Dawson City.

'THE KLONDIKE MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, September 2, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, $10,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Phœnix, Arizona Terr., U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—George W. Comerford, Dawson City.

'WARBURTON'S CONSOLS (KLONDYKE)' (LIMITED).

Date of license, September 8, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £40,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Henry Warburton, Dawson City.

'SOCIETE INDUSTRIELLE COMMERCIALE ET MINERE DU KLONDYKE.'

Date of license, September 19, 1899. - - Authorized capital, 2,000,000 francs.

Chief place of business:—Brussels, Belgium.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Jules Rossiand, Dawson City.

'THE ALASKA GOLD FIELDS' (LIMITED).

Date of license, September 20, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £300,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—L. R. Fulda, Dawson City.

'LONDON—KLONDYKE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, October 11, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £51,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—F. C. Liddle, Dawson City.

'KLONDYKE CONSOLS' (LIMITED).

Date of license, December 7, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, £250,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—George Robert Clazy, Dawson City.

'ALASKA AND NORTH-WEST EXPLORATION COMPANY.'

Date of license, December 20, 1899. - - - Authorized capital, $5,000,000.

Chief place of business:—New York, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Cornelius B. Zabriskie, Dawson City.

'THE KELLY KLONDIKE SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, February 6, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, £12,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—James Barr Wood, Dawson City.

'THE ANGLO-KLONDYKE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Date of license, February 9, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, £100,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Joseph McGillivray, Dawson City.

'RELIANCE MINING AND TRADING COMPANY OF ALASKA.'

Date of license, February 19, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, $5,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—J. O. Hestwood, Dawson City.

'THE ALBERTA GOLD-DREDGING SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, April 19, 1900. - - - - - Authorized capital, £10,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory and N. W. Territories:—Frederick P. Hobson, Edmonton, N.W.T.

'THE YUKON GOLDFIELDS' (LIMITED).

(re-licensed)

Date of license, April 26, 1900. - - - - Authorized capital, £100,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Richard Burt Wood, Dawson City.

'THE LOYAL DOMINION CREEK (YUKON) GOLD MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, April 26, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, £10,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Edgar Haydon Searle, Dawson City.

'THE BRITISH CANADIAN GOLDFIELDS OF THE KLONDIKE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, April 26, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, £275,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Peter Reid Ritchie, Dawson City.

'THE LONDON AND DAWSON AGENCY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, May 17, 1900. - - - - Authorized capital, £2,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Thomas Alfred Rufus Purchas, Dawson City.

'YUKON GOLD MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, August 23, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, $500,000.

Chief place of business:—Petersburg, Pike Co., Indiana, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Frank C. Lory, Dawson City.

'ELDORADA QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, September 11, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business:—City of Seattle, Washington State, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—T. W. Roach, Dawson City.

'THE DOMINION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.'

Date of license, November 26, 1900. - - - Authorized capital, $100,000.

Chief place of business:—Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—J. A. Osborne, Fort Francis, Ont., and Fort George, Ungava District.

'QUARTZ CREEK (YUKON) SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, January 2, 1901. - - - Authorized capital, £100,000

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Joseph Whiteside Boyle, Dawson City.

'LOS ANGELES AND YUKON MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, January 10, 1901. - - - Authorized capital, $400,000.

Chief place of business:—Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Mrs. Alice Rollins Crane, Dawson City.

'BIG SALMON HYDRAULIC COMPANY.'

Date of license, February 8, 1901. - - - Authorized capital, $100,000.

Chief place of business:—Seattle, Washington Terr., U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Falcon Joslin, Dawson City.

'SYNDICAT LYONNAIS DU KLONDYKE.'

Date of license, March 2, 1901 - - Authorized capital, 1,100,000 francs.

Chief place of business :—Lyon, France.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—

M. Louis Paillard and M. Hippolyte de Silan.

'DOMINION GOLD MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, March 18, 1901. - - - Authorized capital, $750,000.

Chief place of business :—Danville, Illinois, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Frank C. Lory ,Dawson City.

'THE DOME (YUKON) GOLD MINES' (LIMITED).

Date of license, October 1, 1901. - - - Authorized capital, £100,000.

Chief place of business :—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—George R. Clazy, Dawson City.

'GOLD RUN PLACER MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, March 24, 1902. - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business :—City of Seattle, Washington State, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—William T. Lory, Dawson.

'THE KLONDYKE CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS' (LIMITED).

Date of license, June 11, 1902. - - - Authorized capital, £300,000.

Chief place of business :—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—R. Auzias Turenne, Dawson.

'THE KLONDYKE ESTATES CORPORATION' (LIMITED).

Date of license, July 18, 1902. - - - - Authorized capital, £500,000.

Chief place of business :—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—John Archibald Heyman, Dawson City.

'THE TROND SYNDICATE' (LIMITED).

Date of license, September 3, 1902. - - - Authorized capital, £20,000.

Chief place of business :—Kendal, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Arthur Davey, Dawson.

'THE KLONDIKE-CHEECHACO HILL GOLD MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, November 28, 1902. - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business :—Phœnix, Maricopo Co., Arizona, U.S.A,

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—A. G. Cunningham, Dawson.

'DETROIT-YUKON MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, November 27, 1902. - - - Authorized capital, $250,000.

Chief place of business :—Detroit, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Otto R. Brener, Dawson, Y.T.

'GOLD RUN (KLONDIKE) MINING COMPANY' (Limited).

Date of license, February 2, 1903. - - - Authorized capital, £400,000.

Chief place of business :—London, (E.C.) Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Alfred Ernest Wills, Dawson, Y.T.

''THE TREASURE HILL MINING COMPANY (1903)' (Limited).

Date of license, March 9, 1903. - - - - Authorized capital, £50,000.

Chief place of business :—London, W., England.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—John Henry Patterson, Dawson, Y.T.

'PACIFIC COAST MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, May 27, 1903. - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business :—Phœnix, Arizona, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Ernest E. Andrews, Dawson, Y.T.

'THE KLONDYKE GOLD PLACER MINES COMPANY.'

Date of license, June 9, 1903. - - - Authorized capital, $100,000.

Chief place of business :—Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—Charles J. Vivquain, Dawson, Y.T.

'THE BONANZA BASIN GOLD DREDGING COMPANY' (Limited).

Date of license, September 4, 1903. - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business :—Pierre, South Dakota, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory :—H. G. Herbert, Dawson, Y.T.

'WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES' (LIMITED).

Date of license, October 6, 1903. - - - - Authorized capital, £400,000.

Chief place of business:—St. James', S.W., England.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Jules Justin Fleutot, Frank, N.W.T.

'ADAMS CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, May 25, 1904. - - - - Authorized capital, $100,000.

Chief place of business:—Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—D. H. MacKinnon, Dawson, Y.T.

'ELLIOT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.'

Date of license, July 20, 1904. - - - - Authorized capital, $500,000.

Chief place of business:—Manhattan, New York, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Ralph P. Elliot, Dawson, Y.T.

'THE BONANZA CREEK HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY' (LIMITED).

Date of license, August 12, 1904 - - - - Authorized capital, £350,000.

Chief place of business:—London, Eng.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Emile Weinheim, Dawson, Y.T.

'NORTHWEST HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY.'

Date of license, May 8, 1906. - - - - Authorized capital, $1,000,000.

Chief place of business:—City of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Chester A. Thomas, Dawson, Y.T.

'YUKON CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS COMPANY.'

Date of license, May 8, 1906. - - - - Authorized capital, $8,000,000.

Chief place of business:—City of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Chester A. Thomas, Dawson, Y.T.

'YUKON GOLD COMPANY.'

Date of license, April 20, 1907. - - - - Authorized capital, $25,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Augusta, Maine, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Chester A. Thomas, Dawson, Y.T.

'YUKON BASIN GOLD DREDGING COMPANY' (Limited).

Date of license, July 22, 1907. - - - - Authorized capital, $20,000,000.

Chief place of business:—Phœnix, Arizona, U.S.A.

Agent or manager in the Yukon Territory:—Daniel A. Matheson, Dawson, Y.T.

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COMMISSIONS TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued from January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908.

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Abrahamson, Moses	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Jan. 26, '07.	Feb, 2, '07
Allan, Robert	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs from Mar. 4, 1907.	Mar. 19, '08.	Mar. 21, '08
Aubin, Francis Alfred	A Preventive officer in H. M. Customs from Oct. 24, 1906	Sept. 30, '07.	Oct. 5, '07
Axford, Fred	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Bannerman, James A	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Barker, Hon. Frederick Eustace	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick	Jan. 29, '08.	Feb. 1, '08
Beck, Nicholas Du Bois Dominic	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Sept. 23, '07.	Sept. 28, '07
Bell, George A	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Bennetts, Francis Kent	A Commissioner to tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons who now holds or hold any office or place of trust or profit or who may be appointed to discharge any duty under the Government of Canada, within the Dominion of Canada, the oath of allegiance and the oath of office and such other oath or oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any law or statute in that behalf made and provided	June 12, '07.	June 22, '07
Borthwick, Thomas Alexander	A Commissioner to take adhesions to Indian Treaty No. 10	April 6, '07.	April 27, '07
Boudreau, Rodolphe	A Commissioner to tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons holding or to hold any office or place of trust within the Dominion of Canada, the oath of allegiance and such other oath or oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by statute in that behalf	Mar. 1,' 07.	Mar. 2, '07
Bowtell, Henry	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Brooke, A. W.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Brown, George	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs from June 25, 1906	May 21, '07.	May 25, '07
Brown, John Robert	Judge of the County Court of the County of Yale, B.C	Jan. 8, '07.	Jan. 19, '07
Bruneau, Arthur Aime	A Puisné Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec	Jan. 29, '07.	Feb. 2, '07
Bryant, T. W	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Buchanan, D	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Bureau, Jacques	Solicitor General of Canada	Feb. 14, '07.	Feb. 16, '07
Bureau, Hon, Jacques	One of H. M. Counsel learned in the law	Jan. 21, '08.	Jan. 25, '08
Burger, Ignace	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	April 17, '07.	April 27, '07

LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued from January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908.—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Calder, Fred	Judge of the County Court of the County of Cariboo, B.C.	Jan. 8, '07.	Jan. 19, '07
Cameron, John Donald.	A Puisné Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Jan. 21, '08.	Jan. 25, '08
Cane, George Fillmore	Judge of the County Court of Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 14, '07.	Feb. 16, '07
Carpenter, Arthur Allan.	Judge of the District Court of the District of Macleod, Alta.	Nov. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Cassells, Walter Gibson Pringle	Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada.	Mar. 2, '08.	Mar. 7, '08
Chambers, Captain Ernest J.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod	Mar. 15, '07.	Mar 5, '04
Chisholm, Alpin	A Commissioner to taken and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Aug. 31, '07.	Sept. 7, '07
Clement, Edwin Perry	Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, Ont.	April 3, '07.	April 13, '07
Clement, Edwin Perry	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario	April 3, '07.	April 13, '07
Clerke, Robert	A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.	May 3, '07.	June 22, '07
Clouston, George H	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Courtney, *et al*, John Mortimer.	Commissioners to enquire into and report upon the operations of the existing Civil Service Act and kindred legislation, with a view to the proposing of such changes as may be deemed advisable in the best interests of efficiency in the public service.	May 8, '07.	May 18, '07
Craig, Hon. James	A Commissioner to investigate and report upon certain charges made by Joseph S. Perron, of Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, miner, against Oswald S. Finnie, Chief Clerk in the office of the Gold Commissioner of the said Yukon Territory, of wrongful and irregular acts on the part of the said Finnie	May 9, '07.	May 25, '07
Cross, Alexander George	A Puisné Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Quebec	Mar. 11, '07.	Mar. 16, '07
Cunningham, F. J.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Davis, W A	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Dawson, Alexander	County Court Judge for the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba	July 10, '07.	July 27, '07
Dazé, I. S.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Delahay, William	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs from March 4, 1907	Mar. 19, '07.	Mar. 21, '07
Dodds, J. T.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Drain, W	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Drysdale, Arthur	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.	Mar. 13, '07.	Mar. 16, '07
Dubuc, Hon. Joseph	Administrator of the Government of the Province of Manitoba during the absence on leave of the Lieutenant-Governor	Mar. 2, '08.	Mar. 14, '08
Duggan, L.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens".	Dec. 7, '07	Dec. 14, '07
Duncan, James	A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.	Nov. 16, '07	Not gazetted.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 29

LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued from January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Elliott, Charles Hunter	A Collector in H. M. Customs, from April 20, 1906	Aug. 12 '07.	Aug. 10, '07
Farrell, Alexander Gray	Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Moosomin, Sask	Nov. 21, '07	Nov. 30, '07
Fleming, K.C.M.G., Sir Sandford	A Member of the Ottawa Improvement Commission.	May 9, '07.	May 18, '07
Forbes, Frederick Fraser	Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Prince Albert, Sask	Nov. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Fredette, Gédéon	A Collector in H. M. Customs	Jan. 14, '07.	Feb. 29, '08
French, Peter	Registrar in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court for the District of the Province of Quebec	Feb. 1, '08.	Feb. 8, '08
Garneau, *et al*, J. George	Members of the Commission created by the Act recently passed intitlued, "An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec," and that J. George Garneau, Esquire, be Chairman of the said Commission	Mar. 19, '08.	Mar. 21, '08
Gibson, James S	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Girouard, Hon. Désiré	Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General for the purpose of assenting in His Majesty's name, to any Bill or Bills passed or to be passed during the present session of Parliament	Jan. 28, '07.	Feb. 2, '07
Gladstone, W. E	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Glionna, D. A. G	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Nov. 5, '07.	Nov. 9, '07
Gordon, Thomas Cranston	Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Yorkton, Sask	Nov. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Graham, George Perry	Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada	Aug. 30, '07.	Sept. 7, '07
Grant, David	Junior Judge of the County Court of Vancouver, B.C.	May 13, '07.	May 18, '07
Guerin, Edmund	A Puisné Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec	Jan. 14, '07.	Jan. 26, '07
Gunn, Ranald D	Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, Ont	Mar. 15, '07.	Mar. 23, '07
Gunn, Ranald D	A Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario	Mar. 15, '07.	Mar. 23, '07
Haggen, E. A	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Feb. 8, '07.	Feb. 23, '07
Harvey, Hon. Horace	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Henderson, Alexander	Commissioner of the Yukon Territory	June 17, '07.	June 22, '07
Henderson, James	A commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Nov. 14, '07	Nov. 30, '07
Hoffman, Franz	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Nov. 14, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Holgate, *et al*, Henry	Commissioners under the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104, R.S.C., 1906, to investigate and report upon the cause of the collapse of the Quebec Bridge and all matters incidental thereto	Aug. 31, '07.	Sept. 14, '07
Howay, Frederick William	Judge of the County Court of Westminster, B.C.	Oct. 14, '07.	Oct. 19, '07
Howay, Frederick William	A Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia	Oct. 14, '07.	Oct. 19, '07
Hunter, Hon Gordon	Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor	July 8, '07.	July 20, '07

LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued from January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Hunter, Hon. Gordon.....	Administrator of the Government of the Province of British Columbia, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.....	Mar. 7, '08.	Mar. 14, '08
Johnson, Thomas.....	Deputy Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka, Ont., during the absence on leave of His Honour Judge Mahaffy.....	Jan. 28, '08.	Feb. 1, '08
Johnstone, Hon. Thomas Cooke	A Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, with the style and title of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Junget, Christen.....	An Inspector of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....	Apr. 3, '07.	June 15, '07
Kempton, Samuel Thomas.....	A Collector in H. M. Customs, from February 28, 1907.....	Mar. 10, '08.	Mar. 14, '08
Kennedy, F.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
King, C.M.G., *et al*, William Lyon Mackenzie.....	Commissioners to investigate and report in the matter of a dispute between the employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, at Toronto, and the said company.....	Feb. 2, '07.	Feb. 9, '07
King, C. M. G., William Lyon Mackenzie.....	A Commissioner under Chapter 104, R.S.C., 1906, to inquire into and report upon the losses and damages sustained by the Japanese population in the City of Vancouver, B.C., on the occasion of the recent riots in that city.....	Oct. 12, '07	Oct. 19, '07
" " ..	A Commissioner under Chapter 104, R.S.C., 1906, to inquire into and report upon the methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to emigrate to Canada during the present year.....	Nov. 5, '07	Nov. 9, '07
" " ..	A Commissioner under the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104, R.S.C., 1906, to inquire into the losses sustained by the Chinese population in the City of Vancouver, B.C., on the occasion of the riots in that city in the month of September, 1907	Mar. 7, '08	Mar. 21, '08
Lacey, Frederick.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"..	Nov. 14, '07	Nov. 30, '07
Ladd, John Henry.....	A Sub-Collector in H.M. Customs, from August 14, 1906.....	Sept. 30, '07	Oct. 6, '06
Lagimodiére, William.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"..	Dec. 7, '07	Dec. 14, '07
Lamont, Hon. John Henderson	A Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan . . .	Sept. 23, '07	Sept. 28, '07
Laurence, Frederick Andrew.. .	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Nov. 2, '07	Nov. 9, '07
LeBeuf, Calixte.....	Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 18, '08	Jan. 25, '08
LeBoutillier, Philip.....	A Collector in H.M. Customs, from June 25, 1906...	May 5, '07	May 4, '07
Leitch, John S.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"..	Feb. 19, '08	Feb. 22, '08
Lennie, Ebenezer Dundas.....	A Clerk in H.M. Customs from May 6, 1907.....	Mar. 16, '08	Mar. 21, '08
Lentz, Fred.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"..	April 18, '07	May 4, '07
Link, Adam.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"..	Dec. 7, '07	Dec. 14, '07
Mabee, Hon. James Pitt.....	Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.....	Mar. 24, 08.	Mar. 28, '08
Macdonald, John Alexander...	An Inspector of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.....	April 3, '07.	June 15, '07

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LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued from January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Macdonald, James.....	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs from June 25th, 1906.....	May 3, '07.	May 4, '07
Maclennan, Fred.....	A Collector in H. M. Customs.....	Jan. 24, '07.	April 15, '05
Malcomson, Percy Allan.....	Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, Ont., during the abrence on leave of His Honour Judge Klein.....	Sept. 26, 07'.	Oct. 5, '07
Martineau, Paul Gédéon.....	A Puisné Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.....	Jan. 29, '07.	Feb. 2, '07
Mayer, Rudolf.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."...	Nov. 26, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Mitchell, Charles Richmond...	Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, Alta.....	Nov. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Moffat, James.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."...	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Moss, Hon. Charles.....	Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.....	July 15, '07.	July 20, '07
Mullaly, Joseph Louis.....	A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.....	May 3, '07.	June 22, '07
McCallum, N. C.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens.".	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McCarthy, Donald J.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
	the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McDiarmid, James.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McGee, W. D.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McGregor, R. E.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McHugh, Michael Andrew.....	Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, Ont.....	April 3, '07.	April 13, '07
McLeod, Duncan.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McLorg, Edward Arthur.....	Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Saskatoon, Sask.....	Dec. 10. '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McMillan, William.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
McNab, D. C.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Newlands, Hon. Henry William	A Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, with the style and title of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Nichol, William F.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Noel, Joseph Camillien.....	Judge of the District Court of the District of Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	Nov. 21. '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Oliver, Ed.....	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."..	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Pacaud, Lucien.....	A Commissioner of Police within the Province of Quebec.....	Aug. 31, '07.	Sept. 7, '07
Pacaud, Lucien.....	A Commissioner under Part III. of the Criminal Code, chapter 146, R.S.C,. 1906, intituled "An Act respecting the Criminal Law," and for the purposes thereof within certain portions of the Province of Quebec.....	Aug. 31, '07.	Sept. 7, '07

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Pacaud, Lucien	A Commissioner under Part III. of the Criminal Code, chapter 146, R.S.C., 1906, intituled "An Act respecting the Criminal Law," and for the purposes thereof within certain portions of the Province of Quebec, from and after November 1st, 1907	Oct. 19, '07.	Oct. 26, '07
Patterson, George	Judge of the County Court of District No. 5, composed of the Counties of Pictou and Cumberland, N.S.	Jan. 26, '07.	Feb. 2, '07
Pelton, Sandford H.	Judge of the County Court of District Number Three, composed of the Counties of Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth, N.S.	April 17, '07.	April 27, '07
Pentland, R. P.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Prendergast, Hon. James Emile Pierre	A Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, with the style and title of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Pugsley, Hon. William	Minister of Public Works of Canada	Aug. 30, '07.	Sept. 7, '07
Ramsay, James	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs from February 28, 1907	Mar. 10, '08.	Mar. 14, '08
Rimmer, Reginald	Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Cannington, Sask	Nov. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Robertson, William Barnaby	A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.	May 3. '07.	June 8, '07
Schiedel, Martin Ferrier	A Collector in H. M. Customs, from June 25, 1906	Nov. 12, '07.	Nov. 16, '07
Scott, Hon. David Lynch	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Seale, John	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Sifton, Hon. Arthur Lewis	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta, with the style and title of "The Chief Justice of Alberta."	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Sifton, *et al*, Hon. Arthur Lewis	Commissioners or Commissioner to tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons who now holds or hold or who shall hereafter hold any office or place of trust or profit or who may be appointed to discharge any duty within the Province of Alberta, the oath of allegiance and such other oath or oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any law or statute in that behalf made and provided	Nov. 3 , '07.	Dec. 7, '07
Skene, Alex	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Sloane, George	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Nov. 14, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Stauffer, J. E.	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Stephens, Jabez Baker	A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs, from May 20, 1902	Mar. 30, '07.	Mar. 30, '07
Stewart, J. F. M	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Nov. 5, '07.	Nov. 9, '07
Stratton, Ira	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Mar. 6, '08.	Mar. 7, '08
Stuart, Hon. Charles Allan	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Sutton, Christopher	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens."	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Taschereau, Henri Thomas	Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Quebec	Jan. 29, '07.	Feb. 2, '07
Taylor, Hedley Clarence	Judge of the District Court of the District of Edmonton, Alta	Nov. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Taylor, Hon. Sir Thomas Wardlaw	Judge *pro tem* of the Exchequer Court of Canada during the illness of the Hon. Mr. Justice Burbidge	Jan. 21, '08.	Jan. 25, '08

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LIST of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued from January 1, 1907 to March 31, 1908—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office or Appointment.	Date of Commission.	When Gazetted.
Tessier, Hon. Auguste	A Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec	Oct. 11, '07.	Oct. 19, '07
Townshend, Hon. Charles James	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Nov. 2, '07.	Nov. 9, '07
Tweedie, Lemuel John	Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick	Mar. 2, '07.	Mar. 9, '07
Ullman, Franz	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Nov. 14, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Vannetta, William H	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs	Aug. 14, '07.	Oct. 26, '07
Wachna, Theodosy	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	May, 13, '07.	May 18, '07
Wainstock, Louis	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Jan. 2, '08.	Jan. 11, '08
Wetmore, Hon. Edward Ludlow	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, with the style and title of "The Chief Justice of Saskatchewan"	Sept. 16, '07.	Sept. 21, '07
Wetmore, Hon. Edward Ludlow	Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan, during the absence on leave of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor	Nov. 26, '07.	Dec. 7, '07
Wetmore, *et al*, Hon. Edward Ludlow	Commissioners or Commissioner to tender and administer to and take from all and every person or persons who now holds or hold or who shall hereafter hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who may be appointed to discharge any duty within the Province of Saskatchewan, the oath of allegiance and such other oath or oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any law or statute in that behalf made and provided	Nov. 30, '07.	Dec. 7, '07
Wetmore, Hon. Edward Ludlow	Administrator of the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan for one month from March 26, 1908	Mar. 19, '08.	Mar. 28, '08
White, Albert S	A Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick	Jan. 29, '08.	Feb. 1, '08
Wilcox, Porter Joshua	A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs, from February 17, 1906	May 2, '07.	May 4, '07
Williamson, Charles	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Dec. 7, '07.	Dec. 14, '07
Wilson, William	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	May 13, '07.	May 11, '07
Winter, Roland	Judge of the District Court of the District of Lethbridge, Alta	Mar. 21, '07.	Nov. 30, '07
Wood, Paul	A Commissioner to take and administer oaths under the "Act respecting Naturalization and Aliens"	Nov. 14, '07.	Nov. 30, '07

BOARDS OF TRADE.

LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada registered in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of Section V., Chapter 124, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, to March 31. 1908, inclusive.

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Alberton and West Prince Board of Trade	Alberton, P.E.I	April 23, 1903.
Almonte, Board of Trade of the Town of	Almonte, Ont	January 21, 1902.
Amherst, Board of Trade of the Town of	Amherst, N.S	May 7, 1894.
Annapolis Royal Board of Trade	Annapolis Royal, N.S	March —, 1901.
Antigonish, Board of Trade of	Antigonish, N.S	February 11, 1904.
Arnprior Board of Trade	Arnprior, Ont	July 24, 1893.
Arthabaska, La Chambre de Commerce du Comté d'	Victoriaville, Que	October 10, 1903.
Atlin District Board of Trade	Atlin, B.C	July 8, 1904.
Ayr Board of Trade	Ayr, Ont	April 9, 1906.
Baddeck, The Board of Trade for	Baddeck, N.S	November 28, 1905.
Balgonie Board of Trade	Balgonie, Sask	March 22, 1905.
Barrie, Board of Trade of the Town of	Barrie, Ont	May 11, 1899.
Bear River Board of Trade	Bear River, N.S	February 7, 1905.
Beauharnois, Chambre de Commerce de	Beauharnois, Que	January 25, 1908.
Belleville Board of Trade	Belleville, Ont	May 5, 1884.
Berlin Board of Trade	Berlin, Ont	May 22, 1886.
Berthier, La Chambre de Commerce de	Berthier, Que	December 31, 1902.
Berwick Board of Trade	Berwick, N.S	March 27, 1899.
Blind River, Board of Trade of the Town of	Blind River, Ont	January 3, 1907.
Boissevain District Board of Trade	Boissevain, Man	March 16, 1898.
Bracebridge Board of Trade	Bracebridge, Ont	October 20, 1899.
Brampton Board of Trade	Brampton, Ont	March 24, 1904.
Brandon Board of Trade	Brandon, Man	April 25, 1883.
Brantford Board of Trade	Brantford, Ont	September 25, 1879.
Bridgetown Board of Trade	Bridgetown, N.S	August 4, 1897.
Brighton Village and Township, Board of Trade of	Brighton, Ont	May 1, 1907.
British Columbia Board of Trade	Victoria, B.C	July 23, 1878.
British Columbia Inland Board of Trade	Kamloops, B.C	January 2, 1896.
Brockville Board of Trade (re-organized)	Brockville, Ont	October 4, 1906.
Calgary Board of Trade	Calgary, Alta	August 27, 1890.
Campbellford Board of Trade	Campbellford, Ont	May 31, 1904.
Campbellton Board of Trade	Campbellton, N.B	August 19, 1904.
Cape Breton Board of Trade	North Sydney, N.S.	December 7, 1876.

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LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada, registered, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Carberry Board of Trade	Carberry, Man	August 19, 1897.
Carman Board of Trade	Carman, Man	November 11, 1902.
Caron Board of Trade	Caron, Sask	January 6, 1906.
Chambly, La Cambre de Commerce de	Chambly Basin, Que	February 1, 1901.
Charlottetown Board of Trade	Charlottetown, P.E.I	April 26, 1887.
Chatham Board of Trade	Chatham, Ont	August 31, 1887.
Chatham Board of Trade	Chatham, N.B	December 4, 1894.
Chester, Board of Trade of	Chester, N.S	April 15, 1904.
Chicoutimi, La Chambre de Commerce du District de	Chicoutimi, Que	February 19, 1897.
Chilliwack Board of Trade	Chilliwack, B.C	March 26, 1903.
Clinton Board of Trade	Clinton, Ont	July 18, 1903.
Coaticook, Board of Trade of the Town of	Coaticook, Que	December 16, 1898.
Cobourg, Board of Trade of the Town of	Cobourg, Ont	March 8, 1907.
Collingwood Board of Trade	Collingwood, Ont	February 2, 1880.
Cornwall Board of Trade	Cornwall, Ont	March 20, 1890.
Dartmouth Board of Trade	Dartmouth, N.S	February 11, 1896.
Dauphin Board of Trade, The Corporation of	Dauphin, Man	March 6, 1903.
Davidson Board of Trade	Davidson, Sask	May 8, 1905.
Dawson Board of Trade	Dawson, Yukon	February 25, 1901.
Deloraine Board of Trade	Deloraine, Man	February 13, 1901.
Dennis, Board of Trade for the County of	Virden, Man	June 8, 1889.
Deseronto Board of Trade	Deseronto, Ont	March 27, 1902.
Digby Board of Trade	Digby, N.S	May 8, 1900.
Dresden, Ontario, Board of Trade	Dresden, Ont	February 26, 1896.
Drummond, La Chambre de Commerce du Comté de	Drummondville, Que	November 28, 1901.
Dufferin Board of Trade	Carman, Ont	May 13, 1891.
Dundas Board of Trade	Dundas, Ont	August 17, 1889.
Edmonton Board of Trade	Edmonton, Alta	February 27, 1889.
Essex, Central Board of Trade of	Essex, Ont	January 29, 1891.
Estevan Board of Trade	Estevan, Sask	May 6, 1904.
Farnham, Chambre de Commerce de	Farnham, Que	December 18, 1889.
Fenelon Falls Board of Trade	Fenelon Falls, Ont	June 23, 1906.
Fernie, Board of Trade of	Fernie, B.C	December 16, 1902.
Fort Saskatchewan Board of Trade	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta	March 8, 1904.
Fort William Board of Trade	Fort William, Ont	March 23, 1891.
Fraservilie, Chambre de Commerce	Fraserville, Que	December 21, 1889.
Fredericton, Board of Trade of the City of	Fredericton, N.B	January 13, 1891.
Galt Board of Trade	Galt, Ont	July 8, 1889.
Gananoque Board of Trade	Gananoque, Ont	March 22, 1893.
Gaspé Board of Trade	Percé, Que	March —, 1888.
Glace Bay, Board of Trade of the Town of	Glace Bay, N.S	November 8, 1901.

LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada, registered, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Gladstone Board of Trade	Gladstone, Man	December 13, 1902.
Goderich Board of Trade	Goderich, Ont	March 6, 1875.
Granby Board of Trade	Granby, Que	March 20, 1900.
Grand Forks, Board of Trade of the City of	Grand Forks, B.C	November, 10, 1899.
Grand Mére, La Chambre de Commerce de la Ville de	Grand Mére, Que	January 11, 1906.
Gravenhurst Board of Trade	Gravenhurst, Ont	March 26, 1903.
Greenwood Board of Trade	Greenwood, B.C	June 29, 1899.
Haileybury Board of Trade	Haileybury, Ont	November 26, 1907.
Halifax, Board of Trade of the City of	Halifax, N.S	March 14, 1889.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Chamber of Commerce of	Halifax, N.S	March 13, 1889.
Halifax, The Board of Trade of	Halifax, N.S	October1, 1890.
Holland Board of Trade	Holland, Man	May 7, 1906.
Hull, La Chambre de Commerce de	Hull, Que	April 8, 1902.
Huntsville Board of Trade	Huntsville, Ont	March 28, 1899.
Indian Head Board of Trade	Indian Head, Sask	December 8, 1902.
Inverness, Board of Trade of the Town of	Inverness, N.S	January 30, 1907.
Iroquois Board of Trade	Iroquois, Ont	March 8, 1894.
Joliette, La Chambre de Commerce de la Ville et du District d'	Joliette, Que	April 18, 1893.
Kaslo Board of Trade	Kaslo, B.C	December 1, 1897.
Kelowna Board of Trade	Kelowna, B.C	April 4, 1906.
Kentville Board of Trade	Kentville, N.S	November 20, 1895.
Killarney Board of Trade	Killarney, Man	June 1, 1905.
Kincardine, Board of Trade of the Town of	Kincardine, Ont	December 26, 1877.
Kings County Board of Trade	Kentville, N.S	October 4, 1895.
Kings (Southern) Board of Trade	Georgetown, P.E.I	January 13, 1903.
Lachute Board of Trade	Lachute, Que	October 24, 1905.
Lacombe Board of Trade	Lacombe, Alta	August 25, 1904.
Leduc, Board of Trade of	Leduc, Alta	June 9, 1906.
Lindsay, Board of Trade for the Town of	Lindsay, Ont	December 31, 1886
Listowel Board of Trade	Listowel, Ont	May 2, 1883.
Liverpool Board of Trade	Liverpool, N.S	May 11, 1900.
Lockport Board of Trade	Lockport, N.S	August 23, 1904.
London Chamber of Commerce	London, Ont	April 20, 1876.
Lunenburg Board of Trade	Lunenburg, N.S	March 1, 1900.
Macleod District Board of Trade	Macleod, Alta	February 20, 1899.
Madawaska, Board of Trade for the County of	Edmundston, N.B	January 21, 1907.
Madoc District Board of Trade	Madoc, Ont	January 9, 1907.
Mahone Bay Board of Trade	Mahone Bay, N.S	June 18, 1907.
Manitou Board of Trade	Manitou, Man	April 12, 1889.
Maple Creek Board of Trade, Corporation of the	Maple Creek, Sask	April 15, 1903.

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LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada, registered, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Mattawa Board of Trade	Mattawa, Ont	May 16, 1895.
Meaford Board of Trade	Meaford, Ont	July 31, 1897.
Medicine Hat Board of Trade	Medicine Hat, Alta	March 31, 1900.
Melfort Board of Trade	Melfort, Sask	June 12, 1905.
Melita Board of Trade	Melita, Man	August 26, 1902.
Middleton Board of Trade	Middleton, N.S	October 18, 1895.
Milestone Board of Trade	Milestone, Sask	June 24, 1905.
Minnedosa Board of Trade	Minnedosa, Man	April 9, 1906.
Mission City Board of Trade	Mission City, B.C	June 19, 1893.
Mitchell Board of Trade	Mitchell, Ont	April 30, 1879.
Moncton, Board of Trade of the City of	Moncton, N.B	May 4, 1891.
Montreal, Chambre de Commerce du District de	Montreal, Que	December 20, 1886.
Montréal, La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de	Montreal, Que	May 11, 1904.
Moose Jaw Board of Trade	Moose Jaw, Sask	December 11, 1888.
Moosomin Board of Trade	Moosomin, Sask	April 13, 1891.
Morden, The Board of Trade of the Electoral division of	Morden, Man	March 7, 1890.
Morris Board of Trade	Morris, Man	February 2, 1905.
Mount Forest Board of Trade	Mount Forest, Ont	April 24, 1893.
Nanaimo Board of Trade	Nanaimo, B.C	March 20, 1889.
Napanee Board of Trade	Napanee, Ont	March 3, 1886.
Neepawa Board of Trade	Neepawa, Man	April 16, 1900.
Nelson Board of Trade	Nelson, B.C	April 21, 1900.
Newcastle Board of Trade	Newcastle, N.B	March 9, 1894.
New Glasgow Board of Trade	New Glasgow, N.S	April 1, 1889.
New Westminster Board of Trade	New Westminster, B.C	October 10, 1882.
Niagara Falls Board of Trade	Niagara Falls, Ont	March 13, 1889.
Nicolet, Le Chambre de Commerce du District de	Nicolet, Que	March 30, 1906.
North Bay Board of Trade	North Bay, Ont	October 19, 1894.
North Battleford Board of Trade	North Battleford, Sask	December 30, 1905.
North Queens Board of Trade	Caledonia, N.S	January 10, 1906.
North Sydney Board of Trade	North Sydney, N.S	November 9, 1894.
Okanagan Board of Trade	Vernon, B.C	December 31, 1896.
Orangeville Board of Trade	Orangeville, Ont	February 18, 1901.
Orillia Board of Trade	Orillia, Ont	October 31, 1890.
Oshawa and Townsbip of East Whitby, Board of Trade of the Town of	Oshawa, Ont	May 30, 1898.
Owen Sound Board of Trade	Owen Sound, Ont	October 24, 1881.
Oxbow Board of Trade	Oxbow, Sask	December 28, 1905.
Paris, Board of Trade of the Town of	Paris, Ont	December 16, 1881.
Parkhill Board of Trade	Parkhill, Ont	November 19, 1891.
Parrsboro' Board of Trade	Parrsboro', N.S	April 19, 1899

LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada, registered, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Parry Sound Board of Trade	Parry Sound, Ont	June 5, 1897.
Penetanguishene Board of Trade	Penetanguishene, Ont	March 12, 1889.
Penticton Board of Trade	Penticton, B.C.	May 8, 1907.
Perth, Board of Trade of the Town of	Perth, Ont	December 13, 1889.
Peterborough, Board of Trade of the Town of	Peterborough, Ont	March 21, 1889.
Petrolia, Board of Trade of the Town of	Petrolia, Ont	April 22, 1899.
Picton, Board of Trade of the Town of	Picton, Ont	February 18, 1889.
Pictou Board of Trade	Pictou, N.S.	November 24, 1897.
Pilot Mound District, Board of Trade of	Pilot Mound, Man.	May 29, 1903.
Port Arthur, Board of Trade of the Town of	Port Arthur, Ont	April 21, 1885.
Port Hope Board of Trade	Port Hope, Ont	July 7, 1874.
Portage la Prairie Board of Trade	Portage la Prairie, Man	July 22, 1886.
Port Perry Board of Trade	Port Perry, Ont	January 28, 1903.
Prescott Board of Trade	Prescott, Ont	March 30, 1893.
Preston Board of Trade	Preston, Ont	March 4, 1904.
Prince Albert Board of Trade	Prince Albert, Sask	July 26, 1887.
Prince Edward Island Chamber of Commerce	Not given	May 6, 1875.
Pugwash Board of Trade	Pugwash, N.S.	April 20, 1907.
Qu'Appelle Board of Trade	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	February 7, 1890.
Quebec Chamber of Commerce	Quebec, Que	January 31, 1877.
Rainy River, Board of Trade of the District of	Rat Portage, Ont	December 22, 1888.
Rapid City District Board of Trade	Rapid City, Man	June 19, 1899.
Regina Board of Trade	Regina, Sask	June 30, 1888.
Renfrew Board of Trade	Renfrew, Ont.	January 23, 1901.
Revelstoke Board of Trade	Revelstoke, B.C	July 12, 1895.
Richmond Board of Trade	Richmond, Que	October 15, 1894.
Ridgetown Board of Trade	Ridgetown, Ont	March 2, 1892.
Rock Island Board of Trade	Rock Island, Que	March 6, 1903.
Roland Board of Trade	Not given	September 1, 1906.
Rossland Board of Trade	Rossland, B.C.	November 24, 1896.
Rosthern Board of Trade of	Rosthern, Sask	March 6, 1906.
Rouleau Board of Trade	Rouleau, Sask	March 5, 1906.
Rouville, La Chambre de Commerce du Comté de	Marieville, Que	January 9, 1899.
St. George Board of Trade	St. George, Ont	July 31, 1890.
St. Hyacinthe, La Chambre de Commerce de	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	November 28, 1892.
St. Jérome, La Chambre de Commerce de	St. Jérome, Que	July 25, 1898.
St. Johns Board of Trade	St. Johns, Que	October 16, 1894.
St. Martins, Board of Trade of	St. Martins, N.B	March 24, 1896.
St. Mary's Board of Trade	St. Mary's, Ont	June 4, 1889.
Sackville Board of Trade	Sackville, N.B	June 9, 1902.
Saguenay (Chicoutimi) La Chambre de Commerce du	Chicoutimi, Que	August 26, 1907.

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LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada, registered, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Saint Andrews, Board of Trade of	St. Andrews, N.B	February 25, 1896.
Saltcoats Board of Trade, District of	Saltcoats, Sask	December 8, 1897.
Sandon Board of Trade	Sandon, B.C	May 18, 1904.
Sarnia Board of Trade	Sarnia, Ont	May 18, 1905.
Saskatoon Board of Trade	Saskatoon, Sask	April 29 1907.
Sault Ste. Marie, Board of Trade of the Town of	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	May 25, 1889.
Seaforth Board of Trade	Seaforth, Ont	December 12, 1898.
Selkirk, Board of Trade of the Town of	Selkirk, Man	November 15, 1901.
Sherbrooke Board of Trade	Sherbrooke, Que	December 13, 1889.
Smith's Falls Board of Trade	Smith's Falls, Ont	April 17, 1889.
Sorel, Chambre de Commerce de	Sorel, Que	March 29, 1889.
Souris Board of Trade	Souris, Man	April 29, 1907.
Southampton Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce	Southampton, Ont	October 30, 1895.
Southern Kings Board of Trade	Georgetown, P.E.I	January 13, 1903.
Stellarton, N.S., Board of Trade of the Town of	Stellarton, N.S	August 14, 1900.
Strathcona Board of Trade	Strathcona, Alta	September 17, 1900.
Strathroy Board of Trade	Strathroy, Ont	June 2, 1874.
Sudbury and the Township of McKim, Board of Trade of the Town of	Sudbury, Ont	March 30, 1895.
Summerside Board of Trade	Summerside, P.E.I	January 25, 1900.
Sussex, N.B., Board of Trade of	Sussex, N.B	August 27, 1897.
Swan River Board of Trade	Swan River, Man	June 29, 1906.
Sydney Board of Trade	Sydney, N.S	January 23, 1907.
Temiskaming District Board of Trade	New Liskeard, Ont	June 3, 1903.
Thorold Board of Trade	Thorold, Ont	March 24, 1893.
Tisdale Board of Trade	Tisdale, Sask	April 2, 1907.
Trail Board of Trade	Trail, B.C	November 28, 1900.
Trenton Board of Trade	Trenton, Ont	November 30, 1886.
Truro Board of Trade	Truro, N.S	August 28, 1890.
Uxbridge Board of Trade	Uxbridge, Ont	April 25, 1894.
Valleyfield, Chambre de Commerce de Salaberry de	Salaberry de Valleyfield, Que	March 13, 1894.
Vancouver Board of Trade	Vancouver, B.C	November 24, 1887.
Vegreville, The Board of Trade of	Vegreville, Alta	May 28, 1906.
Ville Marie Chambre de Commerce	Ville-Marie, Que	March 5, 1908.
Walkerton Board of Trade	Walkerton, Ont	January 12, 1878.
Walkerville Board of Trade	Walkerville, Ont	May 29, 1906.
Wallaceburg Board of Trade	Wallaceburg, Ont	March 21, 1894.
Waterloo Board of Trade	Waterloo, Ont	March 24, 1890.
Wawanesa Board of Trade (re-organized)	Wawanesa, Man	July 23, 1906.
Welland Board of Trade of the Town of	Welland, Ont	March 21, 1889.
Westville, Nova Scotia, Board of Trade of	Westville, N.S	June 30, 1900.

LIST of Boards of Trade in the Dominion of Canada, registered, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
Wetaskiwin Board of Trade	Wetaskiwin, Alta	December 14, 1903.
Whitby, Board of Trade of the Town of	Whitby, Ont	December 29, 1898.
Whitewood Board of Trade, Corporation of the	Whitewood, Sask	March 13, 1899.
Wiarton Board of Trade	Wiarton, Ont	January 25, 1902.
Windsor Board of Trade	Windsor, Ont	February 12, 1889.
Windsor Board of Trade	Windsor, N.S	March 6, 1896.
Wingham Board of Trade	Wingham, Ont	May 8, 1884.
Winnipeg Board of Trade	Winnipeg, Man	January 4, 1879.
Wolfville Board of Trade	Wolfville, N.S	January 9, 1898.
Wolseley Board of Trade	Wolseley, Sask	March 18, 1900.
Woodstock Board of Trade	Woodstock, Ont	February 9, 1877.
Woodstock, Board of Trade of the Town of	Woodstock, N.B	March 14, 1894.
Yarmouth Board of Trade	Yarmouth, N.S	May 8, 1894.
Yorkton District Board of Trade	Yorkton, Sask	January 18, 1898.

LIST of Trade Unions, registered in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State under the provisions of "The Trade Unions Act," Chapter 125, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

Name.	Address.	Date of Formation.
St. Lawrence Foundry Co. Employees Mutual Benefit Society	Toronto, Ont	August 30, 1892.
Miners and Mine Laborers Protective Association of British Columbia	Nanaimo, B.C	September 19, 1892.
The Toronto Street Railway Employees Union and Benefit Society	Toronto, Ont	November 30, 1893.
The Grand Council of the United Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen	Ottawa, Ont	March 5, 1894.
Teamsters Association No. 1 of Hamilton	Hamilton, Ont	October 9, 1900.
Federacion de las Uniones de Habano en los Estados Unidos Y Canada	Montreal, Que	June 9, 1903.
Toronto Junk Peddlers' Union	Toronto, Ont	May 31, 1906.
Canadian Granite Cutters' Union	Beebe Plain, Que	May 25, 1907.

LIST OF ALL COMPANIES INCORPORATED

Under the various Joint Stock Companies Acts of the Parliament of Canada, and of record in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, to March 31, 1908.

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
A	
A. Harris, Son and Co	December 3, 1881.
do Sup. Let Pat	January 11, 1884.
A. Kelly Milling Co	May 16, 1903.
A. McKim	May 11, 1907.
A. Prud'homme and Fils	February 6, 1906.
A. A. Ayer and Co	May 24, 1900.
A. C. Leslie & Co	December 14, 1906.
A. D. Gall Petroleum and Chemical Co	July 15, 1904.
A. F. MacLaren Cheese Cutting Machine Co	November 11, 1907.
A. H. Brown and Co	November 25, 1903.
A. H. Cummings & Son	February 5, 1907.
A. H. Sims Co	November 10, 1903.
A. J. White & Co	August 28, 1907.
A. L. Pacaud	February 21, 1908.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.	November 6, 1906.
A. T. Wiley and Co.	November 2, 1900.
do Sup. Let Pat.	November 23, 1905.
Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.	September 20, 1897.
Abel (J. P.) & Fils Co.	March 16, 1906.
Abittibi Mining Co.	January 19, 1906.
Acadian Steamship Co.	April 23, 1896.
Acetylene Construction Co.	February 4, 1903.
Acetylene Lighting Co.	February 17, 1898.
Acker, Merrall and Condit Co., of Montreal.	December 30, 1904.
Acropole Dairy and Confectionery Co.	August 13, 1907.
Adams Brothers Harness Manufacturing Co.	December 17, 1904.
Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourist's Line.	August 2, 1892.
Adonis Co.	September 25, 1903.
Adrian Oil Co.	March 26, 1866.
Advance Co.	July 12, 1902.
Advent Co.	July 12, 1902.
Ætna Biscuit Co., Sup. Let. Pat (formerly C. Dignard and Cie).	January 24, 1907.
Affiliated Advertising Co.	August 3, 1906.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Africa (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Agricultural and Industrial Corporation of the Missionaries of the Holy Ghost.	March 3, 1905.
Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Co.	January 4, 1893.
Ahern Safe Co.	September 30, 1907.
Ajax Metal Co. of Canada.	May 29, 1905.
Alaska Feather and Down Co.	April 6, 1894.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 17, 1900.
do do do	February 8, 1902.
Albert Soaps.	June 14, 1905.
Alberta Lumber Co	March 18, 1884.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 3, 1884.
Alberta Mining Co.	June 7, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 15, 1883.
Alberta Portland Cement Co.	October 27, 1905.
Albion Petroleum Co., of Oil Springs, Canada West. . . .	May 22, 1865.
Album Universal Co. (La Compagnie de l'Album Universel)	August 21, 1906.
Alex. McArthur and Co.	December 22, 1903.
Alexander, Jas.	March 9, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Alfred Hawksworth and Sons Co.	March 20, 1905.
Alfred Prendergast.	August 8, 1906.
Algoma Navigation Co.	May 5, 1885.
Allan McIntosh Co.	February 7, 1907.
Alliance Manufacturing Co.	March 19, 1907.
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Sup. Let Pat. (formerly Canadian Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co.)	April 29, 1904.
Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Sup. Let. Pat.	November 19, 1906.
Allison Advertising Co. of Canada	September 5, 1891.
Almonte Knitting Co.	February 27, 1882.
Alpha Iron Works.	November 29, 1889.
Alza Co.	December 17, 1904.
Amalgamated Press of Canada.	March 4, 1907.
Ambitious City Petroleum Co.	July 18, 1866.
Ambrose-Petry Co. of Canada.	January 21, 1905.
Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Co. of Canada.	July 21, 1906.
American Asbestos Co.	November 20, 1903.
American Hardwood Co.	February 19, 1894.
American Machine Telephone Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Callender Telephone Exchange Co.)	March 14, 1900.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
American Machine Telephone Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Canadian Independent Telephone Co.)	August 3, 1906.
American Silk Waist Mfg. Co.	October 7, 1907.
American Tire Co.	July 4, 1896.
American Tobacco Co. of Canada	September 7, 1895.
Ames-Holden	June 29, 1906.
Ames-Holden Co.	December 13, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 24, 1894.
Ames-Holden Co. of Montreal	April 27, 1894.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 23, 1895.
do do do	October 5, 1896.
do do do	January 16, 1907.
Ames-Holden Co. of Toronto	November 7, 1891.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 24, 1894.
Ampere Electric Manufacturing Co.	September 14, 1901.
Amyot (Geo. E.)	January 11, 1907
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Geo. E. Amyot Brewing Co.)	March 15, 1907.
Amyot (Geo. E.) Brewing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Geo. E. Amyot)	March 15, 1907.
Ancaster Knitting Co.	February 23, 1866.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Anchor Wire Fence Co. of Canada	March 11, 1897.
Anderson Trading Co	January 11, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat	June 22, 1892.
Andrews-Gage Grain Co	April 4, 1903.
Anglo-American Petroleum Co	December 14, 1865.
Anglo-American Varnish Co	November 13, 1905.
Anglo-Canadian Land Co	March 26, 1907.
Anglo-Canadian Leather Co	January 13, 1905.
Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange	July 7, 1896.
Anglo-Canadian Ranch Co	May 23, 1882.
Anglo-French Steamship Co	August 6, 1885.
Aniline Petroleum and Refining Co	April 17, 1867.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Co	September 9, 1889.
Anti-Mal de Mer Belt Co	August 24, 1905.
Antigua (Barquentine) Co	February 7, 1901.
Apothecaries Hall Co	April 17, 1882.
Apple and Produce Cold Storage and Forwarding Co	October 3, 1902.
Archd. W. Smith & Partners	July 22, 1905.
Architectural and Engineering Co. of Canada	July 28, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Arctic Ray Mining Co	March 24, 1898.
Argenteuil Lumber Co	July 11, 1907.
Argus Publishing Co	March 31, 1905.
Argyle Mining Co. of Canada	March 6, 1883.
Arlington Cab Co	January 10, 1900.
Arrow Lakes Lumber Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Lamb-Watson Lumber Co)	March 23, 1908.
Artistic Co. of Quebec (La Compagnie Artistique de Québec)	March 24, 1908.
Artistic Publication Co. (La Compagnie de Publication Artistiques)	September 14, 1896.
Arundel Lumber Co	July 20, 1906.
Ashdown (J. H.) Hardware Co	January 6, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 8, 1906.
Ateshian Tobacco Co	July 24, 1905.
Athabaska Fish Co	June 23, 1904.
Atikokan Iron Co	April 14, 1905.
Atlantic Contracting Co. of Canada	September 8, 1904.
Atlantic Pulp and Paper Co	March 31, 1887.
Atlantic Shipping Co	August 30, 1907.
Atlantic Washing Machine Co. of Aylmer, Ont	November 21, 1899.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Atlas Publishing Co.	April 24, 1907.
Auer Incandescent Light Co.	October 8, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Co.)	January 17, 1893.
Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Auer Incandescent Light Co.)	January 17, 1893.
Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	June 26, 1903.
Audit Co. of Canada	December 24, 1897.
Auger Shipping Co.	December 13, 1872.
Aurore Publishing Co.	July 7, 1894.
Austin Mining Co.	May 27, 1882.
Austria (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Automatic Railway Signal Co.	December 21, 1904.
Automatic Sprinklers	April 18, 1907.
Automobile and Sportsmen Exhibition	November 7, 1906.
Automobile Import Co.	October 11, 1905.
Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.	November 20, 1907.
Avenue Realty Co.	October 16, 1903.
Avon (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Avon (Schooner King of) Co.	August 10, 1904.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Avon (Schooner Lady of) Co.	July 28, 1902.
Avon (Schooner Lord of) Co.	December 14, 1901.
Ayer (A. A.) and Co.	May 24, 1900.
Ayr American Plow Co.	October 17, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 5, 1885.
B	
B. Houde Co.	February 11, 1903.
B. Plow & Co.	March 3, 1908.
Bain Wagon Co.	December 31, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 21, 1904.
Baldwin Shipping Co.	May 5, 1891.
Ballantyne (James) Co.	March 9, 1906.
Ball Electric Light Co.	June 27, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 24, 1891.
Bankhead Mines, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Pacific Coal Co.)	July 2, 1907.
Barclay Clements Co.	December 23, 1890.
Barkentine Nora Wiggins Co.	December 29, 1903.
Barnes Excelsior Fanning Mill Co.	September 19, 1877.
Barnett-McQueen Co.	June 8, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Barque Conductor Co.	January 23, 1899.
Barque Mary A. Law Co.	June 21, 1902.
Barque Star of the East Co.	January 22, 1902.
Barquentine Antigua Co.	February 7, 1901.
Barquentine Skoda Co.	January 13, 1899.
Barquentine Trinidad Co.	February 7, 1901.
Barrie Loan and Savings Co.	April 14, 1881.
Barsalou (J.) et Cie.	January 3, 1908.
Bate (H. N.) and Sons.	June 29, 1904.
Bathurst Lumber Co.	November 14, 1907.
Battle Island Transportation Co.	April 24, 1907.
Battle River Lumber and Settlement Co.	May 5, 1883.
Bay of Fundy Steamship Co.	March 25, 1889.
Bay of Quinté and Oswego Navigation Co.	July 22, 1875.
Beach Calculating Machine Co. of Canada.	November 8, 1905.
Beatty Gold Dredging and Mining Co.	November 27, 1896.
Beaubien Produce and Milling Co.	May 16, 1899.
Beauchemin Stationery (Librairie Beauchemin).	June 5, 1902.
Beauharnois Navigation Co.	August 4, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Beauharnois Steam Navigation Co.	June 4, 1875.
Beaver Bag Co.	May 20, 1896.
Beaver Elevator Co.	August 8, 1907.
Beaver Klondyke Mining Co.	August 23, 1898.
Beaver Line	March 13, 1896.
do (re-incorporation)	August 18, 1898.
Beaver Lumber Co.	November 23, 1906.
Beaver Portland Cement Co.	January 13, 1899.
Bedford Cheese Manufacturing Co.	June 17, 1867.
Belanger (L. H.)	March 25, 1907.
Belanger (George) Co.	January 21, 1908.
Belleville Iron and Horseshoe Co.	December 12, 1907.
Bell Farm Co.	May 19, 1886.
Bellhouse, Dillon Co.	March 6, 1905.
Bell Thread Co.	June 3, 1903.
Belmont Manufacturing Co.	August 10, 1906.
Belmont Shipping Co.	February 7, 1891.
Belœil Aqueduct and Light Co. (Cie d'Aqueduc et d'Eclairage de Belœil)	August 16, 1904.
Benallack Lithographing & Printing Co.	January 22, 1908.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Benning, Barsalou and Co.	March 11, 1905.
Benson Lumber Truck Co.	August 16, 1907.
Berard & Major.	July 6, 1906.
Berlin Portrait Co.	June 1, 1898.
Berliner Gramaphone Co. of Canada.	April 12, 1904.
Berry Furnace Co.	April 23, 1903.
Berry Lubricator and Machine Co.	November 20, 1905.
Bert (John) & Co.	January 29, 1907.
Bertram (John) and Sons Co.	May 13, 1901.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 19, 1905.
Best (Edward) Car Axle-Box and Lubricator Co.	October 31, 1890.
Best Steel Casting Co.	July 20, 1907.
Beullac.	September 16, 1907.
Bicycle Accident Repair Co. of Canada.	September 7, 1895.
Big River Lumber Co.	May 4, 1903.
Birks (Henry) and Sons.	December 7, 1905.
Bishop (W. I.) Co. (cancelled). *See* Rexford-Bishop. .	March 11, 1907.
Bishop (George) Engraving and Printing Co.	May 15, 1884.
Bishops College, Lennoxville.	January 28, 1853.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Bixel Brewing and Malting Co.	May 6, 1890.
Black (John P.) and Co.	November 22, 1904.
Black Diamond Steamship Co. of Montreal.	November 12, 1881.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. . . .	November 21, 1884.
do do do . .	October 6, 1888.
Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co. of Canada.	February 25, 1896.
Blind River Navigation Co.	February 17, 1888.
Blind River Towing Co.	March 22, 1898.
Blue Pills Co.	October 22, 1907.
Blue (Walter) & Co.	May 1, 1906.
Blumenthal's (J. H.) Sons.	July 17, 1906.
Bode's Gum Co.	December 11, 1905.
do (re-incorporation).	March 25, 1907.
Bonanza Creek Hydraulic Concession.	July 29, 1902.
Bonaventure and Gloucester Interprovincial Ferry Co.	February 21, 1907.
Bonzano (Q. & C.) Rail Joint Co. of Canada.	February 16, 1904.
Booklovers Library.	September 11, 1901.
Borgfeldt (Geo.) & Co.	May 21, 1907.
Boston Asbestos Co.	October 18, 1907.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Boston Mining and Smelting Co.	June 12, 1865.
Boston Rubber Co. of Montreal.	November 27, 1896.
Boston Varnish Co.	September 19, 1905.
Boswell and Brother.	June 6, 1906.
Bottle Exchange Co. of Canada.	August 15, 1907.
Boulter, Waugh & Co.	January 5, 1905.
Bourgie (H.) Co. (La Compagnie H. Bourgie)	November 18, 1907.
Boutell Towing and Wrecking Co.	August 16, 1892.
Bow River Ranche Co.	September 22, 1882.
Bowmanville Furniture Manufacturing Co.	March 17, 1866.
Boxer (Reg. N.) Co.	January 10, 1908.
Boyer Gold Mining Co.	April 30, 1903.
Brading Brewing Co.	July 21, 1905.
Brampton Petroleum Oil Co.	August 8, 1866.
Brandram-Henderson.	September 21, 1906.
Brantford Bicycle Supply Co.	January 3, 1896.
Brantford Cordage Co.	November 13, 1886.
Brantford Furniture Co.	October 10, 1890.
Brantford Vinegar, Broom and Brush Co.	August 23, 1887.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Brant-Yukon Mining and Investment Co.	November 19, 1897.
Brayley Drug Co.	January 22, 1908.
Brayley Sons and Co.	September 23, 1903.
Brazeau-McLeod Bituminous Coal Co	January 14, 1908.
Brent Inventions.	December 27, 1907.
Briardene Steamship Co.	September 17, 1898.
Bricanam Remedy Co.	December 22, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Mother-sill Remedy Co.).	May 17, 1907.
Bridgeburg and Black Rock Ferry Co.	November 16, 1896.
Brig Curacoa Co.	May 23, 1905.
Brig G. B. Lockhart Co.	May 23, 1905.
Bristol Iron Co.	November 9, 1887.
Bristol (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Britannia Mining Co.	October 2, 1895.
British America Express Co.	May 29, 1900.
British America (Ship) Co.	June 17, 1898.
British American Bank Note Co.	June 16, 1866.
British American Coal Co.	January 5, 1898.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
British American Elevator Co	August 9, 1906.
British American Fish Corporation	April 14, 1904.
British American Land Co	March 20, 1834.
British American Ranche Co	February 5, 1884.
British and Canadian Gold and Silver Mines Co	October 21, 1896.
British and Canadian Land Co	January 24, 1907.
British and Canadian Mica and Mining Co	May 24, 1886.
do do Sup. Let. Pat	November 10, 1886.
British and North-West Colonization Co	June 30, 1880.
British Canadian Bank Note Co	September 21, 1904.
British Canadian Colonization Co	March 14, 1882.
British Canadian Supply Co	January 9, 1905.
British Columbia Agency Corporation	August 18, 1906.
British Columbia Coal and Coke Co	February 8, 1906.
British Columbia Timbers	July 30, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat	December 17, 1906.
British Monoline Co	August 18, 1902.
British Yukon Land Co	December 22, 1906.
Broad (E) and Sons Co	August 24, 1891.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Co.	September 30, 1872.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. . .	February 2, 1877.
Brockville-Klondyke Mining and Developing Co.	July 4, 1898.
Brockville Navigation Co.	April 13, 1898.
Brock (W. R.) Co.	December 15, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 12, 1907.
Brookside Shipping Co.	January 3, 1901.
Brophy Cains.	March 17, 1905.
do (re-incorporation).	September 7, 1905.
Brosseau (D. C.) & Cie.	May 3, 1906.
Brown (A. H.) and Co.	November 25, 1903.
Brown (D. F.) Paper Box and Paper Co.	October 22, 1896.
Brown (M. S.) Co.	June 14, 1897.
Brown Bros.	April 15, 1905.
Brown (Foster) Co.	December 30, 1903.
Brown Ranche Co.	July 1, 1886.
Browne (W. G.) Co.	December 21, 1906.
Bruce Payne (J.).	June 12, 1903.
Brynhilda Ship Co.	October 23, 1888.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Buckingham Manufacturing Co.	August 20, 1891.
Buckingham Pulp Co.	April 13, 1885.
Buck (Wm.) Stove Co.	November 1, 1897.
Burgess (G. A.) Co.	May 3, 1904.
Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co.	November 4, 1874.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Burland Lithographic Co.)	October 1, 1879.
Burland Lithographic Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co.)	October 1, 1879.
Burns (P.) & Co.	September 7, 1905.
Burnside Smith Publishing Co. (merged in 'The Canadian Trade Journals,' July 2, 1904)	October 21, 1903.
Burrell Rock Drill Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Mac Machine Co.)	June 2, 1906.
Burrow, Stewart and Milne Co.	April 25, 1898.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 16, 1907.
Bushnell Co.	March 26, 1890.
Business Properties.	February 12, 1907.
Business Systems.	July 3, 1905.
Byam Manufacturing Co. of Canada.	May 29, 1888.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
C	
C. Dignard et Cie	November 28, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Ætna Biscuit Co.)	January 24, 1907.
C. Robin Collas Co	June 21, 1904.
C. A. Liffiton Co	September 20, 1894
C. H. Catelli Co. (La Compagnie C. H. Catelli)	January 30, 1908.
C. H. Westwood and Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Wilkes-Westwood Co.)	March 28, 1902.
C. J. Smith Estate Co	January 26, 1901.
C. W. Lindsay	June 19, 1902.
Cabot (Steamship) Co	July 11, 1907.
Cacouna (Steamship) Co	February 26, 1906.
Café Burgess, Montreal	July 22, 1907.
Caguas Tramway Co	April 18, 1907.
Caledonia Freestone Quarry Co	December 29, 1873.
Caledonia Springs Co	May 11, 1904.
do (re-incorporation)	May 29, 1907.
Caledonia Springs Hotel Co	August 17, 1866.
Calgary Brewing and Malting Co	June 20, 1892.
Calgary Cattle Co	August 20, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Calgary Pressed Brick and Sandstone Co.	May 22, 1906.
Calhoun Lumber Co.	May 1, 1899.
Calkins Tile & Mosaic Co.	September 20, 1907.
Callender Telephone Exchange Co.	August 11, 1896.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 17, 1899.
do do do (changing name to American Machine Telephone Co.)	March 14, 1900.
Camaguay Co.	May 8, 1906.
Camaguay Electric Co.	May 8, 1906.
Camaguay Tramway Co. . . .	May 3, 1906.
Cambrian Mineral Co.	November 13, 1905.
Cambridge Corporation, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Cambridge Society of Canada)	October 17, 1906.
Cambridge Society of Canada.	January 24, 1906.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Cambridge Corporation)	October 17, 1906.
Cameras.	May 23, 1904.
Campbell Barrel Hoop Machine Co. of Canada.	November 10, 1885.
Campbell Clad Co.	August 11, 1906.
Campbell Lumber Co.	December 2, 1904.
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.	March 12, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Campbell Manufacturing Co.	October 22, 1901.
Campbell Milling Co.	July 27, 1904.
Campbell Petroleum Co.	July 5, 1865.
Canada Asphalt Paving Co.	May 4, 1900.
Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Co.	August 27, 1892.
Canada and Chicago Oil Co.	March 26, 1866.
Canada and Newfoundland Steamship Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Halifax, Liverpool and London Steamship Co.)	February 9, 1893.
Canada-Bahama Fruit & Development Co.	May 8, 1907.
Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co.	August 21, 1882.
Canada Cabinet Co.	March 5, 1907.
Canada Can Co.	October 7, 1896.
Canada Car Co.	December 17, 1872.
do (re-incorporation).	August 25, 1904.
Canada Carbog Co.	April 5, 1907.
Canada Cheese Manufacturing Co.	May 5, 1867.
Canada Chemical Manufacturing Co.	May 21, 1867.
do do (re-incorporation).	August 14, 1891.
Canada Clock Co.	February 28, 1881.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canada Clothing Co.	June 6, 1898.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to T. Lindsay Co.)	August 6, 1898.
Canada Coal Co.	May 27, 1892.
Canada Cold Storage Co.	November 2, 1900.
Canada Company.	August 19, 1826.
Canada Construction & Dredging Co.	June 28, 1907.
Canada Co-operative Supply Association.	February 21, 1881.
Canada Crockery Importing Co.	September 26, 1893.
Canada Dairy Utensil Co.	February 7, 1906.
Canada Dredge Manufacturing and Purchasing Co.	June 6, 1906.
Canada Engraving and Lithographing Co.	December 24, 1894.
Canada Finance and Agency Co.	December 14, 1906.
Canada Flag Stone Co.	May 4, 1865.
Canada Flax Fibre Co.	October 7, 1904.
Canada Flour Mills Co.	August 17, 1900.
Canada Furniture Co. (Le Comptoir Mobilier du Canada)	April 30, 1903.
Canada Glue Co.	March 4, 1905.
Canada Handle Co.	December 3, 1903.
Canada Hay Co.	July 3, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canada Hide & Wool Co.	July 30, 1907.
Canada Improvement Co. (La Compagnie de Progrès du Canada)	March 11, 1904.
Canada Industrial Co.	May 19, 1883.
Canada Iron Furnace Co.	November 29, 1889.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 15, 1893.
do do	September 7, 1900.
Canada Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co.	April 14, 1866.
Canada-Jamaica Steamship Co.	May 31, 1906.
Canada Jute Co.	March 18, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 19, 1888.
do do	February 14, 1906.
Canada Lake Superior Transit Co.	October 11, 1880.
Canada Land and Power Co.	May 11, 1904.
Canada Landed Credit Co. and National Investment Co.— amalgamated under the name of 'Canada Landed and National Investment Co.'	January 28, 1891.
Canada Lands and Farm Products.	October 11, 1906.
Canada Lands Improvement Co.	September 15, 1905.
Canada Linseed Oil Mills.	May 4, 1901.
Canada Lithographic and Card Co.	March 15, 1881.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Canada Lock Co.	March 5, 1873.
Canada Loose Leaf Co.	April 24, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 27, 1907.
Canada Lumber Co.	August 9, 1887.
Canada Maple Exchange.	July 4, 1907.
Canada Marble Co.	January 21, 1898.
Canada Marine Rescue Device Co.	May 8, 1903.
Canada-Mexico Mercantile Co.	July 18, 1905.
Canada Mineral Waters.	April 3, 1906.
Canada Mutual Telegraph Co.	September 9, 1881.
Canada National Publishing Co.	April 18, 1892.
Canada Newspaper Syndicate.	March 21, 1906.
Canada Oatmeal Milling Co.	October 5, 1887.
Canada Office Furniture Co.	April 30, 1907.
Canada Optical Co.	June 29, 1904.
Canada Pacific Express Co.	May 10, 1880.
Canada Packing Co.	May 22, 1878.
Canada Paint Co.	January 23, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 20, 1892.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canada Paint Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	December 29, 1893.
Canada Paper Box Co.	August 22, 1905.
Canada Peat Fuel Co.	February 28, 1867.
Canada Peptonized Beef and Ale Co.	August 3, 1891.
Canada Photographic Co.	October 10, 1874.
Canada Piano and Music Co.	April 8, 1905.
Canada Plumbago Co.	December 12, 1866.
Canada Printing Co. (La Compagnie d'Imprimerie le Canada)	October 8, 1894.
Canada Printing Ink Co.	November 4, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 4, 1905.
Canada Publishing Co.	May 1, 1879.
do Sup. Let Pat.	June 10, 1880.
do (La Compagnie de Publication du Canada)	January 15, 1903.
Canada Pulp Co.	October 12, 1882.
Canada Pulverizing Co.	January 9, 1889.
Canada Quarry and Transportation Co.	August 23, 1906.
Canada Radiator Co.	March 5, 1906.
Canada Railway News Co.	July 2, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 24, 1899.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canada Realty and Construction Co.	November 8, 1902.
Canada Registry Co.	December 17, 1898.
Canada Rolling Stock Co.	August 16, 1904.
Canada Rope Serving Machine Co.	February 5, 1884.
Canada Saw Co.	December 10, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Simonds Canada Saw Co.)	January 26, 1906.
Canada Screw Co.	July 20, 1866.
do Sup. Let Pat.	December 16, 1888.
do (re-incorporation)	February 22, 1907.
Canada Sewing Machine Co.	November 4, 1872.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 10, 1873.
Canada (Ship) Co.	May 1, 1899.
Canada Smelting Co. (merged in Canada Smelting & Refining Co.)	May 14, 1904.
Canda Smelting & Refining Co.	February 27, 1906.
Canada South Africa Lumber and Produce Co.	January 14, 1904.
Canada Southern Steamboat Co.	February 2, 1883.
Canada Spring Horse Shoe Co.	May 8, 1883.
Canada Starch Co.	January 22, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canada Stove & Furniture Co.	March 20, 1908.
Canada Sugar Refining Co.	June 11, 1879.
Canada Switch and Spring Co., Sup. Let Pat. (formerly Canada Switch Manufacturing Co.)	May 31, 1895.
Canada Switch and Spring Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	July 30, 1895.
do do	October 21, 1896.
Canada Switch Manufacturing Co.	November 29, 1889.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 10, 1892.
do do (changing name to Canada Switch and Spring Co.)	May 31, 1895.
Canada Tag and Label Co.	December 4, 1907.
Canada Tag and Label Printing Co.	November 9, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 8, 1906.
Canada Tape and Ribbon Printing Co.	December 2, 1902.
Canada Tool Co.	November 13, 1907.
Canada West Coal and Coke Co.	July 11, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Canada West Coal Co.)	September 13, 1907.
Canada West Coal Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canada West Coal and Coke Co.)	September 13, 1907.
Canada West Land Co.	June 9, 1903.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canada Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.	May 8, 1897.
Canada Wood Manufacturing Co.	December 18, 1902.
Canadian Acetylene Co.	March 22, 1898.
Canadian Advertising Agency.	January 8, 1897.
Canadian Aluminum Works.	June 28, 1902.
Canadian Ammunition Co.	December 24, 1904.
Canadian Anthracite Coal Co.	October 28, 1886.
do Sup. Let Pat.	August 7, 1890.
Canadian Appraisal Co.	February 2, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Canadian Appraisal and Audit Co.).	September 20, 1907.
Canadian Appraisal and Audit Co., Sup. Let Pat. (formerly Canadian Appraisal Co.	September 20, 1907.
Canadian Associated Press.	January 16, 1904.
Canadian Audit Co.	March 13, 1903.
Canadian Bag Co. (merged in Smart Bag Co.).	February 19, 1906.
Canadian Baling Co.	November 5, 1900.
Canadian Bond Co. (cancelled June 23, 1905).	February 25, 1905.
Canadian Boomer & Boschert Press Co.	December 31, 1906.
Canadian Breweries.	July 1, 1899.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Bronze Co.	May 13, 1901.
Canadian Builders.	January 18, 1905.
Canadian Bullock Electric Manufacturing Co.	June 17, 1903.
do do Sup. Let Pat. (changing name to Allis-Chalmers-Bullock).	April 29, 1904.
Canadian Canoe Co.	February 18, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 17, 1907.
Canadian Cattle Co.	April 8, 1903.
Canadian Chilled Meat Co.	February 11, 1905.
Canadian Chrome Co.	November 28, 1906.
Canadian Colonization Co.	March 6, 1883.
Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Co.	February 20, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 7, 1892.
Canadian Coloured Marbles.	November 12, 1907.
Canadian Commercial Co.	April 8, 1903.
Canadian Commercial Reporting Co.	June 13, 1906.
Canadian Composing Co.	January 18, 1896.
Canadian Concrete Machinery Co.	October 30, 1907.
Canadian Condensing Co.	August 21, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Co.	January 11, 1895.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 31, 1895.
do do do (changing name to Palmerston Carriage Co.)	January 13, 1899.
Canadian Consolidated Mines.	January 9, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada) . .	February 14, 1906.
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.	June 29, 1906.
Canadian Construction Co.	September 4, 1897.
Canadian Contractors.	November 26, 1903.
Canadian Converters Co.	July 13, 1906.
Canadian Co-operative Co.	March 17, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 29, 1905.
Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Co.	February 12, 1908.
Canadian Dairy Supply Co.	March 9, 1906.
Canadian Detective Bureau.	June 19, 1906.
Canadian De-Tinning and Chemical Co.	November 27, 1905.
Canadian Distilleries.	July 12, 1907.
Canadian District Telegraph Co.	February 12, 1877.
Canadian Economic Lubricant Co.	May 9, 1904.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Electrical Exhibition Co	November 23, 1906.
Canadian Electric and Water Power Co	May 20, 1898.
Canadian Elevator Co	June 19, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat	June 27, 1904.
Canadian Elgin Watch Co	April 20, 1905.
Canadian Engineering Co	March 1, 1904.
Canadian Exploration Co	February 14, 1907.
Canadian Express Co	February 16, 1865.
Canadian Fairbanks Co	March 10, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat	July 4, 1905.
Canadian Fibre Chamois Co	December 28, 1895.
Canadian Fishing and Sporting Association	December 17, 1904.
Canadian Forty-Mile Gold Dredging Co	December 7, 1905.
Canadian Forwarding and Export Co	July 18, 1894.
Canadian Freehold Security Co	December 28, 1893.
Canadian Fruit Export Co	June 27, 1882.
Canadian General Electric Co	July 15, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat	October 14, 1892.
do do	February 27, 1900.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian General Electric Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	February 16, 1901.
do do	March 20, 1902.
do do	April 19, 1905.
do do	August 23, 1907.
do do	November 6, 1907.
Canadian General Mining Co.	May 31, 1907.
Canadian General Service and Colonization Co.	November 27, 1905.
Canadian Glass Manufacturing Co.	September 19, 1905.
Canadian Gold Car Heating & Lighting Co.	January 18, 1907.
Canadian Gold Mining Concession Co.	May 2, 1904.
Canadian Granite Co.	February 23, 1885.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 28, 1894.
Canadian Gypsum Co.	September 4, 1907.
Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Co.	March 11, 1896.
Canadian Hansa Cement Co.	June 28, 1904.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Canadian Passo Cement Co.)	September 22, 1905.
Canadian Holland Gin Distillery Co. (La Cie Canadienne de Distillerie de Gin Hollandais)	September 5, 1907.
Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly American Machine Telephone Co.)	August 3, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Inspection Co.	December 30, 1903.
Canadian Institute.	November 4, 1851.
Canadian Interior Conduit Co.	July 10, 1890.
Canadian Iron and Foundry Co.	July 25, 1902.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 14, 1905.
do do (re-incorporation).	May 2, 1906.
Canadian Iron and Steel Co.	January 27, 1882.
Canadian Jockey Club.	November 6, 1895.
Canadian Klondyke Mining Co.	October 5, 1904.
Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co.	August 27, 1902.
Canadian Lake Transportation Co.	April 12 , 1907.
Canadian Land and Investment Co.	January 17, 1891.
Canadian Lines.	May 13, 1904.
Canadian Lithographic Stone Co.	July 5, 1907.
Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co.	April 8, 1878.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 14, 1882.
Canadian Logging Tool Co.	May 28, 1907.
Canadian Lowe Coke and Gas Co.	August 2, 1904.
Canadian Lumber Cutting Machine Co.	March 12, 1888.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co.	April 3, 1882.
Canadian Manufacturing Co.	April 25, 1905.
Canadian Mexican Development Co.	October 9, 1907.
Canadian Military Gazette & Publishing Co.	January 29, 1906.
Canadian Miller Signal Co.	April 27, 1903.
Canadian Mineral Wool Co.	May 18, 1892.
Canadian Mining and Development Co.	July 30, 1895.
Canadian Mining Exhibit Co.	May 27, 1898.
Canadian Mining and Smelting Co.	June 14, 1897.
Canadian Mining Trust Co.	April 14, 1897.
Canadian Municipal Journal Co.	April 19, 1906.
Canadian Newcomb Motor Co.	June 28, 1906.
Canadian Northern Land Co.	February 2, 1904.
Canadian Northern System Terminals.	September 18, 1907.
Canadian Northern Townsite Co.	August 9, 1907.
Canadian Northern Transfer Co.	October 6, 1903.
Canadian Northwest Coal Co.	March 2, 1906.
Canadian Northwest Steamship Co.	June 17, 1903.
Canadian Nursery Co.	July 24, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Office and School Furniture Co.	July 12, 1889.
Canadian Oiled Clothing Co.	October 29, 1892.
Canadian Otis Elevator Co.	August 22, 1902.
do do Sup. Let Pat.	February 24, 1903.
do do do (changing name to Otis-Fensom Elevator Co.).	March 20, 1905.
Canadian Pacific Car and Passenger Transfer Co.	March 17, 1888.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (Special Act).	February 16, 1881.
Canadian Packing Co.	January 25, 1908.
Canadian Parcels and Valuables Transmission Co.	August 9, 1884 .
Canadian Passo Cement Co. Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canadian Hansa Cement Co.).	September 22, 1905.
Canadian Patent Rail, Joint and Supply Co.	May 11, 1882.
Canadian Pneumatic Tool Co.	June 27, 1902.
Canadian Polished Stone, Brick & Tile Co.	April 30, 1907.
Canadian Prairie Lands Co. (cancelled 28 August, 1905) . .	May 19, 1905.
Canadian Preserved Butter Co.	February 11, 1902.
Canadian Primelectro Co.	October 5, 1906.
Canadian Property Co.	September 28, 1906.
Canadian Railway & Contractors Supply Co.	July 25, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Rand Co.	January 30, 1907.
Canadian Real Estate Co.	February 2, 1906.
Canadian Refining Co.	October 24, 1906.
Canadian Resort & Development Co.	January 21, 1908.
Canadian Royal Art Union.	February 14, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 24, 1894.
Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal.	May 25, 1905.
Canadian Salt Co.	April 20, 1901.
Canadian Scale Co.	April 26, 1905.
Canadian School of Scientific Salesmanship.	July 29, 1905.
Canadian Securities Co.	December 14, 1877.
Canadian Shoe Machinery Co.	May 27, 1905.
Canadian Shuttle Co.	September 7, 1906.
Canadian Society of General Enterprises (La Société Canadienne d'Entreprises Generales).	July 12, 1907.
Canadian Sports Publishing Co.	March 22, 1906.
Canadian Steel Barge Co.	June 10, 1892.
Canadian Stewart Co.	March 6, 1908.
Canadian Sulphite Pulp Co.	June 14, 1886.
Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Co.	April 1, 1873.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Telephone Co.	June 29, 1880.
Canadian Theatre Co.	June 10, 1907.
Canadian Thermos Bottle Co.	September 16, 1907.
Canadian Timber Co.	July 8, 1904.
Canadian Towage and Transportation Co.	April 21, 1903.
Canadian Trade Journals.	July 2, 1904.
Canadian Trading and Shipping Co.	November 21, 1894.
Canadian Transfer Co.	February 7, 1898.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 16, 1906.
Canadian Transit Co.	July 22, 1903.
Canadian Transports (Les Transports Canadiens).	November 26, 1903.
Canadian Trenton Potteries Co.	March 28, 1905.
Canadian Typograph Co.	June 19, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 6, 1895.
Canadian United Milling Co.	July 12, 1904.
Canadian Universal Stores.	November 23, 1905.
Canadian Vacuum Cleaner Co.	June 15, 1904.
Canadian West Commercial Co.	November 8, 1906.
Canadian West Indian and South American Steamship Co.	February 3, 1890.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Canadian Westinghouse Co.	July 9, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 28, 1906.
Canadian Whisky Exporting Co.	August 25, 1896.
Canadian White Co.	May 15, 1905.
Canadian Woodworking Co.	August 11, 1902.
Canadian Woollen Mfg. Co.	September 23, 1902.
Canadian Yukon Lumber Co.	September 17, 1898.
do (re-incorporation).	June 29, 1901.
Canadian Yukon Mining Co.	March 29, 1906.
Canadian Yukon Prospecting and Mining Co.	September 27, 1897.
Cann (Hugh) Shipping Co.	February 14, 1893.
Cantin Forwarding Co.	May 11, 1881.
Cape Breton Steamship Co.	December 10, 1903.
Capital Cash Register Co.	October 13, 1896.
Capital Construction Co.	December 28, 1907.
Capitol Blend Tea Co.	September 13, 1907.
Capitol Gas Co.	March 12, 1888.
Carbon (Steamship) Co.	March 6, 1906.
Carcross Syndicate.	November 23, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Carey & Co.	April 25, 1905.
Carey Wire Sewing Process Co., of the Dominion of Canada	June 10, 1893.
do do do	
Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Carey Wire Sewing Machine Co.)	February 23, 1895.
Carey Wire Sewing Machine Co., Sup. Let Pat. (formerly Carey Wire Sewing Process Co., of the Dominion of Canada)	February 23, 1895.
Carey Wire Sewing Machine Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	February 1, 1896.
Carleton Apartment House Co.	December 14, 1905.
Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London	December 1, 1882.
Carlsbad, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Carlsbad Eastman's Springs)	February 4, 1905.
Carlsbad Eastman's Springs	January 11, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Carlsbad)	February 4, 1905.
Carnefac Stock Food Co.	July 5, 1907.
Carrière Bros. Co. (La Cie Carrière & Frère)	December 16, 1907.
Carrot River Valley Land Co.	January 21, 1905.
Car Scale Co.	July 19, 1907.
Carsley (S.) Co.	December 2, 1895.
Carsley Sons Co.	July 1, 1896.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Carswell Co.	September 7, 1891.
Carter White Lead Co. of Canada	May 29, 1905.
Cassidy (John L.) Co.	February 28, 1894.
do (re-incorporation)	March 2, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 30, 1898.
do do	March 2, 1904.
do do	November 27, 1905.
Castle (F. J.) Co.	January 30, 1903.
Castle Blend Tea Co.	June 20, 1907.
Castle Wine and Spirit Co.	May 14, 1903.
Catelli (C. H.) Co. (La Compagnie C. H. Catelli)	January 30, 1908.
Cavanagh (E.) Co.	March 10, 1905.
Cavendish Realty Co.	June 28, 1906.
Central Contracting Co.	August 21, 1903.
Central Electric Co., of Montreal	November 24, 1892.
Central Heat, Light & Power Co.	January 13, 1906.
Central Press Agency of Canada	February 28, 1898.
Central Realty Co.	March 31, 1906.
Central Saskatchewan Land Co.	May 30, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Centrifugal Windmill and Manufacturing Co.	December 18, 1902.
Champion Well Petroleum Co.	December 30, 1865.
Champlain Hotel Co.	April 26, 1907.
Chandler (S.B.) Son & Co.	August 27, 1895.
Chanteloup Manufacturing Co.	July 30, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (merged in the Equity Real Estate Co., May 31, 1905)	January 3, 1896.
Charles Gurd & Co.	December 11, 1906.
Charles F. Dawson.	April 29, 1907.
Charles T. White & Son.	October 21, 1907.
Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co.	February 15, 1890.
Charlton (E. P.) & Co.	July 25, 1907.
Chatham Navigation Co.	May 2, 1888.
Chatham Pulp and Paper Co.	September 19, 1904.
Chaudiere Basin Power Co.	February 6, 1908.
Chaudiere Electric Light and Power Co.	May 14, 1887.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 25, 1888.
do do do	July 21, 1890.
do do do	February 9, 1893.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Chaudiere Machine and Foundry Co	September 7, 1895.
Chemical Manufacturing Co	June 26, 1889.
Chemists and Surgeons Supply Co	September 4, 1902.
Chicoutimi Penny Bank (La Caisse de Petite Economie de Chicoutimi) under Ch. 31, R.S.C., 1906	January 29, 1908.
Church and Dwight	December 6, 1904.
Churchill Development Co	March 3, 1908.
Church Kimpton	February 4, 1907.
Cigar Co. of St. Henri (La Compagnie de Cigares de Saint Henri)	December 11, 1899.
City and District Realty Co	October 29, 1907.
City Ice Co	January 13, 1899.
do Sup. Let. Pat	November 21, 1905.
City of London Oil Co	June 15, 1866.
Citizens Despatch Co	April 12, 1893.
Citizens Gas Control Co	June 19, 1894.
Citizens Light and Power Co	February 8, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat	October 13, 1893.
Clare Bros and Co	February 27, 1903.
Clark Automatic Nut-Lock Co	July 5, 1906.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Claudon Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly J. E. Costin & Co.)	September 21, 1907.
Clement and Clement Co	October 24, 1899.
Clendinneng (Wm.) and Son Co	August 15, 1893.
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co	July 26, 1901.
Clothing Clearers	June 8, 1903.
Club Cartier	April 30, 1906.
Club Jacques-Cartier (non-existent in 1906)	June 16, 1903.
Club Lafontaine	August 25, 1903.
Coal Creek Coal Co	January 12, 1903.
Coal Saving and Smoke Consuming Co	October 13, 1893.
Cobalt Exploration Co	May 29, 1906.
Cobban Manufacturing Co	January 21, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Phillips Manufacturing Co.)	December 6, 1905.
Cobourg Woollen Co	November 14, 1885.
Cochrane Ranche Co	May 5, 1881.
do Sup. Let. Pat	January 15, 1886.
do do	March 25, 1889.
Cockshutt Plow Co	November 22, 1882.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Cockshutt Plow Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	June 30, 1897.
do do	March 20, 1902.
do do	May 17, 1907.
Colchester Steamship Co.	June 25, 1901.
Cold Air Electric Power Co.	March 21, 1904.
Cold Spring Mining and Smelting Co.	January 21, 1865.
Coleraine Asbestos and Exploration Co.	August 9, 1906.
Coleraine Mining Co.	November 13, 1891.
Cole's Automatic Brick Manufacturing Co.	January 4, 1908.
Collas (C. Robin) Co.	June 21, 1904.
Collingwood Meat Co.	June 19, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Collingwood Packing Co.)	October 18, 1907.
Collingwood Packing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Collingwood Meat Co.)	October 18, 1907.
Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co.	July 14, 1899.
Colonial Chemical Co.	April 30, 1907.
Colonial Construction Co.	May 8, 1905.
Colonial Cordage Co.	October 21, 1905.
Colonial Creamery Co.	September 14, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Colonial Elevator Co	April 27, 1903.
Colonial Engineering Co	February 26. 1907.
Colonial Lumber Co	April 26, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 26, 1906.
Comet Motor Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Monarch Motor Co.)	April 15, 1907.
Colonial Telegraph and Telephone Co	September 28, 1894.
Colonization Co. of Canada	June 13, 1902.
Columbia Asbestos and Mica Mining Co	April 25, 1902.
Columbia River Lumber Co	May 30, 1889.
do Sup. Let. Pat	June 7, 1892.
Columbia Shoe Dressing Co. of Canada	February 27, 1904.
Commercial Rubber Co	January 24, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 2, 1905.
Commercial Trust Co	December 20, 1904.
Commercial Twine Co	January 5, 1905.
Concord Buggy Co	March 10, 1890.
Conrad (J. H.) Yukon Mines	October 6, 1905.
Conservative Association of the District of Montreal	September 5, 1888.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Conservative Publishing Co. of Montreal (La Société de Publication Conservatrice de Montréal)	January 10, 1894.
Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co	October 20, 1897.
Consolidated Chemical Co	January 11, 1907.
Consolidated Construction and Power Co	September 9, 1904.
Consolidated Elevator Co	July 17, 1906.
Consolidated Land and Investment Co	April 13, 1891.
Consolidated Light, Heat and Power Co	May 28, 1906.
Consolidated Lithographing & Manufacturing Co	December 23, 1907.
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canadian Consolidated Mines)	February 14, 1906.
Consolidated Optical Co	December 21, 1907.
Consolidated Plate Glass Co. of Canada	June 20, 1898.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 28, 1904.
Consolidated Realty Co	February 26, 1908.
Consolidated Rubber Tile Co. of Canada	December 11, 1903.
Construction Corporation	October 12, 1904.
Consumers Co-operative Brewery Co	March 9, 1907.
Consumers Cordage Co	June 11, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 19, 1891.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Consumers Cordage Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	February 22, 1897.
do do	June 16, 1900.
do do	January 29, 1907.
Consumers Cotton Co.	January 16, 1906.
Consumers Electric Co.	October 22, 1901.
Consumers Gas Co., of Montreal	September 8, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 18, 1894.
Continental Contracting Co.	September 19, 1904.
Continental Twine and Cordage Co.	December 28, 1895.
Continuous Rail Joint Co., of Canada.	November 10, 1903.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Rail Joint Co. of Canada)	February 15, 1907.
Contractors' Reports	March 12, 1907.
Cooper-Hopkins Supply Co.	July 7, 1903.
Cooper (James) Manufacturing Co.	January 14, 1897.
Co-operative Colonization Co. of Western Canada	February 5, 1904.
Co-operative Credit (Le Crédit Co-opératif).	October 12, 1903.
Copp, Clark Co.	December 5, 1885.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 16, 1908.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Coppers	April 19, 1906.
Corby (H.) Distillery Co.	May 30, 1905.
Corinthia Manufacturing Co.	June 18, 1907.
Coristine (James) and Co.	July 18, 1899.
Cork Co., of Canada	July 11, 1895.
Corona Hotel Co. (La Corona Hotel Co.)	August 7, 1902.
Corona Rubber Co.	October 2, 1903.
Corrugated Concrete Pile Co. of Canada	July 6, 1905.
Corrugated Steel Bar Co. of Canada	November 15, 1905.
Corticelli Silk Co.	February 1, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 13, 1898.
Cortland Electrical Manufacturing Co.	April 12, 1893.
Cosgrove (James) Anti-Hernia Co.	November 21, 1894.
Cosmos General Publicity (La Publicité Générale Cosmos)	December 14, 1905.
Cossitt Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Cossitt Brothers Co.)	March 16, 1904.
Cossitt Brothers Co.	February 2, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Cossitt Co.)	March 16, 1904.
Costin (J. E.) & Co.	January 8, 1907.
do Sup. Let Pat. (changing name to Claudon Co.)	September 21, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Coté (S.) Motor Co. (La Cie des Moteurs S. Coté)	May 3, 1907.
Cottingham Varnish Co	December 23, 1895.
Cottingham (Walter H.) Co	January 17, 1896.
Country Club	April 4, 1903.
Cowan (John) Co	April 10, 1905.
Cowichan Lumber Co	November 19, 1897.
Crawford Tug Co	January 19, 1893.
Craven Cotton Co	June 27, 1882.
Credit Clearing House	August 1, 1905.
Credit Co. of Canada	May 9, 1903.
Credit Exchange	October 20, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Mutual Mercantile Agency of Canada)	February 28, 1900.
Crematorium	October 22, 1903.
Crême de la Crême Cigar Co	July 27, 1900.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to J. M. Fortier)	September 11, 1901.
Crescent Gold Mining Co. of Marmora	February 20, 1892.
Crescent Machine Co	January 29, 1907.
Crescent Manufacturing Co	January 29, 1903.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Crescent Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	January 29, 1907.
Crescent Turkish Bath Co.	November 10, 1906.
Crescent Watch Case Co.	September 28, 1895.
do (re-incorporation)	May 18, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Keystone Crescent Watch Case Co. of Canada)	December 4, 1905.
Croil and McCullough Dairy Co.	November 27, 1896.
Crosby (H. H.) Co.	August 4, 1903.
Crouzet Hildebrand Bell Foundry (La Fonderie de Cloches Crouzet Hildebrand)	September 24, 1906.
Crowfoot Coal Co.	April 8, 1890.
Crown Grain Co.	February 26, 1903.
Crown Lithographing Co.	November 22, 1907.
Crown Lumber Co.	May 22, 1906.
Crown Mining Co.	May 30, 1866.
Crown Pressed Brick Co.	September 20, 1894.
Crown Spinning Co.	May 25, 1906.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Kootenay Coal Co.)	October 20, 1897.
do do	March 21, 1899.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	February 19, 1901.
do do	December 13, 1904.
do do	May 23, 1907.
Cummings (A. H.) & Son	February 5, 1907.
Cunningham & Wells	March 2, 1905.
Curocoa (Brig) Co	May 23, 1905.
Cyclone Pulverizing Co., of Canada	January 5, 1887.
Cyclorama Co	October 3, 1893.
D	
D. Morrice Co	January 8, 1908.
D. Rattray & Sons	December 14, 1906.
D. A. McPherson Produce Co	December 28, 1903.
D. B. Martin Co	February 6, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 6, 1904.
D. C. Brosseau & Cie	May 3, 1906.
D. F. Brown Paper Box and Paper Co	October 22, 1896.
D. K. McLaren	March 25, 1907.
Daisy Mining Co	November 19, 1907.
Dane and Rankin Trap Co	June 5, 1894.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Danville Asbestos and Slate Co.	May 31, 1895.
Danville Water, Light & Power Co.	April 11, 1907.
Daoust Realty.	January 14, 1908.
Darling Brothers.	January 31, 1906.
David Moore Lumber Co.	December 16, 1892.
Davidson and Hay.	July 1, 1896.
Davies.	February 6, 1905.
Davis (Dr. Joseph D.) Remedies Co.	August 2, 1892.
Davy Excelsior Iron Fence Co.	June 20, 1887.
Dawes & Co.	August 28, 1907.
Dawson (Charles F.).	April 29, 1907.
Dawson Commission Co.	May 28, 1897.
Dawson-Yukon Transportation Co.	March 30, 1906.
Deachman Yukon Mining and Trading Co.	October 13, 1898.
Deere (John) Plow Co.	December 4, 1907.
Deguire (T.) Co. (La Compagnie T. Deguire).	September 20, 1907.
DeLery Gold Mining Co.	July 1, 1865.
Delorme (Wilfrid) and Co.	July 14, 1904.
Denis Advertising Signs.	January 31, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Deschenes Electric Co.	January 3, 1896.
Deseronto Navigation Co.	September 24, 1880.
Deseronto News Co.	September 24, 1883.
Desmarteau Plumbers' Supply Co.	July 19, 1906.
Detonite Explosives.	October 23, 1907.
Detroit and Tilsonburg Oil Co.	August 17, 1866.
Detroit and Windsor Ferry Co.	October 13, 1873.
Detroit River Navigation Co.	May 29, 1888.
DeWitt Construction & Realty Co.	July 11, 1907.
Dewitt-Langlois Milling Co. of Montreal.	March 21, 1898.
Diamond-Caulk Horseshoe Co.	January 4, 1907.
Diamond Glass Co.	June 27, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 28, 1891.
do do	January 13, 1899.
Diamond Light and Heating Co. of Canada.	May 10, 1899.
Diamond Lighting Co.	August 6, 1901.
Dignard.	August 8, 1907.
Dignard (C.) et Cie.	November 28, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Ætna Biscuit Co.)	January 24, 1907.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Dillons	July 18, 1907.
Direct United States Cable Co	May 17, 1875.
Dodds Co	January 14, 1899.
Dods (P. D.) & Co	December 18, 1907.
Dolphin Manufacturing Co	July 23, 1872.
Dominion Abattoir and Stock Yards Co	June 3, 1881.
Dominion Asbestos Co	November 30, 1906.
Dominion Asbestos Mines	February 20, 1908.
Dominion Audit Co	November 19, 1898.
Dominion Automobile Co	August 2, 1905.
Dominion Bag Co	January 11, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 14, 1906.
Dominion Bank Note Co	January 9, 1879.
Dominion Barb Wire Co	April 2, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co.)	May 18, 1889.
Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co	December 31, 1892.
Dominion Brazing Co	December 29, 1905.
Dominion Brick and Terra Cotta Co	July 14, 1883.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Dominion Bridge Co.	September 23, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 11, 1902.
do do	May 31 ,1907.
do do	June 11, 1907.
Dominion Brokerage and Contracting Syndicate.	May 27, 1904.
Dominion Brussels Carpet Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Talbot Brussels Carpet Co.)	June 17, 1899.
Dominion Button Hole Co.	April 30, 1884.
Dominion Camp Equipment Co.	January 27, 1905.
Dominion Car & Foundry Co.	December 18, 1906.
Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Co.	April 23, 1896.
Dominion Carbide Co.	December 11, 1899.
Dominion Cartridge Co.	May 19, 1886.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 3, 1895.
do do	January 7, 1903.
Dominion Cattle Co.	September 23, 1882.
Dominion Cement Block Machine Co.	January 27, 1905.
Dominion Chemical Co.	January 21, 1908.
Dominion Chrome Co.	November 22, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Co.	March 18, 1884.
Dominion Cold Storage Co.	September 28, 1895.
Dominion Combination Parlor and Sleeping Car Co.	October 18, 1883.
Dominion Compressed Air Dustless House Cleaning Co.	September 17, 1902.
Dominion Construction Co.	July 26, 1892.
Dominion Contractors Co.	October 30, 1903.
Dominion Cordage Co.	June 11, 1890.
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	November 28, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 24, 1890.
Dominion Creek Mining Co.	February 23, 1900.
Dominion Crystal Tablet Co.	July 28, 1891.
Dominion Distributing Co.	June 12, 1896.
Dominion Dredging Co.	November 12, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 23, 1907.
Dominion Dump Car Co.	November 3, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Hart-Otis Car Co.)	October 24, 1907.
Dominion Electric Co.	July 26, 1892.
Dominion Electric Heating and Supply Co.	May 28, 1897.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Dominion Electric Manufacturing Co.	March 11, 1907.
Dominion Elevator Co.	July 21, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 17, 1899.
do do	July 2, 1904.
Dominion Embroidery Co. of Toronto	October 12, 1892.
Dominion Engineering and Construction Co.	October 20, 1905.
Dominion Engraving Co.	July 30, 1895.
Dominion Feed-Water Heater and Purifier Co.	September 18, 1889.
Dominion Fire Escape Co.	June 9, 1888.
Dominion Fish Co.	July 21, 1899.
Dominion Foundry Supply Co.	March 8, 1906.
Dominion Furniture Mfg. Co.	June 13, 1902.
Dominion Gas Light Co.	May 10, 1877.
Dominion Glass Co.	July 17, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 22, 1896.
Dominion Gold-Dredging and Placer Mining Co.	March 27, 1895.
Dominion Grain-Growing Co.	August 20, 1902.
Dominion Hay Co.	September 11, 1901.
Dominion Illustrated Publishing Co.	May 27, 1889.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Dominion Industrial Co.	January 11, 1901.
Dominion Introduction Co.	March 5, 1904.
Dominion Ladder Co.	October 25, 1876.
Dominion Lands Colonization Co.	May 12, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 26, 1883.
do do	February 17, 1903.
Dominion Leather Covered Pulley Co.	May 1, 1893.
Dominion Linseed Oil Co.	October 1, 1903.
Dominion Lumber Co.	September 25, 1906.
Dominion Marble Co.	December 10, 1906.
Dominion Meat and Cattle Ranching Co.	December 28, 1903.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Dominion Meat Co.).	May 21, 1906.
Dominion Meat Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Dominion Meat and Cattle Ranching Co.).	May 21, 1906.
Dominion Mercantile Co.	July 9, 1888.
Dominion Mercantile Protective Association.	October 12, 1906.
Dominion Messenger and Signal Co.	May 28, 1904.
Dominion Mines and Metals.	December 31, 1906.
Dominion Motor Car Co.	April 4, 1905.

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LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Dominion Navigation Co. of Toronto	August 31, 1883.
Dominion Nickel Copper Co	August 30, 1907.
Dominion Oil Cloth Co	February 2, 1899.
do Sup. Let. Pat	October 24, 1899.
Dominion Orchard Co	August 1, 1906.
Dominion of Canada Kennel Club	July 24, 1882.
Dominion Packing Co	September 19, 1902.
Dominion Paper Box Co	December 11, 1903.
Dominion Paper Making and Staining Co	July 31, 1883.
Dominion Park Co. (surrendered Dec. 14, 1905)	April 29, 1905.
do (re-incorporation)	January 2, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 8, 1906.
Dominion Paving and Contracting Co	November 11, 1896.
Dominion Petroleum Co	December 12, 1907.
Dominion Pharmacal Co	November 29, 1907.
Dominion Portland Cement Co	August 17, 1906.
Dominion Power and Transmission Co	January 11, 1907.
Dominion Produce Co	December 14, 1905.
Dominion Quarry Co	February 25, 1907.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Dominion Radiator Co.	June 15, 1898.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 24, 1907.
Dominion Railway Supply Co.	September 16, 1890.
Dominion Realty Co.	September 12, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 7, 1906.
Dominion Rolled Plate Co.	December 16, 1892.
Dominion Rubber Reclaiming Co.	November 26, 1894.
Dominion Safety Boiler Co.	March 25, 1889.
Dominion Safety Switch Co.	August 6, 1881.
Dominion Sand & Stone Co.	November 29, 1907.
Dominion Square Land Co.	January 8, 1906.
Dominion Steel Car Co.	December 19, 1905.
Dominion Stove & Heater Works.	February 7, 1906.
Dominion Subway Co.	October 11, 1887.
do (re-incorporation).	December 23, 1901.
Dominion Sugar and Syrup Co.	November 12, 1881.
Dominion Tag, Label & Ticket Co.	October 23, 1907.
Dominion Telephone Co.	August 9, 1884.
Dominion Terra Cotta Lumber Co.	June 28, 1887.

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LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Dominion Textile Co.	January 4, 1905.
Dominion Trading Co.	March 9, 1900.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 1, 1900.
Dominion Transport Co.	October 27, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 11, 1891.
do do	February 9, 1906.
Dominion Transportation and Towing Co.	April 15, 1903.
Dominion Trust Co.	May 22, 1905.
Dominion Type Founding Co.	October 14, 1873.
Dominion Typograph Co.	May 20, 1890.
Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Dominion Barb Wire Co.)	May 18, 1889.
do do do	January 15, 1902.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.	August 3, 1886.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 27, 1902.
Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Co.	March 7, 1896.
Donnelly Salvage and Wrecking Co.	October 31, 1890.
Douglass & Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly White Rock Brewing Co.)	February 6, 1906.
do do	February 22, 1907.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Dowd Milling Co.	April 4, 1900.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 12, 1902.
do do	June 25, 1903.
Dowling Milling Co.	October 14, 1899.
Dr. John M. MacKay Treatment Co.	January 4, 1906.
Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Co.	August 2, 1892.
Druggists Corporation of Canada.	March 24, 1898.
Drummond Cotton and Bleaching Co.	August 13, 1904.
Drummond-McCall Pipe Foundry Co.	April 29, 1891.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Montreal Pipe Foundry Co.)	March 11, 1897.
Drummond Mines.	June 19, 1905.
Drysalters, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Wool and Cotton Drysalters Co.).	October 12, 1906.
Dufault (E.) Milling Co.	October 25, 1907.
Dufresne & Locke.	July 4, 1907.
Duncan Electrical Co.	May 16, 1905.
Dundas Woollen Manufacturing Co.	April 6, 1867.
Dunlap Cooke Co. of Canada.	March 28, 1906.
Dunn (James S.) Co.	November 2, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Duplessis Independent Shoe Machinery Co.	November 18, 1903.
Dupuis frères	March 16, 1908.
Du Sault Cie.	July 6, 1905.
Dwyer-Stevenson Co.	April 2, 1906.
Dynamic Machine Works	February 14, 1906.
E	
E. Broad and Sons Co.	August 24, 1891.
E. Cavanagh Co.	March 10, 1905.
E. Dufault Milling Co.	October 25, 1907.
E. Guillet & Sons Co.	August 29, 1905.
E. Leclerc Co.	October 2, 1906.
E. A. Small Co.	January 12, 1906.
E. C. Joyal.	October 27, 1906.
E. D. Marceau Co. (La Compagnie E. D. Marceau)	March 31, 1906.
E. K. Watson Co.	August 25, 1906.
E. M. Renouf.	April 27, 1906.
E. N. Heney Co.	July 14, 1904.
E. N. Moyer Co.	March 15, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
E. P. Charlton & Co.	July 25, 1907.
E. W. Wetzel Co.	March 15, 1907.
E. and T. Fairbanks and Co.	August 14, 1907.
Eagle Sulky Harrow Co.	September 16, 1890.
East End Dressed Beef Co.	December 20, 1906.
Eastern Cigar Co.	April 19, 1907.
Eastern Coal Co.	July 17, 1905.
Eastern Construction Co.	January 28, 1907.
Eastern Drug Co.	December 18, 1905.
Eastern Land Co.	June 29, 1906.
Eastern Townships Mfg. Co.	April 3, 1906.
Eastern Townships Mining Co. of Quebec.	November 11, 1865.
Eastern Steamship Co.	December 14, 1891.
Easton Steamboat Co.	July 3, 1903.
East Templeton Lumber Co.	October 26, 1904.
Easy Terms Land Co. (La Compagnie de terrains à termes faciles)	March 25, 1904.
Eaves (Edmund)	March 17, 1905.
Eby-Blain	February 15, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Echange Immobilier (Real Estate Exchange)	September 20, 1906.
Eclipse Lighting and Heating Co	September 15, 1902.
Eclipse Umbrella Co	August 14, 1905.
Economic Gas Co	May 20, 1896.
Economical Drug Co. of Canada	July 20, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 13, 1908.
Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co. of Canada	June 27, 1882.
Edmonton Cemetery Co	June 19, 1886.
Edmonton Milling Co	August 9, 1892.
Edmonton Standard Coal Co	January 24, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat	May 31, 1907.
Edmund Eaves	March 17, 1905.
Edward Best Car Axle-Box and Lubricator Co	October 31, 1890.
Edwardsburg Starch Co	May 31, 1865.
do (re-incorporation)	November 6, 1885.
do Sup. Let. Pat	March 13, 1886.
do do	September 30, 1898.
do do	December 19, 1899.
Edwards Trading Co	November 13, 1893.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Electric and Train Lighting Syndicate	February 4, 1904.
Electric Display Advertising Co. of Canada	July 22, 1902.
Electric Fireproofing Co. of Canada	July 24, 1900.
Electric Heaters	May 22, 1906.
Electric Maintenance and Supply Co	October 12, 1904.
Electric Mining Co	February 20, 1892.
Electric Printing Co. (La Compagnie d'Imprimerie Electrique)	December 19, 1899.
Electric Purifying Co. of Canada	June 27, 1903.
Electric Service Co. of Canada	October 8, 1887.
Electric Smelters	June 21, 1907.
Electrical Flour Patents Co	November 25, 1904.
Electrical Trades Association of Canada	August 25, 1902.
Electro Mechanical Clock Co	July 8, 1885.
Elgin Loan and Savings Co. (as a Loan Co., under Ch. 41, 62-63 Vic.)	October 5, 1902.
Elgin Transportation Co	May 27, 1873.
Elite Costume Co	February 22, 1904.
Elkin (J.) & Co	June 15, 1907.
Illams Duplicator Co. of Canada	May 31, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Empire Construction Co.	January 19, 1906.
Empire Elevator Co.	June 15, 1904.
Empire Sash & Door Co.	February 4, 1905.
Empire Tobacco Co.	December 17, 1898.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 24, 1903.
Emporium.	February 24, 1905.
Engineering and Contracting Co. of Canada.	December 22, 1902.
English and Canadian Wire Fastening Co. of Montreal, Can.	December 10, 1884.
do do do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Shoe Wire Grip Co.)	March 17, 1886.
Enniskillen Petroleum and Refining Co. of Canada West.	April 17, 1865.
Eno Steam Generator Co. of Canada.	July 10, 1890.
Enoch James Roofing Co.	February 22, 1904.
Equity Real Estate Co.	May 31, 1905.
Erie and Ontario Development Co.	November 25, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 29, 1906.
Erie and Ontario Dredging Co.	February 15, 1906.
Erie Glass Co. of Canada.	September 26, 1892.
Ethelwold Steamship Co.	June 3, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Eugene F. Phillips Electrical Works	June 27, 1889.
Euphemia Shipping Co	July 31, 1893.
Eureka Woolen Mill Co	March 14, 1882.
Evans Bros	June 13, 1906.
Eveleigh (J.) & Co	December 19, 1905.
Everett (J. D.) Ship Co	February 7, 1901.
Ewart Co	May 26, 1903.
Explosives Co. of Canada	December 28, 1904.
F	
F. B. Lovitt Shipping Co	December 14, 1899.
F. J. Castle Co	January 30, 1903.
F. X. St. Charles & Cie	March 12, 1907.
Fairbanks (E. and T.) and Co	August 14, 1907.
Fancy Goods Co. of Canada	February 2, 1899.
Faramel Manufacturing Co	June 17, 1899.
Farley Phillips	May 29, 1907.
Farm and Dairy Utensil Manufacturing Co	July 27, 1881.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 5, 1884.
Farm Implement Co	February 9, 1885

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg	July 27, 1905.
Farmers and Mechanics Rock Oil Co	November 12, 1866.
Farmers North-west Land and Colonization Co	April 20, 1882.
Farmers Warehousing Co	March 18, 1875.
Farrell (William)	August 17, 1905.
Fashion Craft Mfrs	February 27, 1906.
Featherston Piano Co	March 27, 1895.
Federal Colonization and Land Reclaiming Co	March 17, 1906.
Federal Construction Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Northern Construction Co.)	October 10, 1905.
Federal Lumber Co	December 26, 1906.
Federal Realty & Trust Co. (La Compagnie Federale d'Immeubles et d'Administration)	May 21, 1907.
Federal Sugar Refining Co. of Canada	August 28, 1902.
Federal Telephone Co	December 17, 1887.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 9, 1892.
Fellows Medical Manufacturing Co	December 8, 1876.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 8, 1907.
Fenlin Leather Co	August 10, 1901.
Fensom Elevator Co	February 16, 1903.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Fillmore Farming Co.	January 29, 1906.
Fish River Copper and Silver Mining Co.	October 21, 1893.
Fisher (John) and Son.	June 15, 1903.
Fisk.	April 28, 1904.
Fleck Bros.	November 5, 1907.
Florence R. Hewson Co.	December 29, 1900.
Flowing Well Oil Co. of Petrolia.	December 21, 1865.
Fogarty Co.	February 21, 1906.
Folding Box Co.	May 13, 1907.
Forbes (R.) Co.	July 17, 1907.
Forest Product Co.	December 26, 1898.
Forsyth Granite and Marble Co.	November 1, 1897.
Fortier (J. M.), Sup. Let. Pat. (formely Crême de la Crême Cigar Co.)	September 11, 1901.
Fortier & Monette.	August 24, 1907.
Fort William Car Co.	November 19, 1907.
Foster Brown Co.	December 30, 1903.
Foster Co.	October 22, 1896.
Franco-Canadian Ranch Co. (La Compagnie du Ranche Franco-Canadien)	March 2, 1887.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Franklin Realty & Trading Co	**April 29, 1907.**
Fraser, Viger & Co	February 4, 1907.
Fraserville Co	June 14, 1897.
Free Homestead Co	May 6, 1890.
French Pasteurized Fluid Beef Co	November 2, 1906.
French River Tug Co	November 13, 1890.
Frontenac Milling Co	February 21, 1899.
Frost and Wood Co. (surrendered Feb. 2, '99)	December 7, 1898.
Frothingham and Workman	April 8, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat	May 9, 1905.
Fulford (G. T.) Co	December 15, 1905.
G	
G. A. Burgess Co	May 3, 1904.
G. B. Lockhart (Brig) Co	May 23, 1905.
G. R. Gregg and Co	January 14, 1905.
G. T. Fulford Co	December 15, 1905.
Gall (A. D.) Petroleum and Chemical Co	July 15, 1904.
Gallagher-Hull Meat and Packing Co	January 6, 1900.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Gallimard Simplex Turbine Co. (La Compagnie de la Turbine Simplex Gallimard)	February 5, 1908.
Gananoque Bolt Co.	April 4, 1905.
Gardner (Robert) & Son	January 19, 1906.
Gardner (W. R.) Tool Co.	June 12, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 20, 1897.
Garneau	January 7, 1908.
Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Co.	March 13, 1896.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 25, 1898.
Gaspé Lead Mining Co.	October 11, 1865.
Gatineau Drive Co.	July 3, 1906.
Gault Bros.	May 31, 1906.
Gault Bros. Co.	April 6, 1896.
Gaults	June 17, 1903.
Gazette Printing Co.	June 27, 1907.
Geary Bros. Canadian Stock Breeders and Importers Association	August 25, 1883.
General Association of Canada (La Société Générale du Canada)	September 24, 1903.
General Co. of the Lower St. Lawrence (La Cie Générale du Bas Saint-Laurent):	August 6, 1907

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
General Construction Co.	March 13, 1908.
General Development Corporation of Canada.	February 23, 1906.
General Engineering and Construction Co.	June 13, 1907.
General Explosives Co. of Montreal.	July 4, 1905.
General Illuminating Co.	October 3, 1904.
General Importation Co. of Canada.	March 25, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 28, 1896.
General Labour Co.	April 26, 1905.
General Metal Foundry and Machinery Co.	November 23, 1906.
General Specialty Co.	May 8, 1905.
General Supply Co. of Canada.	May 11, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 13, 1907.
General Undertaking Co. (La Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises).	August 17, 1904.
Genin Paper Co. (La Compagnie de Papier Genin).	October 10, 1874.
Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.	May 21, 1907.
Geo. E. Amyot.	January 11, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Geo. E. Amyot Brewing Co.).	March 15, 1907.
Geo. E. Amyot Brewing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Geo. E. Amyot).	March 15, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Geo. E. Tuckett and Son Co.	May 28, 1892.
Geo. M. Hendry Co.	February 20, 1908.
Geo. W. Reed & Co.	January 4, 1907.
George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Co. of Canada	February 5, 1884.
George Belanger Co.	January 21, 1908.
George Bishop Engraving and Printing Co.	May 15, 1884.
George Hall Coal Co. of Canada	October 18, 1907.
George Long Co.	May 22, 1906.
George Matthews Co.	October 5, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 9, 1903.
George Murray Publishing Co.	July 3, 1905.
George Phillips & Co.	March 8, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 24, 1906.
George Tucker Co. of Canada	November 28, 1905.
George White and Sons Co.	July 13, 1897.
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.	February 13, 1871.
do (re-incorporation)	May 13, 1893.
Georgian Bay Transit Co.	August 3, 1886.
German-American Land Co.	December 12, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
German Development Co.	November 15, 1906.
Gibbs Franchot-Maclaren Co.	June 5, 1894.
Gibson Lumber Co.	May 16, 1904.
Gilbert Blasting and Dredging Co.	February 6, 1883.
Gilbert Brothers Engineering Co.	November 6, 1885.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 23, 1908.
Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada	February 20, 1908.
Gillies Brothers, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Gillies Brothers Co.)	May 22, 1900.
Gillies Brothers Co.	December 28, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Gillies Brothers)	May 22, 1900.
Glendovey (Ship) Co.	July 30, 1901.
Glengarry Ranche Co.	May 3, 1886.
Glenmorris Cheese Manufacturing Co.	May 13, 1867.
Globe Cattle Co.	May 10, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 5, 1884.
Glover Towing Co.	December 22, 1893.
Goderich Petroleum Co.	December 14, 1865.
Gold Stock Manufacturers.	January 5, 1905.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Golden Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada	November 28, 1890.
Goldie (James) Co.	June 1, 1898.
Goldie and McCulloch Co.	April 21, 1891.
Goldie Milling Co.	June 27, 1894.
Goldsmith's Stock Co. of Canada	June 14, 1888.
Gooderham and Worts	November 24, 1882.
Goold Bicycle Co.	March 25, 1888.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 8, 1894.
Gordon Development Co.	April 12, 1907.
Gordon, Ironside and Fares Co.	September 11, 1901.
Gorham Co.	February 16, 1901.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 7, 1903.
Gowans, Kent & Co.	October 31, 1905.
Gowans, Kent Western	September 4, 1907.
Granby Red Slate Co.	June 29, 1867.
Grand Falls Power Co.	March 25, 1905.
Grand Trunk Copper Co.	January 24, 1865.
Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Co.	June 12, 1906.
Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Co.	August 3, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Grand Valley Co.	May 2, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 13, 1904.
do do	April 10, 1906.
Granite Creek Mining Co.	January 15, 1896.
Grant Ranching Co.	May 27, 1907.
Grape Sugar Refining Co. of Canada.	August 2, 1881.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 8, 1882.
Gratton (J. B.)	June 7, 1907.
Gravel & Duhamel.	November 7, 1906.
Gray (William) and Sons Co.	December 30, 1898.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 11, 1905.
Great Lakes Towing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Westcott Wrecking Co.).	June 10, 1902.
Great Manitoulin Oil Co.	June 9, 1865.
Great Northern Lumber Co.	October 17, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 23, 1904.
Great Northern Petroleum and Asphaltum Co.	July 29, 1907.
Great Northern Transit Co.	August 31, 1880.
Great North-West Central Railway Co. (under 49 Vic., ch. 11).	July 22, 1886.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Great West Saddlery Co.	July 5, 1899.
Greenleese (S. T.) & Sons	December 31, 1906.
Greenshields	February 17, 1903.
Gregg (G. R.) & Co.	January 14, 1905.
Griffin (J. Y.) and Co.	December 13, 1902.
Griffin Pulverizer Co.	November 6, 1885.
Grosvenor Apartments	February 2, 1905.
Grosvenor Electric Light and Heat Co.	January 16, 1906.
Ground Anchor Co.	September 8, 1906.
Guillet (E.) & Sons Co.	August 29, 1905.
Gulf Whaling Co.	March 2, 1905.
Gulline Manufacturing Co.	June 11, 1903.
Gurd (Charles) & Co.	December 11, 1906.
Gurney Foundry Co.	February 14, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 22, 1893.
do do	December 13, 1898.
Gurney-Massey Co.	April 13, 1893.

H

H. Bourgie Co. (La Compagnie H. Bourgie)	November 18, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
H. Corby Distillery Co	May 30, 1905.
H. Lamontagne and Co	August 7, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Lamontagne)	December 21, 1905.
H. Levy & Sons	July 12, 1907.
H. A. Nelson and Sons Co	October 13, 1896.
H. D. Metcalfe Co	November 8, 1902.
H. H. Crosby Co	August 4, 1903.
H. N. Bate and Sons	June 29, 1904.
H. R. Ives Co	May 13, 1903.
H. R. Richey Co	December 3, 1906.
H. W. McNeill Co	December 24, 1891.
Hadley Cement Co. of Canada	May 11, 1906.
Haldimand Petroleum Co	December 14, 1865.
Halifax and Newfoundland Steamship Co	May 29, 1888.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 6, 1903.
Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Co	December 17, 1889.
Halifax, Liverpool and London Steamship Co	May 10, 1892.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Canada and Newfoundland Steamship Co.)	February 9, 1893.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Hall (George) Coal Co., of Canada	October 18, 1907.
Hamburg (Ship) Co	May 16, 1898.
Hamelin and Ayers Co	October 10, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 14, 1905.
Hamilton and Selkirk Petroleum Co	December 14, 1865.
Hamilton Bridge Works Co	May 29, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat	September 30, 1895.
do do	March 11, 1902.
do do	March 15, 1905.
Hamilton Compressed Air Treatment and Turkish Bath Co.	November 24, 1866.
Hamilton Distillery Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Hamilton Vinegar Works Co.)	July 24, 1894.
Hamilton Land Co	June 27, 1882.
Hamilton Manufacturing Co	August 1, 1866.
Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	July 14, 1899.
do (re-incorporation)	August 28, 1907.
Hamilton Vinegar Works Co	January 14, 1884.
do Sup. Let. Pat	May 8, 1890.
do do (changing name to Hamilton Distillery Co.)	July 24, 1894.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Hamilton (William) Manufacturing Co	July 24, 1883.
Hancock & Co	February 8, 1907.
Hand-in-Hand Ranching Co of Canada	January 8, 1886.
Hannan Store	November 30, 1906.
Hantsport Graving Blocks Co	August 7, 1902.
Harbinger Steamship Co	April 5, 1905.
Hardill Compound Engine Co. of Mitchell, Ont	September 29, 1899.
Harris (A.) Son and Co	December 3, 1881.
do Sup. Let. Pat	January 11, 1884.
Harris (J. W.) Co	May 22, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat	December 17, 1906.
Harris (J. W.) Manufacturing Co	May 8, 1907.
Harris & Barry	April 17, 1905.
Hart Co	April 14, 1897.
do Sup. Let Pat. changing name to Winnipeg Stationery and Book Co)	February 28, 1898.
Hart Corundum Wheel Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Hart Emery Wheel Co.)	August 19, 1903.
Hart Emery Wheel Co	May 7, 1880.
do Sup. Let. Pat	June 28, 1887.
do do (changing name to Hart Corundum Wheel Co.)	August 19, 1903.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Hart-Otis Car Co. Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Dominion Dump Car Co.)	October 24, 1907.
Hartranft (Wm. G.) Cement Co.	September 25, 1907.
Harvest Queen (Ship) Co.	May 1, 1899.
Haskell Lumber Co.	September 22, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 24, 1906.
Hawkesbury Electric Light and Power Co.	July 4, 1904.
Hawksworth (Alfred) & Sons Co.	March 20, 1905.
Hay Island Gold Mining Co.	May 21, 1897.
Heap's Patent Dry Earth or Ashes Closet Co.	February 28, 1885.
Heat Deflector Co.	February 14, 1894.
Hebert (L. H.) et Cie.	August 22, 1907.
Helen Shipping Co.	February 24, 1904.
Helga Ship Co.	July 16, 1889.
Hemming Manufacturing Co.	April 19, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 24, 1907.
Hendry (Geo. M.) Co.	February 20, 1908.
Heney (E. N.) Co.	July 14, 1904.
Henry J. Sims Co.	July 5, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Henry Birks & Sons	December 7, 1905.
Henry Morgan & Co	August 2, 1906.
Herald Co	March 31, 1885.
Herron-LeBlanc	June 16, 1906.
Hersey (Milton) Co	September 19, 1906.
Hewson (Florence R.) Co	December 29, 1900.
Hewson Woolen Mills	January 30, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 20, 1906.
Hibbard Electric Manufacturing and Supply Co	September 15, 1888.
Highway Advertising Co. of Canada	August 6, 1898.
High River Horse Ranche Co	July 7, 1887.
High River Stock Co	November 12, 1881.
High Wood Ranch Co	July 24, 1882.
Hillcoat Bearing Co	August 12, 1904.
Hill Crest Coal and Coke Co	January 31, 1905.
Hill Electric Switch Co	October 28, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat	September 16, 1905.
Hillside Shipping Co	April 14, 1897.
Hiram L. Piper Co	June 3, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Hirsch (J.) & Sons	January 24, 1907.
Hobberlin Brothers Co	January 25, 1897.
Hodgson Brothers	January 7, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Hodgson Brothers & Rowson)	May 5, 1906.
Hodgson Brothers & Rowson, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Hodgson Brothers)	May 5, 1906.
Hodgson, Sumner and Co	January 5, 1904.
Holden (Ames)	June 29, 1906.
Holden (Ames) Co	December 13, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 24, 1894.
Holden (Ames) Co. of Montreal	April 27, 1894.
do do Sup. Let. Pat	January 23, 1895.
do do do	October 5, 1896.
do do do	January 16, 1907.
Holden (Ames) Co. of Toronto	November 7, 1891.
do do Sup. Let. Pat	August 24, 1894.
Holden (N. J.) Co	August 14, 1905.
Holmes Electric Protection Co. for Canada	November 15, 1884.
Holt, Renfrew & Co	February 26, 1908.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Home Furnishing Co.	August 28, 1903.
Hood Rubber Co. of Canada	December 17, 1904.
Hosmer Mines	December 31, 1907.
Houde (B.) Co.	February 11, 1903.
Household Washing Co.	January 4, 1907.
Howard Pulp Ware Co.	September 25, 1888.
Howard Smith Paper Co.	January 3, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 8, 1907.
Hudon, Hebert et Cie.	January 22, 1906.
Hugh Cann Shipping Co.	February 14, 1893.
Hughes Car Ventilating Co.	October 3, 1894.
Hughes-Owens Co.	October 25, 1900.
Hull Iron Co.	August 10, 1880.
Hull Lumber Co.	November 13, 1896.
Humphrey (J. A.) and Son.	June 6, 1904.
Hunt Brothers.	July 24, 1906.
Huntington Mining Co.	November 15, 1866.
Hurdman-Elmitt Lumber Co.	January 16, 1906.
Hurontario Petroleum Co.	July 16, 1866.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Hurteau (J. A.) & Cie.	February 29, 1904.
Hussey Construction Co.	March 21, 1906.
Hydrogenic Fuel Co. of Canada.	February 23, 1906.
Hygiene Laundry Co.	July 16, 1906.
Hyman (S.).	April 15, 1905.
I	
I. L. Lafleur.	April 15, 1907.
I. L. Michalson & Sons.	March 8, 1906.
Ida M. Shaffner Co.	December 29, 1900.
Ideal Bedding Co.	December 27, 1904.
Ideal Concrete.	March 15, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 27, 1907.
Ideal Land Co.	December 27, 1907.
Ideal Smoke Consumer Co.	September 14, 1907.
Identification and Protective Co. of Canada.	August 16, 1897.
Imperial Breweries.	April 2, 1907.
Imperial Button Works.	December 9, 1903.
Imperial Brush Manufacturing Co.	August 29, 1895.
Imperial Coal and Coke Co.	December 7, 1903.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Imperial Construction Co	November 14, 1903.
Imperial Electric Light and Traction Co	August 9, 1888.
Imperial Hotels	April 28, 1904.
Imperial Ice Cream Co	August 24, 1906.
Imperial Land Co	September 13, 1904.
Imperial Laundry Co	May 18, 1905.
Imperial Light, Heat and Power Co	May 11, 1904.
Imperial Loan and Investment Co. of Canada	September 7, 1881.
Imperial Lumber Co	August 2, 1889.
Imperial Oil Co	September 8, 1880.
do Sup. Let. Pat	December 13, 1898.
do do	July 4, 1907.
Imperial Portland Cement Co	April 13, 1889.
Imperial Pulp Co	December 29, 1902.
Imperial Ranche Co	June 2, 1887.
Imperial Realty Co	October 4, 1906.
Imperial Rubber Co	August 8, 1907.
Imperial Supply Co	April 12, 1907.
Imperial Writing Machine Co	June 12, 1894.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Importers and Traders Co. of Canada	May 5, 1885.
Importers Warehousing Co.	September 25, 1873.
Improved Match Co.	August 28, 1905.
Improved Shuttle Co. of Canada	June 20, 1906.
Independent Petroleum Co. of the United States and Canada West	April 18, 1867.
Industrial Development Co. of Canada	April 12, 1907.
Industrial Realty Co. of Canada	May 25, 1907.
Industrial Securities Co.	April 10, 1905.
Ingersoll Petroleum and Mining Co. (Co. Kent, Ont.)	January 20, 1866.
Ingersoll Petroleum and Mining Co. (Co. Lambton, Ont.)	December 20, 1866.
Ingersoll Sergeant of Canada	August 31, 1907.
Inglis (R. P.) Co.	February 24, 1906.
Inland Navigation Co.	December 1, 1897.
do (re-incorporation)	March 30, 1908.
Innes (James) Milling Co.	March 21, 1904.
Insurance Printing and Publishing Co.	April 24, 1877.
Intelligencer Printing and Publishing House	January 25, 1897.
Intercolonial Amusement Construction Co.	December 12, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Intercolonial Express Co. of Canada	June 21, 1879.
International Bolt Co	November 10, 1904.
International Coal Co	November 15, 1883.
International Gas Appliance Co	May 31, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to International Lighting Appliances)	February 22, 1907.
International Gold Dredging Co	March 29, 1906.
International Gold Mining Co. of Canada	May 29, 1865.
International Lighting Appliances, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly International Gas Appliance Co.)	February 22, 1907.
International Marine Signal Co	August 24, 1906.
International Mining Development Co	January 7, 1898.
International Navigation and Trading Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly International Trading Co.)	June 12, 1896.
International Produce and Manufacturing Exchange Co	July 7, 1894.
International Railway Publishing Co	April 4, 1891.
do Sup. Let. Pat	May 11, 1906.
International Railway Supply Co	June 6, 1879.
International Rubber Co	October 24, 1902.
International Steel Co. of Canada	March 8, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
International Trading Co.	October 10, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to International Navigation and Trading Co.)	June 12, 1896.
International Wrecking and Transportation Co.	October 27, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 27, 1885.
Interprovincial and James' Bay Mining Co.	March 8, 1906.
Interprovincial Navigation Co. of Canada	September 13, 1904.
Interprovincial Vinegar Co.	March 14, 1905.
Investment Securities, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Underwriters)	August 17, 1906.
Iononteh Estate Co.	April 23, 1906.
Ion Specialty Co.	November 19, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 14, 1898.
Iroquois Motor Car Co.	September 7, 1906.
Irvine (R.)	March 5, 1907.
Isaac Watt Wrecking Co.	October 20, 1892.
Ives (H. R.) Co.	May 13, 1903.
Ives Mining Co.	March 2, 1866.
Invictus (Schooner) Co.	December 12, 1904.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
J	
J. Barsalou et Cie	January 3, 1908.
J. Bruce Payne	June 12, 1903.
J. Elkin & Co	June 15, 1907.
J. Eveleigh & Co	December 19, 1905.
J. Hirsch & Sons	January 24, 1907.
J. Palmer & Son	July 11, 1906.
J. Rattray & Co	April 29, 1905.
J. Stevens and Son Co	December 2, 1895.
J. & R. Weir	March 3, 1908.
J. A. Humphrey and Son	June 6, 1904.
J. A. Hurteau & Cie	February 29, 1904.
J. A. Robertson Co	October 25, 1906.
J. B. Gratton	June 7, 1907.
J. B. Pace Tobacco Co. of Montreal	August 9, 1892.
J. B. Peloquin Hotel Co	March 23, 1906.
J. B. Sparrow Music Hall Circuit	October 22, 1904.
J. B. Sparrow Theatrical and Amusement Co	July 11, 1903.
J. C. Mitchell Smokeless Powder Co. of Canada	May 20, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
J. C. Wilson and Co	November 22, 1902.
J. D. Everett (Ship) Co	February 7, 1901.
J. D. King Co. of Toronto	June 3, 1892.
J. E. Costin & Co	January 8, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Claudon Co.)	September 21, 1907.
J. E. Sauvé	May 27, 1907.
J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co	January 6, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 8, 1906.
J. H. Blumenthal's Sons	July 17, 1906.
J. H. Conrad Yukon Mines	October 6, 1905.
J. H. Maiden Co	May 25, 1905.
J. M. Fortier, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Crême de la Crême Cigar Co.)	September 11, 1901.
J. M. Lavoie Co	December 14, 1899.
J. M Ross, Sons and Co	February 4, 1904.
J. P. Abel & Fils Co	March 16, 1906.
J. P. Wiser and Sons	December 7, 1893.
J. T. Marchand and Co	January 16, 1904.
J. W. Harris Co	May 22, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
J. W. Harris Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	December 17, 1906.
J. W. Harris Manufacturing Co.	May 8, 1907.
J. Y. Griffin and Co.	December 13, 1902.
Jacob Y. Shantz and Son Co.	January 30, 1895.
Jacques-Cartier (Club).	June 16, 1903.
Jamaica Light and Power Co.	December 13, 1905.
Jas. Alexander.	March 9, 1906.
James A. Smart Co.	May 19, 1905.
James D. Tait Co.	June 18, 1890.
James S. Dunn Co.	November 2, 1906.
James Ballantyne Co.	March 9, 1906.
James Cooper Manufacturing Co.	January 14, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 9, 1900.
James Coristine and Co.	July 18, 1899.
James Cosgrove Anti-Hernia Co.	November 21, 1894.
James Goldie Co.	June 1, 1898.
James Innes Milling Co.	March 21, 1904.
James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co.	January 11, 1893.
James McCready and Co.	November 29 ,1900.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
James McCready Co. (re-incorporation)	January 31, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 9, 1906.
James Robertson Co.	December 31, 1892.
James Richardson Co.	December 10, 1904.
James (Enoch) Roofing Co.	February 22, 1904.
James Williamson Warehousing Co.	February 11, 1905.
James Wilson & Co.	March 9, 1905.
Jamieson (R. C.) and Co.	February 23, 1903.
Jean Paquette (Maison)	December 4, 1907.
Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Co. of Canada	July 1, 1896.
Jenckes Machine Co.	July 3, 1903.
Jenking Brass Manufacturing Co.	December 30, 1907.
Jenkins Bros.	May 1, 1906.
Jodoin, Moloney and Laurence.	February 26, 1904.
John L. Cassidy Co.	February 28, 1894.
do (re-incorporation)	March 2, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 30, 1898.
do do	March 2, 1904.
do do	November 27, 1905.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
John M. MacKay (Dr.) Treatment Co.	January 4, 1906.
John P. Black and Co.	November 22, 1904.
John W. Peck and Co.	April 17, 1903.
John Bert & Co.	January 29, 1907.
John Bertram and Sons Co.	May 13, 1901.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 19, 1905.
John Bright Oil Co.	December 14, 1865.
John Cowan Co.	April 10, 1905.
John Deere Plow Co.	December 4, 1907.
John Fisher and Son.	June 15, 1903.
John Lovell and Son.	March 27, 1903.
John Meldrum Grain, &c., Produce Co.	September 27, 1906.
John Millen and Son.	April 9, 1906.
John Murphy Co.	March 14, 1904.
John McDougall Caledonian Iron Works Co.	March 6, 1900.
John Ritchie Co.	April 4, 1898.
Johnson-Richardson Co.	November 29, 1904.
John Watson Manufacturing Co.	July 5, 1897.
Joliette Chemical Co.	July 6, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Joliette Light, Heat and Power Co.	October 1, 1907.
Jones Underfeed Stoker Co.	April 7, 1906.
Jos. Tassé Cigar Co.	June 16, 1902.
Joseph D. Davis (Dr.) Remedies Co.	August 2, 1892.
Joseph Valiquette Co. of Ottawa.	December 3, 1904.
Joyal (E. C.).	October 27, 1906.
Julien Electric Co. of Canada.	November 21, 1887.
K	
Kaine & Bird Transportation Co.	February 21, 1907.
Kambira (Ship) Co.	January 13, 1899.
Kaministiquia Power Co.	June 13, 1905.
Kamloops Lumber Co.	May 6, 1904.
Keats Machine Co.	August 2, 1878.
Keeley (Leslie E.) Institutes Co. of Canada.	April 22, 1893.
Keewatin Flour Mills Co.	January 23, 1904.
Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co.	July 10, 1879.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 28, 1887.
Keewatin Paper Manufacturing Co.	February 6, 1883.
Kelly (A.) Milling Co.	May 16, 1903.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Kennedy Co.	May 16, 1898.
Kennedy (William) and Sons.	March 6, 1896.
Kenora Transportation Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Rainy River Navigation Co.)	June 9, 1906.
Kensington Brandon Land and Development Co.	May 26, 1905.
Kent (Gowans) & Co.	October 31, 1905.
Kent Oil Co.	July 26, 1904.
Kerr (R. & W.)	November 2, 1906.
Keyes-Somerville Printing Co.	August 6, 1898.
Keystone Crescent Watch Case Co. of Canada, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Crescent Watch Case Co.)	December 4, 1905.
Kidd-Rutherfurd Co.	January 18, 1906.
Kildare Mining Co.	October 11, 1905.
Kilkeel Co.	May 21, 1906.
Kinetic Heat Co. of Canada.	June 11, 1902.
King (J. D.) Co. of Toronto.	June 3, 1892.
King Electrical Works.	March 5, 1907.
King of Avon (Schooner) Co.	August 10, 1904.
Kingsbury Footwear Co.	March 31, 1906.
King's College.	March 15, 1827.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
King's County (Ship) Co.	January 14, 1899.
Kingston and Cape Vincent Mail, Express and Freight Line.	February 12, 1873.
Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.	July 10, 1879.
Kingston Charcoal and Iron Co.	August 10, 1881.
Kingston Elevator and Transit Co.	September 27, 1897.
Kingston Foundry and Machinery Co.	March 13, 1890.
Kingsville and Pelee Navigation Co.	April 15, 1893.
Kinot Chemical Co. (La Compagnie Chimique Kinot). . .	June 22, 1906.
Kitselman Wire Fence Co.	March 14, 1892.
Klondike Water Supply Co.	May 21, 1906.
Klondyke Exploration Co.	March 10, 1898.
Klondyke Placer Mining and Development Co.	August 6, 1898.
Klotz Co.	March 23, 1903.
Kootenay and Columbia Prospecting and Mining Co. . . .	May 18, 1892.
do do	Sup. Let. Pat. August 6, 1898.
do do do	August 6, 1898.
Kootenay Coal Co.	April 15, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.).	October 20, 1897.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Kootenay Valley Fruit Lands Co.	January 24, 1908.
L	
L. Martineau & Cie.	October 2, 1906.
L. E. Waterman Co. of Canada	November 22, 1904.
L. H. Belanger	March 25, 1907.
L. H. Hebert et Cie	August 22, 1907.
L. H. Packard and Co.	April 8, 1903.
Labelle Chemical Products Co. (La Compagnie de produits Chimiques de Labelle)	April 30, 1903.
Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co.	January 8, 1896.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 6, 1896.
Lachute Shuttle Co.	October 10, 1904.
La Caisse de Petite Economie de Chicoutimi (Chicoutimi Penny Bank), under ch. 31, R.S.C., 1906	January 29, 1908.
La Cie O. Poirier (O. Poirier Co.)	June 14, 1907.
La Cie Canadienne de Distillerie de Gin Hollandais (Canadian Holland Gin Distillery Co.)	September 5, 1907.
La Cie Carrière & Frère (Carrière Bros. Co.)	December 16, 1907.
La Cie Générale du Bas Saint-Laurent (General Co. of the Lower St. Lawrence)	August 6, 1907.
La Cie Vichy-Canada (Vichy-Canada Co.)	February 13, 1908.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
La Cie des Moteurs S. Coté (S. Coté Motor Co.)	May 3, 1907.
La Compagnie H. Bourgie (H. Bourgie Co.)	November 18, 1907.
La Compagnie T. Deguire (T. Deguire Co.)	September 20, 1907.
La Compagnie C. H. Catelli (C. H. Catelli Co.)	January 30, 1908.
La Compagnie E. D. Marceau (E. D. Marceau Co.)	March 31, 1906.
La Compagnie Aristique de Quebec (Aristic Co. of Quebec)	March 24, 1908.
La Compagnie d'Approvisionnement d'Eau (Water Supply Co.)	October 31, 1905.
La Compagnie d'Aqueduc et d'Eclairage de Belœil	August 16, 1904.
La Compagnie de Bois de Rawdon (Rawdon Lumber Co.)	October 15, 1906.
La Compagnie de Charbon Oswego	April 29, 1904.
La Compagnie de Cigares de Saint-Henri	December 11, 1899.
La Compagnie de Fonderie Rheaume (Rheaume Foundry Co.)	May 18, 1906.
La Compagnie d'Imprimerie le Canada	October 8, 1894.
La Compagnie d'Imprimerie Electrique	December 19, 1899.
La Compagnie de Laiterie de Montréal (Montreal Dairy Co.)	November 2, 1905.
La Compagnie de l'Album Universel (Universal Album Co.)	August 21, 1906.
La Compagnie des Laboratoires S. Lachance	October 20, 1905.
La Compagnie des Moulins de Rigaud (Rigaud Milling Co.)	October 12, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
La Compagnie de Navigation Canadienne du St. Laurent (St. Lawrence Canadian Navigation Co.)	July 27, 1906.
La Compagnie de Papier Genin	October 10, 1874.
La Compagnie de produits Chimiques de Labelle	April 30, 1903.
La Compagnie de Progrès du Canada	March 11, 1904.
La Compagnie de Publication de La Patrie (La Patrie Publishing Co.)	August 1, 1906.
La Compagnie de Publications Artistiques	September 14, 1896.
La Compagnie de Publication du Canada	January 15, 1903.
La Compagnie de Publication 'Le Sud' or 'Le Sud Publishing Co.'	November 9, 1889.
La Compagnie de Publication Le Soleil	November 30, 1903.
La Compagnie de Tannerie de Québec	February 6, 1904.
La Compagnie de terrains à termes faciles	March 25, 1904.
La Compagnie des terrains de Maisonneuve	December 26, 1903.
La Compagnie des terrains de Montréal Est (Montreal East Land Co.)	August 14, 1907.
La Compagnie des Tourbieres de Ste. Thérèse (St. Therese Peat Co.)	March 24, 1908.
La Compagnie de la Turbine Simplex Gallimard (Gallimard Simplex Turbine Co.)	February 5, 1908.
La Compagnie du Magasin du Peuple	March 29, 1904.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
La Compagnie du Ranche Franco-Canadien	March 2, 1887.
La Compagnie Chimique Kinot (Kinot Chemical Co.)	June 22, 1906.
La Compagnie Fédérale d'Immeubles & d'Administration (Federal Realty & Trust Co.)	May 21, 1907.
La Compagnie Générale d'Entreprises	August 17, 1904.
La Compagnie Marchand Frères (Marchand Brothers Co.)	March 4, 1907.
La Compagnie Maritime et Commerciale du Bas St. Laurent	August 20, 1903.
La Compagnie Mutuelle d'Immeubles	August 4, 1903.
La Corona Hotel Co.	August 7, 1902.
La Cumbre Mining Co. of Toronto	January 17, 1891.
do	Sup. Let. Pat. August 14, 1891.
La Ferrière Lumber Co	December 1, 1903.
La Fonderie de Cloches Crouzet Hildebrand (Crouzet Hildebrand Bell Foundry)	September 24, 1906.
La Patrie Publishing Co. (La Compagnie de Publication de La Patrie)	August 1, 1906.
La Pharmacie Moderne (Modern Drug Store)	January 12, 1907.
La Société Canadienne d'Entreprises Générales (Canadian Society of General Enterprises)	July 12, 1907.
Lachine Boating & Canoeing Club	May 11, 1907.
Lachute Graphite Mining Co.	July 30, 1907.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Lachute Knitting Co.	March 19, 1907.
Lacoste Ship-Brake Co.	March 27, 1907.
Lacto-Globulin Co.	April 21, 1903.
Lady of Avon (Schooner) Co.	July 28, 1902.
Lafleur (I. L.)	April 15, 1907.
Lafleur (O. B.) & Fils	May 6, 1907.
Lafontaine (Club)	August 25, 1903.
Lafrance (P.) & Cie	February 6, 1908.
Laird, Paton & Son	June 6, 1905.
Lake and River Steamship Co	July 23, 1872.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 25, 1875.
Lake Deschenes Milling Co	December 1, 1897.
Lake Erie Navigation Co	July 5, 1899.
Lake Labelle Navigation Co	March 27, 1899.
Lake Memphremagog Navigation Co	December 12, 1866.
Lake of the Woods Milling Co	May 21, 1887.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 6, 1888.
do do	April 4, 1900.
do (re-incorporation)	May 29, 1903.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co.	December 13, 1893.
Lake Ontario Navigation Co.	April 23, 1892.
Lakeside Navigation Co.	September 14, 1889.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co.) . .	May 27, 1901.
Lakeside Shipping Co.	December 14, 1899.
Lake St. Francis Navigation Co.	July 22, 1875.
Lake St. Francis Tow-boat Co.	May 29, 1874.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 2, 1881.
Lake Superior Tug Co.	July 9, 1888.
Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Co.	July 20, 1886.
Lake Temiscamingue Navigation Co.	September 30, 1898.
Lamb's Market.	September 18, 1907.
Lamb-Watson Lumber Co.	August 4, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 24, 1907.
do do (changing name to Arrow Lakes Lumber Co.)	March 23, 1908.
Lamontagne, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly H. Lamontagne and Co.)	December 21, 1905.
Lamontagne (H.) and Co.	August 7, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Lamontagne (H.) and Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Lamontagne)	December 21, 1905.
Landau & Cormack	January 10, 1907.
Land, Log and Lumber Co	November 3, 1905.
Lang Tanning Co	December 26, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat	February 4, 1907.
Laporte, Martin and Cie	April 27, 1904.
Laprairie Brick Co	February 8, 1904.
La Presse Publishing Co	November 24, 1904.
La Publicité Générale Cosmos	December 14, 1905.
La Reina Mineral Water Co	April 18, 1905.
La Société de Crédit Hebdomadaire	October 19, 1903.
La Société Générale du Canada	September 24, 1903.
La Société Parisienne d'Installations Artistiques	September 13, 1905.
La Société des Pompes Funèbres de Montréal	July 29, 1902.
La Société de Publicité	December 1, 1883.
La Société de Publication Conservatrice de Montréal	January 10, 1894.
Latimer Carriage and Implement Co	July 17, 1897.
Laughlin-Hough Drawing Table Co	June 13, 1895.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Laurentian Granite Co.	January 16, 1907.
Laurentian Manufacturing Co.	April 19, 1906.
Laurentian Phosphate Mining Co.	July 13, 1878.
Laurentian Sanitorium Co.	November 14, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 6, 1905.
Laurentide Inn Co.	December 29, 1906.
Laurentide Mica Co.	March 19, 1903.
Laurentide Paper Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Laurentide Pulp Co)	June 16, 1903.
Laurentide Pulp Co.	June 1, 1887.
do Sup. Let.Pat.	January 31, 1889.
do do	July 13, 1897.
do do	April 18, 1898.
do do	August 10, 1899.
do do (changing name to Laurentide Paper Co)	June 16, 1903.
Laurie Engine Co.	April 12, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Laurie Engine and Machine Co.)	February 9, 1906.
Laurie Engine and Machine Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Laurie Engine Co.)	February 9, 1906.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Laval University, Quebec	December 8, 1853.
Lavoie (J. M.) Co	December 14, 1899.
Law (Barque Mary A.) Co	June 21, 1902.
Law (William) Shipping Co	March 25, 1891.
Lawrence and Co	February 29, 1904.
Leach Piano Co	June 29, 1906.
Leak Fur Manufacturing Co. of Canada	January 5, 1905.
Leary (T. J.)	December 15, 1905.
Leclaire Lumber Mills Co	July 24, 1906.
Leclerc (E.) Co	October 2, 1906.
Le Comptoir Mobilier du Canada	April 30, 1903.
Le Conservatoire National (National Conservatory)	December 6, 1906.
Le Crédit Co-opératif	October 12, 1903.
Le Crédit Universel	January 23, 1904.
Ledoux Carriage Co	November 3, 1903.
Leeming Miles Co	December 17, 1903.
Lefebvre (Theodore) & Co	February 5, 1907.
Lefort Importing Co	February 7, 1906.
Leitch Collieries	November 6, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Lemcke Tug Co.	April 2, 1907.
Lennoxville Water Works Co.	February 14, 1900.
Le Progrès (Progress)	September 3, 1907.
Leslie (A. C.) & Co.	December 14, 1906.
Leslie E. Keeley Institutes Co. of Canada	April 22, 1893.
Leslie Sales Co.	August 8, 1907.
Les Mines du Nord (Northern Mines)	April 9, 1907.
Le Soleil Publishing Co. (La Compagnie de Publication Le Soleil)	November 30, 1903.
Lessard (T.) & Sons	March 15, 1907.
Le Sud Publication Co. (La Compagnie de Publication Le Sud)	November 9, 1889.
Létang Hardware Co.	April 5, 1900.
Le Temps Publishing Co.	January 23, 1895.
Lethbridge Collieries Co.	December 21, 1906.
Les Transports Canadiens	November 26, 1903.
Letourneux, Sons and Co.	April 13, 1889.
Levy (H.) & Sons	July 12, 1907.
Lewis Bros.	February 28, 1905.
Lewis & Smith	December 10, 1907.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Librairie Beauchemin	June 5, 1902.
Library Bureau of Canada	July 25, 1903.
Lievres River Land and Phosphate Co	July 4, 1884.
Liffiton (C. A.) Co	September 20, 1894.
Liggett (Thomas)	January 2, 1906.
Lilley and Cameron Cartridge Co	October 26, 1904.
Lillooet Lumber Co	February 22, 1906.
Linde British Refrigeration Co	July 1, 1896.
Lindman Manufacturing Co. of Canada	March 28, 1905.
Lindsay (C. W.)	June 19, 1902.
Lindsay Paper Mill Co	June 27, 1882.
Lindsay (T.) Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canada Clothing Co.)	August 6, 1898
Linton Apartments	December 15, 1905.
Linton Realty Co	August 14, 1905.
Little Falls Petroleum Co	February 27, 1865.
Lockerby Brothers	December 9, 1903.
Lockhart (Brig. G. B.) Co	May 23, 1905.
Locomotive and Machine Co. of Montreal	June 19, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Locomotive and Machine Co of Montreal, Sup. Let. Pat.	October 24, 1903.
do do (changing name to Montreal Locomotive Works)	February 5, 1908.
Loders Lime Co.	January 24, 1906.
London and North-West Colonization Co.	June 27, 1882.
London Cold Storage and Warehousing Co.	September 17, 1898.
London Merchants and Manufacturers Steamship Co.	June 5, 1895.
Londonderry Iron and Mining Co.	October 23, 1902.
Long (George) Co.	May 22, 1906.
Long (T.) and Brother, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly T. Long and Brother Co.)	January 10, 1903.
Long (T.) and Brother Co.	March 2, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to T. Long and Brother)	January 10, 1903.
Lord of Avon (Schooner) Co.	December 14, 1901.
Louisburg (Steamship) Co.	February 26, 1906.
Louison Lumber Co.	May 28, 1907.
Lovell (John) and Son.	March 27, 1903.
Lovell (R. J.) Co.	November 15, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 1, 1898.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Lovitt (F. B.) Shipping Co.	December 14, 1899.
Lowell Petroleum Co.	June 18, 1866.
Lower St. Lawrence Maritime and Commercial Co. (La Compagnie Maritime et Commerciale du Bas St. Laurent). .	August 20, 1903.
Lowney (Walter M.) Co. of Canada.	April 28, 1905.
Loynachan Scriver Co.	January 30, 1900.
Lozier-Thomas Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Thomas Manufacturing Co.).	October 30, 1897.
Luxfer Prism Co.	May 28, 1897.
Lyman Brothers and Co.	October 8, 1892.
Lyman-Knox Co.	July 24, 1900.
Lymans.	February 12, 1908.
Lymburner.	December 11, 1907.
Lyster Drug Co.	September 16, 1907.
M	
M. McKenzie Co.	January 30, 1907.
M. S. Brown Co.	June 14, 1897.
McArthur (Alex.) and Co.	December 22, 1903.
McCoy & Wilford.	April 30, 1907.
McCready (James) and Co.	November 29, 1900.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
McCready (James) Co. (re-incorporation)	January 31, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 9, 1906.
McDonald (Randolph) Co.	August 14, 1905.
McDougall Audit Co.	December 23, 1905.
McDougall (John) Caledonian Iron Works Co.	March 6, 1900.
McFarlane, Son & Hodgson	October 16, 1907.
McGill College	March 31, 1821.
McGuire (W. J.) & Co.	February 18, 1905.
McIntosh (Allan) Co.	February 7, 1907.
McIntyre, Son and Co.	January 29, 1904.
McKenna-Thomson Co.	August 28, 1903.
McKenzie (M.) Co.	January 30, 1907.
McKim (A.)	May 11, 1907.
McLaren (D. K.)	March 25, 1907.
McLaren (W. D.)	July 11, 1907.
McLaren Manufacturing Co.	April 8, 1889.
McLaurin Bros.	January 9, 1906.
McLennan Lumber Co.	July 19, 1905.
McLennan Timber, Lands and Lumber Co.	January 25, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
McLeod-Hawthorne Co.	February 23, 1906.
McLeod Realty Co.	April 17, 1907.
McMillan and Haynes Co.	September 14, 1896.
McNeill (H. W.) Co.	December 24, 1891.
McPherson (D. A.) Produce Co.	December 28, 1903.
McRae, Chandler & McNeil	April 15, 1907.
McRae Trading Co.	February 8, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Rideau Lumber Co.)	March 11, 1897.
Macs (The 2)	April 29, 1904.
MacArthur Construction Co. of Canada	January 18, 1906.
Macdonald & Sons	December 4, 1907.
Macdonell Construction Co.	February 25, 1904.
Macfarlane (R.) & Co.	June 21, 1905.
Macfarlane Shoe Co.	May 31, 1907.
MacGregor-Gourlay Co.	August 11, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 28, 1906.
MacGregor Lake Phosphate and Mining Co.	June 22, 1891.
MacKay (Dr. John M.) Treatment Co.	January 4, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
MacKenzie-Samis Ranching Co.	February 26, 1903.
MacLaren (A. F.) Cheese Cutting Machine Co.	November 11, 1907.
Maclaren Match Co.	March 28, 1895.
Maclaren-Ross Lumber Co.	March 26, 1889.
Macleod Improvement Co.	April 19, 1886.
Mac Machine Co.	April 17, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat (changing name to Burrell Rock Drill Co.)	June 2, 1906.
Madoc Gold Mining Co. of Toronto.	May 21, 1867.
Maganettawan Lumber Co.	February 13, 1871.
Magdalen Fisheries.	September 6, 1906.
Magdalen Islands Development Co.	June 22, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 9, 1906.
Magdalen Islands Steamship Co.	March 6, 1900.
Magog Petroleum Co.	May 26, 1866.
Magog Woollen Mills.	November 23, 1907.
Maiden (J. H.) Co.	May 25, 1905.
Maison Fournier-Fournier.	May 26, 1905.
do Sup. Let Pat.	September 20, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Maison Jean Paquette	December 4, 1907.
Maisonneuve Land Co. (La Compagnie des Terrains de Maisonneuve)	December 26, 1903.
Male Attire	January 10, 1907.
Malto-Peptonized Porter Co	March 3, 1892.
Manhattan Oil Refining Co. of Canada	September 17, 1886.
Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Co	February 5, 1907.
Manitoba Bag Co	April 28, 1904.
Manitoba Brewing and Malting Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Milwaukee Brewing and Malting Co.)	February 23, 1904.
Manitoba Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Co	May 10, 1883.
Manitoba Fish Co	July 10, 1890.
Manitoba Fuel Co	May 28, 1883.
Manitoba Jockey Club	August 10, 1906.
Manitoba Land Co	June 27, 1882.
Manitoba Ranching and Grain Growing Co. of Carberry	May 20, 1903.
Manufacturers' Securities Co	January 21, 1905.
Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co	November 16, 1904.
Maple Tree Producers Association	March 6, 1906.
Marbelite	September 26, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Marceau (E. D.) Co. (La Compagnie E. D. Marceau)	March 31, 1906.
Marchand (J. T.) and Co	January 16, 1904.
Marchand Brothers Co. (La Compagnie Marchand Frères)	March 4, 1907.
Margaret May Riley Co	March 1, 1901.
Maritime Chemical Pulp Co	October 15, 1886.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (name changed under chap. 124, 54-55 Vic. to Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co.)	July 11, 1900.
Maritime Dairy Co	December 3, 1906.
Maritime Express Co	January 12, 1905.
Maritime Light and Power Co	March 15, 1906.
Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Maritime Chemical Pulp Co)	July 11, 1900.
Mark Automatic Car Coupler Co. of Canada	May 18, 1886.
Markland Co	November 10, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat	October 1, 1907.
Mark Workman Co	July 26, 1907.
Marlatt and Armstrong Co	January 13, 1899.
Marsh (Wm. A.) Co	March 30, 1900.
Marsh (William A.) Co., Western	July 11, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Martel-Stewart Co.	March 14, 1905.
Martin (D. B.) Co.	February 6, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 6, 1904.
Martin (R. D.) Co.	August 7, 1902.
Martineau (L.) & Cie.	October 2, 1906.
Martineau (O.) & Fils.	November 5, 1906.
Martin-Senour Co.	September 21, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 16, 1907.
Mary A. Law (Barque) Co.	June 21, 1902.
Mason and Risch Piano Co.	August 16, 1892.
Mason and Risch Vocalion Co.	August 16, 1892.
Massachusetts and Canada Petroleum Co.	March 16, 1866.
Massey and Co.	November 23, 1889.
Massey-Harris Co.	July 22, 1891.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 1, 1895.
do do	June 26, 1903.
Master Soap Specialty Co.	January 8, 1908.
Matamajaw Salmon Club.	May 30, 1905.
Matheson (Wm. J.) Co.	December 29, 1893.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Matthews (George) Co.	October 5, 1894.
do Sup. Let Pat.	December 9, 1903.
Matthews (W. D.) and Co.	January 22, 1903.
Matthews, Fortier & Monette.	March 20, 1908.
May (Thomas) and Co.	June 17, 1904.
Mead Manufacturing Co.	June 17, 1874.
Meakins and Sons.	August 19, 1902.
Meakins Brush Co.	December 15, 1905.
Medical Alliance of America.	March 14, 1900.
Medical Specialties Manufacturing Co.	April 3, 1882.
Medicine Hat Coal and Mining Co.	June 30, 1885.
Megadyne.	September 20, 1906.
Megantic Mining Co.	March 18, 1887.
Megantic Mining and Dredging Co.	June 27, 1904.
Melbourne Slate Co.	March 16, 1865.
Melbourne Steamship Co.	August 24, 1894.
Melchers Gin and Spirits Distillery Co.	August 6, 1898.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 18, 1903.
Meldrum Bros.	March 13, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Meldrum (John) Grain & Produce Co.	September 27, 1906.
Men's Wear	August 21, 1906.
Mercantile Trust Co. of Canada	November 12, 1906.
Mercer Co	March 7, 1892.
Mercer Manufacturing Co	January 23, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 8, 1894.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Security Co. of Canada	July 5, 1889.
Merchants' Awning Co	March 7, 1906.
Merchants' Protective and Collecting Association	May 1, 1893.
Mergenthaler Co	May 11, 1907.
Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada	April 4, 1885.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 5, 1886.
do do	April 10, 1905.
Metcalf Engineering	March 25, 1907.
Metcalfe (H. D.) Co	November 8, 1902.
Metropolis Slate and Mining Co	March 22, 1866.
Metropolitan Electrical Co. of Ottawa	December 10, 1898.
Mexican Consolidated Electric Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Yucatan Power Co.	March 24, 1906.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 2, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Mexican Electric Light Co.	June 26, 1905.
Mexican Light and Power Co.	September 10, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 10, 1905.
Mexican Production and Development Co.	October 10, 1906.
Meyer-Thomas Co.	October 23, 1905.
Mica Boiler Covering Co.	February 18, 1895.
Michalson (I. L.) & Sons.	March 8, 1906.
Michigan-Saskatchewan Land Co.	January 3, 1906.
Mic-Mac Steamship Co.	January 4, 1893.
Midland Elevator and Forwarding Co.	June 25, 1881.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 19, 1883.
Midland Rolling Stock Co.	September 16, 1881.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 12, 1882.
Midway Co.	September 14, 1896.
Military Colonization Co. of Canada.	February 3, 1883.
Millen (John) and Son.	April 9, 1906.
Miller and Lockwell Co.	December 28, 1906.
Miller Brothers Co.	February 25, 1899.
Miller-Morse Hardware Co.	November 7, 1904.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Mill Stream Lumber Co.	October 31, 1903.
Milton Hersey Co.	September 19, 1906.
Milton Petroleum Co.	April 26, 1866.
Milwaukee Brewing and Malting Co.	June 3, 1903.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Manitoba Brewing and Malting Co.)	February 23, 1904.
Minas Basin Steamship Co.	July 6, 1901.
Mineral City Fire Clay Co.	July 13, 1904.
Mineral Development Co.	January 10, 1908.
Mining Investment Co. of Canada	May 14, 1883.
Miramichi Quarry Co.	November 16, 1905.
Missisquoi Marble Co.	July 17, 1907.
Mitchell (J. C.) Smokeless Powder Co. of Canada	May 20, 1907.
Mitchell Line Steamship Co.	August 14, 1873.
Mitchell (Robert) Co.	May 6, 1896.
Model Building-Stone Co.	June 5, 1905.
Modern Drug Store (La Pharmacie Moderene)	January 12, 1907.
Moffat Fuel Saver.	February 22, 1906.
Moisic Co.	July 31, 1866.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Monarch Electric Co.	October 1, 1907.
Monarch Motor Co.	August 2, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Comet Motor Co.)	April 15, 1907.
Monetary Times Printing Co. of Canada.	November 15, 1890.
Montarville Land Co.	October 9, 1905.
Monterey Electric and Gas Co.	February 13, 1905.
Monterey Plumbing Co.	August 22, 1907.
Monterey Waterworks and Sewer Co.	May 4, 1906.
Montfort Granite.	August 22, 1907.
Montgomery Car Equipment Co.	March 21, 1904.
Montreal and Acadian Steamship Co.	October 10, 1874.
Montreal and Chicago Merchants' Shipping Co.	June 21, 1888.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 5, 1894.
Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Co.	April 21, 1894.
Montreal and Great Lakes Steamship Co.	March 28, 1906.
Montreal and Kootenay Mining Co.	November 2, 1891.
Montreal and Lake Erie Steamship Co.	March 6, 1905.
Montreal and Melbourne Slate Co.	May 14, 1883.
Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co.	May 31, 1865.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Montreal and South Shore Auto Car Co.	December 3, 1903.
Montreal and Western Land Co.	April 8, 1882.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 20, 1887.
Montreal and Western Oil Lands.	March 5, 1903.
Montreal Amusement Co.	September 13, 1906.
Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Co.	January 17, 1893.
Montreal Box Co.	November 14, 1903.
Montreal Card and Paper Co.	June 25, 1875.
Montreal Carriage Leather Co. of St. Henri.	February 23, 1904.
Montreal Cement Co.	April 14, 1905.
Montreal Conservative Publication Co. (La Société de Publication Conservatrice de Montréal)	January 10, 1894.
Montreal Consolidated Mines Co.	September 20, 1897.
Montreal Construction Co.	August 31, 1896.
Montreal Copper Co.	July 4, 1904.
Montreal Cotton & Wool Waste Co.	September 12, 1906.
Montreal Crockery Co.	April 25, 1906.
Montreal Dairy Co. (Compagnie de Laiterie de Montréal). .	November 2, 1905.
Montreal District Workingmen's Building Association. . . .	October 23, 1902.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Montreal Dressed Meat Co.	June 6, 1904.
Montreal East Land Co. (La Compagnie des Terrains de Montréal Est)	August 14, 1907.
Montreal Engineering Co.	September 16, 1907.
Montreal Exploration and Development Co.	January 8, 1907.
Montreal Furniture Co.	May 16, 1905.
Montreal General Hospital.	January 30, 1823.
Montreal Improvement Co.	March 2, 1906.
Montreal Jockey Club.	November 2, 1905.
Montreal Lithographing Co.	August 14, 1896.
Montreal Locomotive Works, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Locomotive and Machine Co. of Montreal).	February 5, 1908.
Montreal Lumber Co.	April 29, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 5, 1902.
Montreal Manufacturing Co.	February 4, 1875.
Montreal Metal Works.	July 7, 1891.
Montreal Military Engineers' Association.	April 11, 1906.
Montreal Milk Co.	April 6, 1880.
Montreal Mining and Trading Co.	May 23, 1898.
Montreal News Co.	August 31, 1880.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Montreal Novelty Co.	July 17, 1902.
Montreal Packing Co.	December 22, 1876.
do (re-incorporation).	July 15, 1904.
Montreal Petroleum Mining Co.	July 24, 1866.
Montreal Piano Manufacturing Co.	October 3, 1904.
Montreal Pipe Foundry Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Drummond-McCall Pipe Foundry Co.).	March 11, 1897.
do do	April 2, 1904.
Montreal Plate Glass and Mirror Co.	November 17, 1903.
Montreal Printing and Publishing Co.	April 25, 1867.
do do (re-incorporation).	August 2, 1889.
Montreal Provident Fuel Association.	July 23, 1872.
Montreal Quilting Co.	August 18, 1899.
Montreal Reduction & Smelting Co. of Canada.	May 2, 1906.
Montreal Rubber Co.	April 2, 1903.
Montreal Sand and Gravel Co	July 21, 1897.
do (re-incorporation).	November 2, 1906.
Montreal Saw Works.	July 18, 1874.
Montreal Silicate Brick Co.	June 11, 1902.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Montreal Silk Mills Co.	December 10, 1892.
Montreal Small Wares Co.	August 11, 1904.
Montreal Star Publishing Co.	April 23, 1904.
Montreal Suburb Construction Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Provincial Construction Co.)	June 21, 1907.
Montreal Tobacco Co.	September 18, 1907.
Montreal Toilet Supply Co.	September 7, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Toilet Laundry Co.)	July 26, 1900.
Montreal Transportation Co.	May 7, 1869.
do (re-incorporation)	December 21, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 6, 1907.
Montreal Watch Case Co.	December 24, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 14, 1897.
Montreal Waterproof Clothing Co.	December 18, 1906.
Montreal Wood Mosaic Flooring Co.	January 22, 1907.
Montreal World Publishing Co.	October 9, 1907.
Moore and Macdowall.	June 28, 1887.
Moore Carpet Co.	April 28, 1904.
Moore (David) Lumber Co.	December 16, 1892.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Moore Patent Pocket Co.	November 22, 1898.
Morgan (Henry) and Co.	August 2, 1906.
Morrice (D.) Co.	January 8, 1908.
Morse Hardware and Lumber Co.	May 21, 1906.
Morton Dairy Farming and Colonization Co. of Manitoba.	June 27, 1882.
Moosomin Farming and Trading Co.	March 24, 1884.
Moreau's Barking Machine Co.	September 1, 1904.
Morrison (James) Brass Manufacturing Co.	January 11, 1893.
Mothersill Remedy Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Bricanam Remedy Co.)	May 17, 1907.
Mount Royal Box & Lumber Manufacturing Co.	April 17, 1907.
Mount Royal Colour & Varnish Co.	December 11, 1906.
Mount Royal Foundry Co.	December 22, 1902.
Mount Royal Provident and Land Co.	March 27, 1905.
Mount Royal Ranche Co.	April 30, 1884.
Mount Royal Spinning Co.	February 15, 1907.
Mouterde's Electric Accumulator Co.	September 12, 1905.
Moyer (E. N.) Co.	March 15, 1905.
Muir (Wm.) & Son.	February 16, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Multi Scale Co.	August 3, 1906.
Municipal Homes and Investment Corporation.	January 14, 1905.
Municipal Trenching Co.	October 10, 1905.
Murphy (John) Co.	March 14, 1904.
Murray Bay Lumber & Pulp Co.	January 10, 1906.
Murray (George) Publishing Co.	July 3, 1905.
Mussens	November 22, 1906.
Mutual Aid Association of Canada.	February 4, 1908.
Mutual Credit Association.	December 7, 1903.
Mutual Mercantile Agency of Canada, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Credit Exchange).	February 28, 1900.
Mutual News Co.	March 3, 1888.
Mutual Petroleum Co.	April 4, 1866.
Mutual Steamship Co.	April 2, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 17, 1907.
Mycenian Marble Co. of Canada.	December 8, 1891.

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N. Quintal & Fils.	March 30, 1906.
N. G. Valiquette.	January 4, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
N. J. Holden Co.	August 14, 1905.
N. L. Piper Railway Supply Co.	May 19, 1900.
Napanee Cement Works.	December 13, 1879.
Nasmiths.	September 1, 1905.
National Automatic Vending Machine Co. of Canada.	January 28, 1893.
National Bakery Co.	July 31, 1894.
National Clothing Co.	March 4, 1907.
National Conservatory (Le Conservatoire National).	December 6, 1906.
National Construction Co.	November 26, 1904.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada.	November 9, 1905.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 7, 1906
National Electro and Stereotype Co.	March 20, 1884.
National Electrotype and Stereotype Co.	September 14, 1896.
National Gas and Oil Co. of Canada.	September 16, 1889.
National Investment Co. of Canada.	August 21, 1882.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (amalgamating with the Canada Landed Credit Co. under name of Canada Landed and National Investment Co.).	January 28, 1891.
National Light, Heat and Power Co.	January 7, 1903.
National Oil Co.	July 15, 1892.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
National Printing Co.	May 28, 1906.
National Snuff Co.	December 17, 1907.
National Specialty Co.	April 15, 1907.
Natural Gas Supplies Co.	July 30, 1907.
Nelson (H. A.) and Sons Co.	October 13, 1896.
Nelson River Packing Co.	January 14, 1905.
Nepisiguit Lumber Co.	October 23, 1907.
Neptune Fog-Horn Co.	July 12, 1877.
Ness (T. W.) Electrical Co.	June 28, 1894.
Net Lake Mines, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Phœnix Mines)	May 17, 1907.
New Brunswick-Alberta Land Co.	May 26, 1906.
New Brunswick and North-west Colonization Co.	June 27, 1882.
New Brunswick Land and Lumber Co.	January 4, 1881.
New Brunswick Steamship Co.	May 23, 1882.
New England and Nova Scotia Navigation Co.	March 28, 1891.
New Pasteurizing Filter Co.	September 6, 1904.
New Richmond Lumber Co.	December 14, 1895.
New Success Oil Stove Co. of Yarmouth, N.S.	May 4, 1886.
New Walrond Ranche Co.	May 30, 1898.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
New York Silk Waist Manufacturing Co.	November 9, 1906.
Niagara District Fruit Growers Stock Co.	July 31, 1880.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 28, 1894.
Niagara Iron and Steel Co.	April 11, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 8, 1907.
Niagara Navigation Co.	July 2, 1878.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 5, 1888.
do do	August 15, 1893.
Niagara Peninsula Power and Gas Co.	July 10, 1903.
Niagara River Tramway Co.	March 19, 1895.
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Lakeside Navigation Co.)	May 27, 1901.
Nichols Chemical Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Nichols Chemical Co. of Canada)	March 19, 1908.
Nichols Chemical Co. of Canada.	April 20, 1897.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Nichols Chemical Co.)	March 19, 1908.
Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co.	January 26 , 1905.
Noble Brothers Co.	May 21, 1895.
Nora Wiggins (Barkentine) Co.	December 29, 1903.
Nordheimer Piano and Music Co.	August 6, 1898.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Norfolk Transportation Co.	September 23, 1873.
North American Agricultural Implement and General Manufacturing Co. of London, Canada.	April 3, 1884.
North American Broom Co.	March 21, 1873.
North American Chemical Co.	February 16, 1880.
North American Cotton Co.	May 22, 1905.
North American Fence Supply Co.	February 2, 1899.
North American Graphite Co.	February 1, 1896.
North American Land Co.	August 4, 1883.
North American Lumber and Supply Co.	February 14, 1907.
North American Mail Steamship Co.	May 4, 1901.
North American Merchandise Co.	April 25, 1905.
North American Mill Building Co. of Canada.	August 20, 1891.
do do	Sup. Let. Pat. January 8, 1892.
North American Mineral and Timber Co.	June 6, 1907.
North American Transportation Co.	January 15, 1896.
North American Wrecking Co.	September 5, 1906.
North Atlantic Dock & Shipbuilding Co.	January 24, 1907.
North Pacific Lumber Co.	June 17, 1889.
do	Sup. Let. Pat. September 28, 1895.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
North River Power Co.	August 26, 1905.
North River Lumber and Pulp Co.	April 6, 1900.
North Shore Transportation Co.	September 20, 1866.
North Shore Transportation and Wrecking Co.	December 18, 1906.
North Star Lumber Co.	October 22, 1907.
North-Western Brass Co.	April 11, 1906.
Northern Aluminum Co.	June 3, 1902.
Northern Cereal Co.	June 19, 1902.
Northern Coal & Coke Co.	December 11, 1906.
Northern Construction Co.	July 25, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Federal Construction Co.).	October 10, 1905.
Northern Contracting Co.	August 14, 1886.
Northern Development Co.	March 10, 1905.
Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co.	December 7, 1895.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 22, 1898.
Northern Elevator Co.	September 26, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 27, 1896.
do do	April 7, 1903.
do do	July 21, 1904.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Northern Engineering and Supply Co.	July 5, 1906.
Northern Improvement Co. of Canada.	September 17, 1903.
Northern Industrial Co.	December 11, 1903.
Northern Mines (Les Mines du Nord).	April 9, 1907.
Northern Oil & Gas Co.	May 1, 1907.
Northern Reduction Co.	June 21, 1907.
Northern Transportation Co.	May 27, 1880.
Northey Manufacturing Co.	December 8, 1891.
Northrup and Lyman Co.	August 18, 1883.
Nor'-West Farmer.	July 15, 1903.
North-West Buffalo Breeding Co.	October 26, 1886.
North-West Cattle Co.	March 20, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 13, 1884.
North-West Gold Mining Co.	June 2, 1884.
North-West Land and Grazing Co.	July 15, 1882.
North-West Lumbering Co.	March 14, 1883.
North-West Navigation Co.	April 1, 1881.
North-West Shoe Co.	December 11, 1894.
North-West Trading Co.	July 22, 1875.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
North West Trading Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	August 21, 1882
North-West Transportation Co.	March 5, 1877.
North-West Wire Co.	February 19, 1892.
North-Western Drainage Co.	August 15, 1879.
North-Western Publishing Co.	January 8, 1894.
Nova Steamship Co.	May 19, 1898.
Nova Scotia Cement and Plaster Co.	December 12, 1907.
Nova Scotia Glass Co.	September 7, 1881.
Nova Scotia Land Co.	May 3, 1906.
Nova Scotia Shipping Co.	September 17, 1902.
Nova Scotia Steel Co.	July 10, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.,	September 17, 1886.
do do	September 5, 1888.
Novi-Modi Costume Co.	December 7, 1903.
Nutter (Seth C.) Brewery.	March 25, 1907.

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O. Martineau & Fils.	November 5, 1906.
O. Poirier Co. (La Cie O. Poirier).	June 14, 1907.
O. B. Lafleur & Fils.	May 6, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
O'Brien Brewing and Malting Co.	February 1, 1904.
Occidental Café	February 5, 1908.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	May 30, 1902.
Okotoks Irrigation Co.	January 27, 1896.
Oliver (R.W.) Milling Co.	July 26, 1904.
Ontario and Kootenay Prospecting and Development Co.	May 4, 1897.
Ontario and North-Western Land Co.	May 23, 1882.
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.	May 3, 1882.
Ontario and Quebec Navigation Co.	April 30, 1874.
Ontario and Western Lumber Co.	September 26, 1893.
Ontario Car Ferry Co.	November 30, 1905.
Ontario Corundum Co.	June 3, 1902.
Ontario Fish Co.	June 15, 1889.
Ontario Graphite Co.	April 1, 1896.
Ontario Milling and Manufacturing Co.	July 6, 1901.
Ontario Mining Co.	August 2, 1889.
Ontario Natural Gas Co.	October 26, 1889.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 22, 1893.
Ontario Powder Co.	June 20, 1901.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Ontario (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Ontario Timber and Land Co.	June 29, 1907.
Ontario Transmission Co.	July 14, 1905.
Opasatica & Chibogomo Development Co.	March 25, 1907.
Opasatica Mining Co.	August 26, 1907.
Orchard Grove Land Co.	November 8, 1907.
Oriental Silk Co.	September 5, 1902.
Oriental Tobacco Co.	March 20, 1908.
Ormstown Brick and Terra Cotta Co.	August 25, 1888.
Ormstown Temperance Co.	March 2, 1903.
O-So-Ezy Manufacturing Co. of Canada.	October 8, 1904.
Oswego Coal Co. (La Compagnie de Charbon Oswego). . .	April 29, 1904.
Otago Shipping Co.	May 18, 1892.
Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canadian Otis Elevator Co.).	March 20, 1905.
Ottawa and Hull Printing and Publishing Co.	February 7, 1898.
Ottawa and North-West Land Co.	March 15, 1882.
Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Co.	March 15, 1867.
Ottawa and Whitehall Navigation Co.	June 29, 1867.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Ottawa Canning Co.	June 12, 1890.
Ottawa Carbide Co.	May 16, 1899.
Ottawa Cement Block Co.	June 7, 1905.
Ottawa Cobalt Mining and Lumber Co.	February 12, 1907.
Ottawa Despatch and Agency Co.	June 9, 1897.
Ottawa Forwarding Co.	March 21, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	December 10, 1903.
Ottawa Free Press.	October 6, 1903.
Ottawa Granolithic Paving Co.	November 26, 1888.
Ottawa Paving and Roofing Co.	November 19, 1885.
Ottawa Pilot Printing and Publishing Co.	March 10, 1905.
Ottawa Porcelain and Carbon Co.	February 23, 1895.
Ottawa Powder Co.	April 8, 1891.
Ottawa Printing and Publishing Co.	June 4, 1867.
Ottawa Pulp & Paper Co.	July 17, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 23, 1908.
Ottawa Racing Association.	November 27, 1903.
Ottawa Sanitary Laundry Co.	August 23, 1905.
Ottawa Stationery and Office Supply Co.	June 17, 1903.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Ottawa Stone Co.	April 8, 1905.
Ottawa Telephone Co.	December 17, 1885.
Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Co.	April 13, 1896.
Ottawa Trading Co.	November 11, 1895.
Ottawa Transportation Co.	February 8, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 22, 1893.
Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.	August 20, 1896.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 14, 1897.
do do do	April 28, 1904.
Ottawa Wine Vault Co.	June 12, 1906.
Otter Tail Gold and Silver Mining Co.	May 24, 1886.
Owen Sound and North-West Milling and Manufacturing Co.	February 16, 1885.
Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie Navigation Co.	October 7, 1889.
Owen Sound Dredging, Towing and Wrecking Co.	July 29, 1884.
Owen Sound Electric Illuminating and Manufacturing Co. .	May 4, 1886.
Owen Sound Steamship Co.	May 28, 1883.
Oxford Hotel Co.	June 14, 1907.
Oxford Land and Petroleum Co.	December 12, 1866.
Ozo Co.	May 31, 1899.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Ozo Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	September 13, 1904.
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P. Burns and Co.	September 7, 1905.
P. Lafrance & Cie.	February 6, 1908.
P. D. Dods & Co.	December 18, 1907.
P. J. Powers Co.	August 29, 1906.
Pacaud (A. L.)	February 21, 1908.
Pace (J. B) Tobacco Co. of Montreal.	August 9, 1892.
Pacific Coal Co.	August 31, 1901.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Bankhead Mines)	July 2, 1907.
Pacific Coal and Oil Co.	November 25, 1903.
Pacific Coal Mines	May 11, 1907.
Pacific Construction Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Standard Construction Co.)	April 28, 1905.
Packard (L. H.) and Co.	April 8, 1903.
Packard Electric Co.	August 1, 1894.
Packard Lamp Co.	June 28, 1892.
Page-Hersey Iron and Tube Co.	November 22, 1898.
Pallascio Hardware Co.	June 17, 1899.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Palmer (J.) & Son	July 11, 1906.
Palmerston Carriage Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Co.)	January 13, 1899.
Paquette, Jean (Maison)	December 4, 1907.
Para Construction Co.	June 27, 1906.
Para Docks	June 27, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Port of Para)	July 7, 1906.
Parisian Corset Manufacturing Co.	October 5, 1903.
Parisian Society of Artistic Installations (La Société Parisienne d'Installations Artistiques)	September 13, 1905.
Park, Blackwell and Co.	October 8, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat .(changing name to Park Blackwell Co.)	June 27, 1898.
Park, Blackwell Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Park, Blackwell and Co.)	June 27, 1898.
Park Realty Co. of Montreal	June 26, 1907.
Parker-Eakins Co.	April 12, 1893.
do (re-incorporation)	February 6, 1903.
Parker Foundry Co	November 28, 1905.
Parry Sound Navigation Co	May 3, 1886.
Patent Elbow Co	December 24, 1886.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Paterson Manufacturing Co.	January 17, 1894.
Paterson (William) and Son Co.	April 17, 1897.
Paton (Laird) and Son	June 6, 1905.
Pattee and Lett Co.	December 20, 1904.
Pattison Dental Manufacturing Co.	June 23, 1900.
Paul Automatic Gas Co.	May 25, 1905.
Payne (J. Bruce)	June 12, 1903.
Peace River Colonization and Land Development Co.	September 8, 1904.
Pearl Mining Co.	March 15, 1900.
Peat Coal Co. of Canada	January 17, 1903.
Peck (John W.) and Co.	April 17, 1903.
Peck Rolling Mills	July 2, 1902.
Peddie Rifle Sight Co.	August 12, 1902.
Peerless Gas Light Co. of Montreal	February 4, 1904.
Peiler & Co.	March 26, 1907.
Pelee Island Wine and Vineyards Co.	May 2, 1888.
Pelham Mineral and Oil Co.	March 26, 1866.
Peloquin (J. B.) Hotel Co.	March 23, 1906.
Pembroke Milling Co.	November 27, 1894.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Pembroke Navigation Co.	June 14, 1897.
Peninsula Tug & Towing Co.	January 12, 1907.
Penman Manufacturing Co.	January 9, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 20, 1893.
Penmans.	September 20, 1906.
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	May 4, 1901.
do (re-incorporation).	July 22, 1904.
Penny Bank of Toronto (under chap. 47, 3rd Edward VII.) . .	April 19, 1904.
Pentecoste Navigation Co.	January 12, 1904.
People's Gas Supply Co.	November 13, 1902.
People's Warehouse Co. (La Compagnie du Magasin du Peuple).	March 29, 1904.
Pepper Well Petroleum Co., of Boston and Canada.	February 26, 1866.
Percé Fishing Co.	May 31, 1895.
Permanent Insurance Agency.	February 15, 1907.
Persia (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Peterborough Milling Co.	April 12, 1893.
Peterborough Real Estate Investment Co.	April 26, 1878.
Peterborough Review Printing and Publishing Co.	December 29, 1883.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Petrolia Oil Co.	January 31, 1881.
Petrolia Torpedo Co.	October 13, 1903.
Petrolia Waggon Manufacturing Co.	July 29, 1881.
Philip Morris and Co.	December 26, 1905.
Philipsburg Milling Co.	September 25, 1903.
Phillips (Eugene F.) Electrical Works.	June 27, 1889.
Phillips (Farley).	May 29, 1907.
Phillips (George) & Co.	March 8, 1906.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 24, 1906.
Phillips Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Cobban Manufacturing Co.).	December 6, 1905.
Phillips Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	October 26, 1907.
Phillips Pharmaceutic Co.	May 16, 1887.
Phœnix Bridge and Iron Works.	June 17, 1903.
Phœnix Mines.	March 13, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Net Lake Mines).	May 17, 1907.
Phœnix Printing Ink Co.	December 24, 1894.
Phœnix Sundry Co.	March 1, 1906.
Photo-Electric Telegraph Co.	April 20, 1876.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Phrenoline Medicine Co.	December 14, 1896.
Pickford and Black Steamship Co.	March 27, 1900.
Pierce Trading Co.	December 3, 1907.
Pigeon River Log-driving Association and Improvement Co.	April 14, 1884.
Pillow and Hersey Manufacturing Co.	December 17, 1887.
Pine Avenue Apartments.	April 6, 1906.
Pineo-Dowson Co.	April 20, 1905.
Piper (Hiram L.) Co.	June 3, 1902.
Piper (N. L.) Railway Supply Co.	May 19, 1900.
Pittsburg & Erie Coal Co.	May 16, 1907.
Plow (B.) & Co.	March 3, 1908.
Plymouth (Ship) Co.	May 16, 1898.
Poirier (O.) Co. (La Cie O. Poirier).	June 14, 1907.
Polson Iron Works.	January 19, 1905.
Poole-Stewart, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Poole-Stewart Publishing Co. of Toronto).	December 3, 1902.
Poole-Stewart Publishing Co. of Toronto.	October 9, 1902.
do (changing name to Poole-Stewart) do	Sup. Let. Pat. December 3, 1902.
Pontiac Steamship Co.	December 26, 1902.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Pontiac Telephone Co.	April 27, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 5, 1897.
Port Arthur and Duluth Steam Packet Co.	June 25, 1892.
Port Arthur Elevator Co.	July 4, 1907.
Port Elgin Button Co.	May 7, 1889.
Port Hope Preserving and Canning Co.	August 14, 1896.
Port Stanley Elevator Co.	August 22, 1907.
Portland Mica Co.	June 2, 1905.
Port of Para, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Para Docks)	July 7, 1906.
Porto Rico Railways Co.	August 29, 1906.
Poulin Lumber Co.	July 8, 1902.
Poupore (W. J.) Co.	May 1, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 4, 1904.
Power Rope and Belting Co.	December 23, 1895.
Powers (P. J.) Co.	August 29, 1906.
Prairie Home Land Co.	April 6, 1906.
Prairie Lumber Co.	October 29, 1902.
Prairie Printing and Publishing Co.	November 15, 1883.
Pratt & Whitney Co. of Canada	January 27, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Premier Asbestos Co.	November 22, 1906.
Premier Oil Co.	October 31, 1890.
Prendergast (Alfred).	August 8, 1906.
Presbyterian Review Co.	December 2, 1895.
Prescott and Lake Superior Navigation Co.	August 8, 1898.
Prescott Elevator Co.	February 26, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 9, 1897.
Prescott Emery Wheel Co.	July 31, 1891.
Prescott Terminal Co.	September 15, 1903.
Primitive Methodist Colonization Co.	March 14, 1882.
Prince Albert Colonization Co.	May 5, 1883.
Prince Albert Slate and Mining Co.	August 18, 1866.
Prince Rupert's Timber & Lumber Co.	January 10, 1907.
Pringle (T.) & Son.	March 4, 1907.
Pringle (R. E. T.) Co.	January 30, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 10, 1903.
Producers Oil Refining Co.	January 20, 1885.
Progress (Le Progrès).	September 3, 1907.
Progress Manufacturing Co.	July 11, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Promotive of Arts Association	October 7, 1896.
Prosperare Shipping Co	September 11, 1901.
Protective Police and Fire Patrol Co. of Canada	September 16, 1886.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 16, 1888.
Provident and Commercial Land Co	July 10, 1882.
do do Sup. Let. Pat	September 11, 1884.
Provincial Construction Co	May 15, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Montreal Suburb Construction Co.)	June 21, 1907.
Provincial Hardware Manufacturing Co	June 25, 1867.
Provincial Land & Real Estate Co	December 9, 1907.
Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co. of Ontario	February 5, 1890.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 12, 1891.
do do do.	May 21, 1894.
do do do	April 23, 1896.
do do do	May 6, 1898.
do do do	March 11, 1908.
Provincial Petroleum Co	July 16, 1866.
Provincial Secret Service Agency	November 27, 1901.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Provincial Wrecking Co.	March 27, 1903.
Provision Supply Co. of Montreal.	November 18, 1891.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Provision Supply Co.)	September 17, 1898.
Provision Supply Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Provision Supply Co. of Montreal)	September 17, 1898.
Prud'homme (A.) & Fils	February 6, 1906.
Publicity Co. (La Société de Publicité)	December 1, 1883.
Puebla Light and Power Co.	August 8, 1903.
Puebla Tramway, Light and Power Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Puebla Light and Power Co; name changed by chap. 146, 6 Ed. VII.)	July 24, 1906.
Puebla Tramway, Light and Power Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	July 11, 1907.
Puddy Brothers	May 14, 1904.
Pure Ice Co.	June 9, 1906.
Puritan Spirits Co.	May 2, 1907.

Q

Q. & C. Bonzano Rail Joint Co. of Canada	February 16, 1904.
Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Land Co.	October 14, 1882.
Qu'Appelle Farm Syndicate.	August 21, 1882.
Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	May 12, 1882.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Co	April 25, 1867.
Quebec and Levis Ferry Co	June 9, 1876.
Quebec and Ontario Lumber Co	February 2, 1906.
Quebec Cartage and Transfer Co	January 3, 1907.
do Sup. Let. Pat	March 9, 1908.
Quebec Improvement Co	June 2, 1904.
Quebec Literary and Historical Society	October 5, 1831.
Quebec, Ontario & Cobalt Silver Mining Co	August 31, 1906.
Quebec Steam Whaling Co	May 2, 1904.
Quebec Tanning Co. (La Compagnie de Tannerie de Québec)	February 6, 1904.
Quebec Transport Co	October 23, 1905.
Quebec Transportation & Forwarding Co	April 2, 1906.
Queen Petroleum Co	July 6, 1866.
Queen's Hotel	March 9, 1903.
Quickcure Co	August 11, 1896.
Quintal (N.) & Fils	March 30, 1906.

R

R. Forbes Co	July 17, 1907.
R. Irvine	March 5, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
R. Macfarlane and Co.	June 21, 1905.
R. C. Jamieson and Co.	February 23, 1903.
R. D. Martin Co.	August 7, 1902.
R. H. Smith Co.	August 29, 1888.
R. J. Lovell Co.	November 15, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 1, 1898.
R. P. Inglis Co.	February 24, 1906.
R. W. Oliver Milling Co.	July 26, 1904.
R. & W. Kerr.	November 2, 1906.
R. E. T. Pringle Co.	January 30, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 10, 1903.
Raceyvale Petroleum Co.	June 15, 1866.
Radam (Wm.) Microbe Killer Co. of Canada.	July 18, 1890.
Radford Paper Co.	October 22, 1901.
Rail Joint Co. of Canada, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Continuous Rail Joint Co. of Canada).	February 15, 1907.
Railway and Newspaper Advertizing Co.	February 21, 1873.
Railway Safety Appliance Co. of Canada.	September 26, 1884.
Railway Securities Co.	December 7, 1895.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Railway Specialty Co. of Canada	December 21, 1904.
Railway Spring and Supply Co	August 3, 1904.
Rainy Lake Lumber Co	June 27, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat	May 26, 1884.
Rainy River Navigation Co	July 18, 1899.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 16, 1904.
do do (changing name to Kenora Transportation Co.)	June 9, 1906.
Ram Lal's Pure Tea Co	March 11, 1908.
Randolph Macdonald Co	August 14, 1905.
Rat Portage Fish Co	December 7, 1895.
Rat Portage Lumber Co	July 27, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat	March 26, 1904.
Rattray (D.) & Sons	December 14, 1906.
Rattray (J.) and Co	April 29, 1905.
Raven Lake Mining and Development Co	April 12, 1907.
Rawbone Gun and Manufacturing Co	July 24, 1882.
Rawdon Lumber Co. (La Compagnie de Bois de Rawdon)	October 15, 1906.
Read Lumber Co	July 23, 1902.
do Sup. Let. Pat	July 20, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Read Timber and Lumber Co.	July 17, 1906.
Real Estate Exchange (Echange Immobilier)	September 20, 1906.
Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada	April 6, 1883.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 20, 1892.
Real Estate Mutual Co. (La Compagnie Mutuelle d'Immeubles)	August 4, 1903.
Realty Co. of Montreal	May 13, 1904.
Reardon Broom Co.	September 26, 1902.
Record Stove and Furnace Co.	August 23, 1907.
Red Bluff Gold Mining Co.	February 20, 1900.
Redmond Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Redmond Greenleese Co.)	March 1, 1902.
Redmond Greenleese Co.	January 8, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Redmond Co.)	March 1, 1902.
Reed (Geo. W.) & Co.	January 4, 1907.
Reford (Robert) Co.	June 9, 1897.
Reform Shipping Co.	November 10, 1899.
Reg. N. Boxer Co.	January 10, 1908.
Regal Packing Co.	August 17, 1903.
Regina Shoe Co.	May 7, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Registry Co. of North America	March 9, 1900.
Reinforced Concrete Co	January 26, 1906.
Reinhardt Salvador Breweries	June 6, 1904.
Reliance Cigar Factory	December 16, 1902.
Remington Standard Typewriter Co	May 24, 1900.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Remington Typewriter Co.)	June 6, 1902.
Remington Typewriter Co., Sup. Let. Pat (formerly Remington Standard Typewriter Co.)	June 6, 1902.
Renaud Interlocking and Block System Co	November 10, 1905.
Renaud, King & Patterson	March 25, 1907.
Renouf (E. M.)	April 27, 1906.
Rent Guarantee, Loan, Aid and Investment Co	June 30, 1871.
Renwick Co	August 3, 1906.
Resources Publishing Co	July 5, 1904.
do (re-incorporation)	July 3, 1907.
Retail Merchants Publishing Co. of Canada	October 3, 1906.
Retort Gas Burner Co	October 26, 1887.
Reuse (Jean) Cigar Making Machine Co. of Canada	July 1, 1896.
Reversible Rubber Heel Co. of Canada	October 27, 1902.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Review Publishing Co.	June 7, 1904.
Revillon Brothers (Revillon Frères)	June 2, 1904.
Revillon Canada Far North Co.	August 19, 1903.
Rexford-Bishop (in lieu of cancelled Letters Patent to W. I. Bishop Co.)	March 27, 1907.
Rex Remedy Co.	January 9, 1905.
Rheaume Foundry Co. (La Compagnie de Fonderie Rheaume)	May 18, 1906.
Rice, Lewis and Son.	May 16, 1889.
Richard Co.	March 31, 1902.
Richard Steamship Co.	June 7, 1904.
Richardson (James) Co.	December 10, 1904.
Richelieu River Navigation Co. of St. John's, P.Q.	June 22, 1899.
Richey (H. R.) Co.	December 3, 1906.
Richmond Ranching Co.	May 11, 1906.
Rideau Lakes Navigation Co.	December 29, 1899.
Rideau Lumber Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly McRae Trading Co.)	March 11, 1897.
Rideau Shoe Co.	February 6, 1908.
Rigaud Milling Co. (La Compagnie des Moulins de Rigaud)	October 12, 1906.
Riley (Margaret May) Co.	March 1, 1901.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Rio de Janiero Light and Power Co.	June 9, 1904.
Riordon Paper Mills.	January 21, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	August 31, 1901.
do do	November 13, 1905.
Ritchie (John) Co.	April 4, 1898.
River Plate Shipping Co.	May 27, 1907.
Riverside Manufacturing Co.	January 10, 1894.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 27, 1894.
Riverside Park Amusement Co.	February 27, 1906
Robert Gardner & Son.	January 19, 1906.
Robert Mitchell Co.	May 6, 1896.
Robert Reford Co.	June 9, 1897.
Robert White Co.	August 17, 1906.
Robertson (J. A.) Co.	October 25, 1906.
Robertson (James) Co.	December 31, 1892.
Robin (C.) Collas Co.	June 21, 1904.
Robitaille Eureka Distillery.	November 8, 1905.
Roche Percée Coal Co.	July 7, 1896.
Rock Forest Gold Mining Co.	August 6, 1898.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Rockland Slate Co.	June 22, 1865.
Rogers (A. R.) Lumber Co.	November 6, 1906.
Rogers and Morris Co.	April 25, 1895.
Rolandrie Farming and Stock Raising Co.	January 30, 1889.
Romaine Automatic Agricultural Machine Co.	July 19, 1897.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal.	August 15, 1839.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec.	January 29, 1845.
Rose Belford Publishing Co.	April 8, 1878.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Rose Publishing Co.).	November 21, 1889.
Rosebud River Ranche Co.	December 9, 1886.
Rose Publishing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Rose Belford Publishing Co.).	November 21, 1889.
Rossin House Hotel Joint Stock Co.	December 12, 1864.
Ross (J. M.) Sons and Co.	February 4, 1904.
Ross & Harris Co.	April 10, 1906.
Ross Realty Co.	February 27, 1906.
Rowan Brothers & Co.	June 15, 1907.
Roxton Tool and Mill Co.	February 7, 1907.
Royal Bridge and Iron Co.	April 2, 1891.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Royal Guideboard Advertising Co	March 7, 1892.
Royal Portland Cement Co	July 13, 1903.
Rugg Ball Manufacturing Co	November 6, 1907.
Russel-Chambers Co	January 16, 1907.
Russell Co	July 31, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat	June 25, 1902.
Russell Lithia Water Co	August 31, 1903.
Russell Mineral Water Co	February 18, 1902.
Ryckman (S. S.) Medicine Co	November 16, 1896.
S	
S. Carsley Co	December 2, 1895.
S. Coté Motor Co. (La Cie des Moteurs S. Coté)	May 3, 1907.
S. Hyman	April 15, 1905.
S. Lachance Laboratory Co. (La Compagnie des Laboratoires S. Lachance)	October 20, 1905.
S. B. Chandler Son and Co	August 27, 1895.
S. B. Townsend	September 26, 1907.
S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co	November 16, 1896.
S. T. Greenleese & Sons	December 31, 1906.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
St. Canut Lumber, Light & Power Co.	July 26, 1906.
St. Catharines Hydraulic Improvement Co.	May 5, 1891.
St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Co.	February 6, 1883.
St. Charles (F. X.) & Cie.	March 12, 1907.
St. Clair Petroleum Co. of Canada West.	March 29, 1865.
St. Denis Land Co.	March 24, 1898.
St. Gabriel Lumber Co.	September 3, 1902.
St. Henri Chemical Co.	January 17, 1894.
St. Henri Cigar Co. (La Compagnie de Cigares de Saint-Henri)	December 11, 1899.
St. Hyacinthe Distillery, Packing and Vinegar Co.	December 26, 1902.
St. James Realty Co.	August 6, 1906.
St. Jerome Power and Electric Light Co.	November 19, 1896.
St. John Cotton Co.	February 4, 1882.
St. John's Foundries.	November 8, 1907.
St. Johns Land and Building Co.	August 15, 1906.
St. John's, P.Q. Brick Co.	May 18, 1906.
St. Johns, Temagami Gold & Silver Mining Co.	February 13, 1908.
St. Joseph Land Improvement and Manufacturing Co.	June 13, 1902.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
St. Lambert Water Works Co.	September 17, 1898.
St. Lawrence Anchor Fence Co.	February 3, 1898.
St. Lawrence and Chicago Forwarding Co.	June 3, 1874.
St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Co.	November 28, 1890.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 28, 1894.
do do do	January 6, 1902.
do do do	April 4, 1903.
St. Lawrence and Great Lakes Dredging and Wrecking Co.	August 17, 1906.
St. Lawrence Canadian Navigation Co. (La Compagnie de Navigation Canadienne du St. Laurent)	July 27, 1906.
St. Lawrence Chemical Co.	March 28, 1894.
St. Lawrence Coal Co.	July 30, 1904.
St. Lawrence Construction Co.	July 13, 1904.
St. Lawrence Cotton Co.	December 13, 1893.
St. Lawrence Dairy Product Co.	February 12, 1908.
St. Lawrence Elevating, Storing and Forwarding Co.	March 18, 1875.
St. Lawrence Floating and Wrecking Co.	April, 25, 1905.
St. Lawrence Grain Co.	April 20, 1876.
St. Lawrence Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Co.	December 20, 1905

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co.	April 19, 1880.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 31, 1902.
St. Lawrence Saw and Steel Works Co.	December 31, 1906.
St. Lawrence Sporting Goods Co.	July 30, 1907.
St. Lawrence Starch Co.	January 21, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 14, 1902.
St. Lawrence Steamship Co.	October 3, 1900.
do (re-incorporation)	April 25, 1906.
St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.	May 30, 1879.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 2, 1888.
St. Lawrence Supply Co.	August 14, 1905.
St. Lawrence Transportation Co.	February 22, 1906.
St. Lawrence Waggon Co.	March 13, 1905.
St. Lawrence Waterproof Clothing Co.	May 3, 1904.
St. Leon Mineral Water Co.	August 11, 1889.
St. Leon Waters.	September 5, 1905.
St. Louis Auto Club.	August 25, 1904.
St. Maurice Construction Co.	March 29, 1905.
St. Onge Gold Mining Co.	January 10, 1885.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
St. Paul Land Co.	March 9, 1906.
St. Raymond Co.	June 28, 1897.
St. Raymond Paper Co.	March 16, 1904.
St. Siméon Lumber Co.	April 30, 1907.
St. Therese Peat Co. (La Compagnie des Tourbières de Ste. Thérèse)	March 24, 1908.
Sabaskong Lumber and Mining Co.	November 12, 1888.
Safety Barb Wire Co.	June 10, 1893.
Safety Explosives Co. of Canada	January 16, 1907.
Saguenay Construction Co.	October 5, 1906.
Salem Co.	January 20, 1903.
Sales (Leslie) Co.	August 8, 1907.
Sandwich Petroleum Oil Co.	August 17, 1866.
Sandford (W. E.) Manufacturing Co.	June 1, 1887.
Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Canada, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Canada.)	August 21, 1907.
Sanitas Co. of Canada	February 6, 1907.
Sanitation and Utilization of Sewage Co.	March 6, 1900.
Sarnia and Port Huron Ferry Co.	January 24, 1882.
Sarnia Bay Towing and Salvage Co.	June 14, 1901.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Sarnia Navigation and Wrecking Co.	August 23, 1887.
Sarnia Ranching Co.	June 27, 1898.
Sarnia Towing and Transportation Co.	July 25, 1888.
Sarnia Transportation Co.	November 13, 1880.
Sarnia Tug and Transit Co.	July 19, 1887.
Saskatchewan Coal Mining and Transportation Co.	November 5, 1883.
Saskatchewan Forks Colonization Co.	July 10, 1882.
Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Co.	May 11, 1882.
Saskatchewan Lumber Co.	August 14, 1902.
Saskatchewan Mining and Gold Dredging Co.	March 14, 1883.
Saskatchewan Transportation Co.	July 10, 1882.
Saskatchewan Transportation and Trading Co.	April 3, 1877.
Saskatchewan Valley Land Co.	June 13, 1902.
Saskatchewan Valley and Manitoba Land Co.	June 12, 1903.
Saskatoon & Western Land Co.	May 8, 1907.
Saunderson Manufacturing Co.	July 31, 1906.
Sauve (J. E.)	May 27, 1907.
Sawyer and Massey Co.	June 13, 1889.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	June 12, 1896.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Sawyer and Massey Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	March 16, 1904.
do do	August 15, 1906.
Schlicht and Field Co.	January 18, 1886.
Schooner Invictus Co.	December 12, 1904.
Schooner King of Avon Co.	August 10, 1904.
Schooner Lady of Avon Co.	July 28, 1902.
Schooner Lord of Avon Co.	December 14, 1901.
Schultz Brothers Co.	July 13, 1897.
Scotia Steamship Co.	September 27, 1897.
Script Weight Recorder Manufacturing Co.	June 14, 1906.
Scroggie (W. H.).	April 6, 1904.
Seaboard-Prairie Land Co.	September 6, 1906.
Seamless Boat and Canoe Co.	November 7, 1901.
Securities & Transfer Corporation of Montreal.	June 26, 1907.
Seibert Curtain Pole Co.	June 8, 1905.
Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Co.	August 14, 1896.
Semi-ready.	December 13, 1905.
Semi-Ready Clothing Co.	July 26, 1901.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Seminary of Nicolet	December 10, 1821.
Senlac (Steamship) Co	November 12, 1903.
Seth C. Nutter Brewery	March 25, 1907.
Settlers' Land Co	February 21, 1906.
Shaffner (Ida M.) Co	December 29, 1900.
Shantz (Jacob Y.) and Son Co	January 30, 1895.
Shawinigan Falls Real Estate Co	July 3, 1907.
Shearer and Brown Co	September 28, 1895.
Shearer, Brown and Wills	November 25, 1903.
Shedden Co	August 25, 1873.
Shedden Forwarding Co	March 27, 1899.
do Sup. Let. Pat	March 2, 1906.
Shedrick Rigby Co	December 10, 1906.
Sheep Creek Irrigation Co	April 1, 1895.
Sheldons	February 14, 1906.
Shell River Colonization Co	May 25, 1883.
Sherbrooke Gazette Co	April 12, 1904.
Sherbrooke Novelty Manufacturing Co	January 10, 1907.
Sherbrooke Paper Manufacturing Co	April 19, 1866.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Sherbrooke Petroleum Co	May 5, 1866.
Sherbrooke Slate Co	November 30, 1865.
Ship Africa Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Austria Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Avon Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Bristol Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship British America Co	June 17, 1898.
Ship Canada Co	May 1, 1899.
Ship Glendovey Co	July 30, 1901.
Ship Hamburg Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Harvest Queen Co	May 1, 1899.
Ship J. D Everett Co	February 7, 1901.
Ship Kambira Co	January 13, 1899.
Ship King's County Co	January 14, 1899.
Ship Ontario Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Persia Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Plymouth Co	May 16, 1898.
Ship Swansea Co	May 16, 1898.
Snippers Cartage Co	June 9, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Shoe Wire Grip Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly English and Canadian Wire Fastening Co. of Montreal, Canada)	March 17, 1886.
Shuniah Manufacturing, Land and Development Co.	January 27, 1888.
Siche Light Co.	October 26, 1903.
Sicily Asphaltum Paving Co.	July 10, 1890.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 25, 1892.
Simonds Canada Saw Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canada Saw Co.)	January 26, 1906.
Simplex Railway Appliance Co. of Canada	January 9, 1903.
Simpson Co.	August 22, 1893.
Simpson-Hepworth Co.	July 20, 1906.
Sims (A. H.) Co.	November 10, 1903.
Sims (Henry J.) Co.	July 5, 1907.
Sincennes-McNaughton Line.	April 9, 1873.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 3, 1885.
do do	April 22, 1893.
Skoda (Barquentine) Co.	January 13, 1899.
Slater-Sherwood	January 3, 1907.
Slater Shoe Co.	May 16, 1907.
Sleeper Engine Co.	April 28, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Slingsby Manufacturing Co	August 15, 1893.
Small (E. A.) Co	January 12, 1906.
Smart (James A.) Co	May 19, 1905.
Smart Bag Co	February 16, 1906.
do (re-incorporation)	March 1, 1907.
Smith and McKeown Shirt Manufacturing Co	August 27, 1902.
Smith (Archd. W.) and Partners	July 22, 1905.
Smith, Carter and Smith	January 24, 1905.
Smith (C. J.) Estate Co	January 26, 1901.
Smith (George T.) Middlings Purifier Co. of Canada	February 5, 1884.
Smith (Howard) Paper Co	January 3, 1906.
do Sup. Let Pat.	August 8, 1907.
Smith Marble and Construction Co	February 23, 1906.
Smith Organ Co	February 19, 1875.
Smith-Patterson Co	December 30, 1901.
do Sup. Let .Pat.	May 1, 1907.
Smith (R. H.) Co	August 29, 1888.
Smoke Preventer Co	April 1, 1896.
Snap Co	May 20, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Snow Drift Baking Powder and Grocers' Co.	January 21, 1884.
Snyder Health Vibrators Co.	September 14, 1906.
Society of Arts of Canada.	February 27, 1893.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	February 16, 1905.
Sorel Manufacturing Co.	September 15, 1906.
Souris Coal and Fuel Co.	November 16, 1880.
Southam.	March 4, 1904.
South American Trading Co.	March 31, 1887.
Sovereign Construction Co.	September 26, 1905.
Sparrow (J. B.) Music Hall Circuit.	October 22, 1904.
Sparrow (J. B.) Theatrical and Amusement Co.	July 11, 1903.
Specialty Manufacturing Co.	April 6, 1900.
Springfield Petroleum Co.	June 15, 1866.
Spruce Lumber Co.	July 29, 1907.
Stadacona Petroleum Co.	November 11, 1865.
Stair Coal Mine and Manufacturing Co.	August 11, 1889.
Stalwart Shipping Co.	September 14, 1896.
Standard Co.	June 5, 1905.
Standard Asbestos Co.	July 26, 1901.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Standard Automatic Fire Sprinkler Co.	July 22, 1907.
Standard Bag Co.	September 24, 1902.
Standard Coal Co.	January 17, 1903.
Standard Coal and Shipping Co.	July 19, 1907.
Standard Construction Co.	January 17, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Pacific Construction Co.)	April 28, 1905.
Standard Drain Pipe Co. of St. John's, P.Q.	April 22, 1885.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 7, 1887.
do do do	March 1, 1889.
do do do	January 12, 1893.
Standard Drug Co. of Ottawa	March 9, 1904.
Standard Explosives	May 29, 1905.
Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co.	January 20, 1885.
Standard Fibre Lining Co.	September 21, 1896.
Standard Fitting & Valve Co.	May 10, 1907.
Standard Foundry and Manufacturing Co.	January 31, 1908.
Standard Heating and Sprinkler Co.	August 18, 1902.
Standard Lime and Quarry Co.	October 3, 1905.

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LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Standard Lumber Co. of Manitoba	May 6, 1902.
Standard Metal Manufacturing Co	September 21, 1907.
Standard Paint Co. of Canada	May 4, 1906.
Standard Photo Engraving Co	January 12, 1897.
Standard Publishing Co	October 12, 1882.
Standard Realties	August 17, 1906.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Canada	April 30, 1907.
do do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Canada)	August 21, 1907.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburg	August 23, 1907.
Standard Shirt Co	April 16, 1895.
do Sup. Let. Pat	October 31, 1901.
do do	October 31, 1901.
Standard Shirt Manufacturing Co	October 27, 1904.
Stanstead Granite Co	July 22, 1893.
Stanstead Granite Quarries Co	October 24, 1899.
Star Button Fastener Co	October 17, 1883.
Star Chrome Mining Co	June 14, 1904.
Star Iron Co	February 7, 1898.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Star of the East (Barque) Co.	January 22, 1902.
Star Oil Co. of Jackson	June 29, 1867.
Star Mantle Manufacturing Co.	August 29, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	May 20, 1904.
Starke Hardware Co.	May 2, 1903.
Starke-Seybold	February 7, 1907.
Steamship Cabot Co.	July 11, 1907.
Steamship Cacouna Co.	February 26, 1906.
Steamship Carbon Co.	March 6, 1906.
Steamship (Ethelwold) Co.	June 3, 1907.
Steamship Louisburg Co.	February 26, 1906.
Steamship (Richard) Co.	June 7, 1904.
Steamship Senlac Co.	November 12, 1903.
Steamship (Sydney) Co.	August 2, 1906.
Steel Concrete Co.	July 21, 1905.
Sterling Chemical Co.	September 30, 1902.
Stevens (J.) and Son Co.	December 2, 1895.
Stevens, Turner and Burns Foundry and General Manufacturing Co.	May 3, 1882.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Stewart (W. H.)	February 18, 1908.
Stewart (W. T.) Co.	January 31, 1907.
Stewart Bottling Co.	March 12, 1907.
Stewart Ranch Co.	May 23, 1882.
Stewart (Verret) and Co.	November 28, 1905.
Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supply Co.	December 6, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 19, 1907.
Stoke Mining Co.	March 10, 1865.
Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Co.	December 4, 1879.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	April 27, 1881.
Strachan (William) Co.	June 1, 1898.
do (re-incorporation).	April 30, 1907.
Stratford Exploration and Development Co.	June 14, 1897.
Strathern Shipping Co.	March 6, 1905.
Strathyre Mining Co.	May 10, 1893.
Street Railway Construction Co.	August 16, 1892.
Street's Stable Car Co. of Canada.	April 26, 1889.
Streetsville Woollen Co.	May 14, 1887.
Strong Lumber Co.	July 3, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Structural Steel Co	April 26, 1907.
Stuart Turbine Co	September 19, 1906.
Sugars	July 17, 1905.
Sugars and Canners	May 29, 1907.
Sulphur Springs Petroleum Co. of Byron C. W.	March 17, 1866.
Sunlight Gas Co	August 6, 1898.
do (re-incorporation)	March 31, 1902.
Sun Printing Co	July 15, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat	August 29, 1905.
Sussex Land and Stock Co	August 9, 1884.
Sussex Packing Co	October 23, 1907.
Swanhilda Ship Co	June 27, 1890.
Swansea (Ship) Co	May 16, 1898.
Swift, Copland Co	January 12, 1907.
Sydney Steamship Co	August 2, 1906.
Symmes Hay Cap Co	January 13, 1893.

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2 Macs	April 29, 1904.
T. Deguire Co. (La Compagnie T. Deguire)	September 20, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
T. Lessard and Sons	March 15, 1907.
T. Lindsay Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Canada Clothing Co.)	August 6, 1898.
T. Long and Brother Co	March 2, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to T. Long and Brother)	January 10, 1903.
T. Long and Brother, Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly T. Long and Brother Co.)	January 10, 1903.
T. Pringle and Son	March 4, 1907.
T. J. Leary	December 15, 1905.
T. W. Ness Electrical Co	June 28, 1894.
Tait (James D.) Co	June 18, 1890.
Talbot Brussels Carpet Co	September 21, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Dominion Brussels Carpet Co.)	June 17, 1899.
Tam O'Shanter Mining Co	October 20, 1897.
Tassé (Jos.) Cigar Co	June 16, 1902.
Taylor Decarbonized Iron and Manufacturing Co	March 24, 1892.
Taylor-Forbes Co	October 3, 1902.
Taylor Hydraulic Air Compressing Co	May 7, 1895.
Taylor Iron and Steel Co	July 17, 1896.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Tebbutt Shoe and Leather Co.	December 29, 1905.
Telegraphone System of Canada.	March 7, 1906.
Telford Lumber Co.	December 31, 1903.
Telford Yukon Mining Co.	March 18, 1899.
Temiscamingue and Mechiskan Dam Co.	December 23, 1904.
Temiscamingue Steamboat Co.	January 31, 1881.
Temiscouata Railway Co.	October 6, 1885.
Temiskaming Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	August 23, 1905.
Temiskaming Navigation Co.	February 20, 1906.
Temperance Colonization Society.	March 14, 1882.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 13, 1884.
Temple-Pattison Co.	December 1, 1902.
Templeton (East) Lumber Co.	October 26, 1904.
Templeton and North Ottawa Mining Co.	June 17, 1878.
Terminal Warehouse and Cartage Co.	December 20, 1905.
Terrano Flooring Co. of Canada.	January 22, 1908.
Tetreault Distributing Co.	August 18, 1905.
Thames Navigation Co.	July 11, 1879.
Theodore Lefebvre and Co.	February 5, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Thermolytic Fuel Co.	November 21, 1891.
Thiel Detective Service of Canada	May 10, 1907.
Thomas Ligget	January 2, 1906.
Thomas Manufacturing Co	November 27, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Lozier-Thomas Co.)	October 30, 1897.
Thomas May and Co	June 17, 1904.
Thomson (Walter) and Son	December 10, 1903.
Thousand Island and Montreal Steamboat Co	July 4, 1884.
Tiber Steamship Co	May 21, 1894.
Tiger Metal Co	August 18, 1904.
Tillson Co	November 15, 1895.
Tobique Gypsum Co	March 29, 1898.
Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Manufacturing Co	August 18, 1893.
Toilet Laundry Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Montreal Toilet Supply Co.)	July 26, 1900.
Toilet Laundry Co., Sup. Let. Pat	June 13, 1906.
Tombyll Upholstering and Frame Manufacturing Co	December 24, 1897.
Tooke Brothers	August 2, 1899.
Toronto and Belleville Rolling Mills	May 11, 1906.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Toronto and British Columbia Lumber Co.	April 5, 1893.
Toronto and Hamilton Navigation Co.	August 14, 1886.
Toronto and Montreal Steamboat Co.	March 13, 1895.
Toronto and Rapid City Land and Trading Co.	March 24, 1881.
do do	Sup. Let. Pat. January 12, 1882.
Toronto Auto-Transit Co.	July 3, 1907.
Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co.	June 14, 1897.
Toronto Coal Co. of Cape Breton.	April 20, 1878.
Toronto Hunt.	February 15, 1907.
Toronto Hunt Association.	July 11, 1906.
Toronto Lead and Colour Co.	November 3, 1884.
Toronto, Manitoba and North-west Land Co.	March 14, 1882.
Toronto Manufacturing Co.	February 7, 1874.
Toronto Patent Wheel and Waggon Co.	May 3, 1882.
Toronto Rolling Stock and Forwarding Co.	February 21, 1873.
Toronto Rubber Co. of Canada.	November 2, 1891.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Toronto Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Co.).	May 9, 1893.
Toronto Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Toronto Rubber Co. of Canada).	May 9, 1893.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Toronto Rubber Shoe Manufacturing Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	November 19, 1898.
Toronto Securities Co.	March 19, 1883.
Toronto Type Foundry Co.	March 21, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 11, 1901.
Touchwood, Qu'Appelle Land and Colonization Co.	May 14, 1883.
Townsend (S. B.)	September 26, 1907.
Traders' Agency	February 2, 1906.
Trans-continental Exploration Syndicate	September 4, 1903.
do do Sup. Let. Pat.	January 26, 1906.
Trenton and Bay of Quinte Navigation Co.	September 5, 1880.
Trethewey Train Pipes-Coupling Co.	April 15, 1902.
Trinidad (Barquentine) Co.	February 7, 1901.
Trojan Coupler Co.	July 8, 1893.
Troy Laundry Co.	July 1, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 4, 1905.
True Witness Printing and Publishing Co.	May 28, 1894.
Truro Condensed Milk Co.	June 22, 1903.
Truro Knitting Mills Co.	January 6, 1902.
Tucker (George) Co. of Canada	November 28, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Tuckett (Geo. E.) and Son Co	May 28, 1892.
Tulameen Mining Co	March 28, 1895.
Turner Brothers, Canada	August 8, 1907.
Turret Bell Co	December 19, 1905.
Turret Crown	June 28, 1906.
Turtle Lake Mining Co	May 6, 1907.
Twelve Mile Quartz Mining and Development Co	January 29, 1903.

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Undertakers Co. of Montreal (La Société des Pompes Funèbres, Montréal)	July 29, 1902.
Underwriters	February 3, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Investment Securities	August 17, 1906.
Underwriters' Salvage Co. of Canada (cancelled August 17, 1906)	November 2, 1905.
Union Brewery	April 21, 1904.
Union Card and Paper Co	December 24, 1894.
Union Manufacturing and Trading Co	March 1, 1904.
Union Ranching Co. of Canada	December 5, 1885.
Union Screen Plate Co. of Canada	May 23, 1905.
Union Stock Yards Co	April 13, 1892.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
United Canada Printing, Engraving and Publishing Co.	September 8, 1906.
United Collar Co. of Canada	March 16, 1906.
United Editors	December 24, 1906.
United Lumber Co	November 26, 1904.
United Mineral Wool and Asbestos Co. of Canada	March 16, 1903.
United Photographic Stores	November 30, 1906.
United Quebec Cigar Co	March 19, 1907.
United States & British Columbia Timber Co	July 5, 1907.
United States Oil Co	March 5, 1866.
Unit Wardrobe and Fixture Co	July 31, 1906.
Universal Credit (Le Crédit Universel)	January 23, 1904.
Universal Motor Manufacturers	April 1, 1905.
Universal Nut Machine Co	July 21, 1905.
Universal Patent Developing Co	September 23, 1897.
University Co	December 19, 1902.
Upper Canada Petroleum Mining Co	January 8, 1866.
Upper Ontario Steamboat Co	November 5, 1906.
Upper Ottawa Steamboat Co	June 15, 1866.
Upper Ottawa Towing Co	January 4, 1882.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Usher Steamship Co.	March 5, 1901.
Utica Shale Pipe Co.	December 12, 1907.
Utility Securities Co.	March 2, 1908.
V	
Valiquette (Joseph) Co. of Ottawa.	December 3, 1904.
Valiquette (N. G.).	January 4, 1905.
Valleyfield-Cobalt Mining Co.	December 12, 1906.
Valleyfield Electric Co.	January 27, 1887.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 15, 1888.
Van Allen Co.	December 31, 1906.
Vancouver-Fiji Sugar Co.	June 24, 1905.
Vancouver Portland Cement Co.	December 27, 1906.
Vanier and Lesage.	February 22, 1905.
Verity Plow Co.	October 8, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 9, 1899.
do do	December 22, 1904.
Verminiso.	November 5, 1907.
Verret, Stewart and Co.	November 28, 1905.
Vichy-Canada Co. (La Cie Vichy-Canada).	February 13, 1908.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Vickers Express Co	September 15, 1884.
Victor Automatic Carriers	July 30, 1907.
Victoria Consolidated Silver Mining Co	September 23, 1878.
do do Sup. Let. Pat	June 29, 1881.
Victoria Hotel Co	April 20, 1897.
Victoria Manufacturing Co	January 23, 1875.
Victoria Mining and Smelting Co	August 23, 1865.
Victoria Petroleum Oil Co	February 26, 1866.
Victoria Rock Oil Co. of Canada West	May 29, 1865.
Victor Wood Works	May 18, 1906.
Vienna Joint Stock Oil Co	January 20, 1866.
Vineberg Tailoring Co	January 29, 1906.
Vulcan Portland Cement Co	May 30, 1907.
W	
W. D. McLaren	July 11, 1907.
W. D. Matthews and Co	January 22, 1903.
W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co	June 1, 1887.
W. G. Browne Co	December 21, 1906.
W. H. Scroggie	April 6, 1904

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
W. H. Stewart	February 18, 1908.
W. I. Bishop Co. (cancelled). *See* Rexford-Bishop	March 11, 1907.
W. J. McGuire and Co	February 18, 1905.
W. J. Poupore Co	May 1, 1902.
do Sup. Let Pat	February 4, 1904.
W. R. Brock Co	December 15, 1897.
do Sup. Let. Pat	July 12, 1907.
W. R. Gardner Tool Co	June 12, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat	October 20, 1897.
W. T. Stewart Co	January 31, 1907.
Wabasso Cotton Co	March 26, 1907.
Wagner Opera Piano Co	March 1, 1905.
Walbridge Manufacturing Co	December 3, 1907.
Waldron-Drouin Co	June 3, 1902.
Wallingford Bros	July 18, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat	April 27, 1906.
Walter H. Cottingham Co	January 17, 1896.
Walter M. Lowney Co. of Canada	April 28, 1905.
Walter Blue & Co	May 1, 1906.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Walter Thomson and Son	December 10, 1903.
Warden King	February 8, 1907.
Wardsville Petroleum Co	May 9, 1865.
Ware Co. of Canada	August 18, 1905.
Wasis Steamship Co	April 13, 1905.
Waterloo Knitting Co	October 11, 1907.
Waterman (L. E.) Co. of Canada	November 22, 1904.
Waterous Engine Works Co	July 18, 1874.
Waters Printing & Publishing Co	October 1, 1907.
Water Supply Co. (La Compagnie d'Approvisionnement d'Eau)	October 31, 1905.
Watroil	March 15, 1906.
Watson (E. K.) Co	August 25, 1906.
Watson & Haig	July 24, 1907.
Watson-Foster Co	May 28, 1897.
Watson (John) Manufacturing Co	July 5, 1897.
Watson Manufacturing Co	August 21, 1882.
Watt (Isaac) Wrecking Co	October 20, 1892.
Weather and Waterproof Paint Co. of Canada	December 10, 1892.
do do	Sup. Let. Pat. June 15, 1893.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Weekly Credit Society (La Société de Crédit Hebdomadaire)	October 19, 1903.
Weir (J. & R.)	March 3, 1908.
Weld (William) Co.	July 14, 1891.
Welland Canal Tug Co.	May 8, 1903.
Wellington Silver Mining Co.	June 30, 1897.
Wells and Richardson Co.	September 15, 1900.
Wentworth Land Co.	July 22, 1882.
Wentworth Navigation Co.	February 26, 1895.
Westbourne Cattle Co.	May 20, 1886.
Westcott Wrecking Co.	June 3, 1892.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Great Lakes Towing Co.)	June 10, 1902.
West End Land and Improvement Co.	April 24, 1903.
Western Algoma Mining Co.	May 16, 1898.
Western Canada Cement and Coal Co.	June 27, 1905.
Western Canada Development Co.	December 14, 1906.
Western Condensed Milk, Canning, Coffee and Creamery Co.	March 13, 1901.
Western Construction Co.	June 22, 1905.
Western Counties Electric Co.	July 6, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Western Development Co.	March 11, 1905.
Western Elevator Co.	July 6, 1901.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	March 5, 1903.
Western Estates.	October 4, 1906.
Western Farm Lands.	November 28, 1906.
Western Lumber Co.	July 2, 1888.
Western Packing Co. of Canada.	February 3, 1903.
Western Settlers Co.	December 20, 1906.
Western Steamship Co.	January 30, 1903.
Western Stock Yards Co.	April 14, 1903.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of Canada.	April 18, 1907.
Westinghouse Manufacturing Co.	January 14, 1897.
Westmount Advertiser Co.	November 18, 1903.
Westmount Apartments.	April 7, 1906.
Westmount Publishers.	November 6, 1906.
Westwood (C. H.) and Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Wilkes-Westwood Co.).	March 28, 1902.
Wetzel (E. W.) Co.	March 15, 1907.
White (A. J.) and Co.	August 28, 1907.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
White (Charles T.) & Son	October 21, 1907.
White (George) and Sons Co	July 13, 1897.
White (Robert) Co	August 17, 1906.
White Horse Copper Co	February 12, 1900.
White Manufacturing Co	May 25, 1905.
White Rock Brewing Co	April 19, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat (changing name to Douglass & Co.)	February 6, 1906.
Whitworth Co	January 21, 1908.
Wiarton Steamboat Co	August 14, 1907.
Wiley (A. T.) and Co	November 2, 1900.
do Sup. Let. Pat	November 23, 1905.
Wilfrid Delorme and Co	July 14, 1904.
Wilkes-Westwood Co	September 28, 1896.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to C. H. Westwood and Co.)	March 28, 1902.
William A. Marsh Co., Western	July 11, 1906.
William Buck Stove Co	November 1, 1897.
William Farrell	August 17, 1905.
William Gray and Sons Co	December 30, 1898.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
William Gray and Sons Co., Sup. Let. Pat.	April 11, 1905.
William Hamilton Manufacturing Co.	July 24, 1883.
William Kennedy and Sons.	May 6, 1896.
William Law Shipping Co.	March 25, 1891.
William Paterson and Son Co.	April 17, 1897.
William Strachan Co.	June 1, 1898.
do (re-incorporation).	April 30, 1907.
William Weld Co.	July 14, 1891.
Williamson (James) Warehousing Co.	February 11, 1905.
Wm. A. Marsh Co.	March 30, 1900.
Wm. A. Clendinneng and Son Co.	August 15, 1893.
Wm. G. Hartranft Cement Co.	September 25, 1907.
Wm. J. Matheson Co.	December 29, 1893.
Wm. Muir and Son.	February 16, 1905.
Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. of Canada.	July 18, 1890.
Willis & Co.	March 15, 1906.
Willis Piano Co.	March 23, 1908.
Wilson (J. C.) and Co.	November 22, 1902.
Wilson (James) and Co.	March 9, 1905.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Wilson Automobile Co.	May 2, 1907.
Wilson Carbon Paper Co.	March 5, 1908.
Wilson Manufacturing Co.	May 2, 1873.
Windsor Cotton Co.	December 3, 1881.
Windsor Foundry and Machine Co.	November 19, 1902.
Windsor Salt Co.	July 17, 1896.
Windy Arm Syndicate.	October 6, 1905.
Wingate Chemical Co.	February 25, 1875.
do (re-incorporation).	July 18, 1899.
Winn & Holland.	March 7, 1906.
Winnipeg and North-West Sewer Pipe Co.	March 28, 1904.
Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co.	June 6, 1878.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	November 19, 1881.
do do	March 16, 1886.
do do	May 23, 1886.
Winnipeg Consolidated Gold Mining Co.	March 14, 1883.
Winnipeg Elevator Co.	March 27, 1899.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	September 15, 1902.
do do	July 8, 1904.

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List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Winnipeg Mining and Development Co.	June 9, 1897.
Winnipeg Stationery and Book Co., Sup. Let. Pat. (formerly Hart Co.)	February 28, 1898.
Winnipeg Western Land Corporation	February 5, 1900.
Wiser (J. P.) and Sons	December 7, 1893.
Wobun Steamship Co	April 13, 1905.
Wolverine Land and Improvement Co	March 15, 1906.
Wonderland Amusement Co	April 6, 1906.
Woodburn Sarven Wheel Co. of Canada	January 15, 1889.
Woodburn Sons Co	September 23, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 13, 1906.
Woodbury Patent Planing Machine Co. of Canada	March 5, 1877.
Woods	March 24, 1903.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	July 19, 1907.
Woods Western	February 28, 1907.
Wood Vulcanizing Co.	August 1, 1894.
Woodward Underground Telegraph and Telephone Co. of Canada	April 3, 1884.
Wool and Cotton Drysalters Co.	January 31, 1905.
do Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Drysalters)	October 12, 1906.

LIST of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF COMPANY.	DATE OF LETTERS PATENT.
Workman (Mark) Co.	July 26, 1907.
World Newspaper Co. of Toronto.	November 15, 1902.
Wright Cement Co.	August 15, 1893.
Wright Taper Roller Bearing Co.	January 31, 1901.
Wrought Iron Range Co.	September 14, 1896.

Y

Yarmouth and Shelburne Steamship Co.		May 11, 1888.
do	Sup. Let. Pat.	April 8, 1891.
do	do	November 16, 1896.
Yarmouth Duck and Yarn Co.		August 18, 1883.
Yarmouth Power Knitting Co.		June 5, 1883.
York Farmer's Colonization Co.		May 12, 1882.
Young Grain Co.		August 20, 1904.
Yucatan Power Co.		March 19, 1906.
do	Sup. Let. Pat. (changing name to Mexican Consolidated Electric Co.)	March 24, 1906.
Yukon Co. of Montreal.		November 23, 1897.
Yukon District Gold Mining Co.		October 17, 1907.
Yukon Hardware Co.		November 5, 1902.

List of Companies Incorporated by Letters Patent, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Company.	Date of Letters Patent.
Yukon Plumbing, Heating and Engineering Supply Co.	August 20, 1900.
Yukon Trust Co.	April 4, 1901.
Z	
Zenith Grain Co.	July 25, 1904.
do Sup. Let. Pat.	October 12, 1907.
Zil Co. of Canada	September 28, 1905.

APPENDIX A (1).

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Secretary of State.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Adams, A. W	Consul	Argentine Republic	St. John. N.B	1894
Aitken, W. H	Vice-Consul	Spain	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1892
Albro, W. H	Consular Agent	United States	Megantic, Que	1899
Alexander, J. I	Consular Agent	United States	Campobello, Is. N.B.	1887
Allison, H. A	Consul	Portugal	St. John, N.B	1903
Andrée, L. A. E	Consular Agent	France	Winnipeg, Man	1907
Angevin, J. G	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Anderson, H. E	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta	1906
Ansel, D. A	Consul General	Mexico	Montreal, Que	1888
Archibald, A. C	Consul	Nicaragua	Winnipeg, Man	1905
Auger, Jacques	Consular Agent	Italy	Quebec, Que	1902
Authier, J. M	Consul	United States	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1906
Auzias-Turenne, R.	Consular Agent	France	Dawson, Y.T	1898
Baby, F. W	Consular Agent	United States	Courtright, Ont	1882
Bain, A	Consular Agent	United States	Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, N.S	1886
Balcer, G	Consular Agent	France	Three Rivers, Que	1875
Balcer, G	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Three Rivers, Que	1875
Barclay, C. E	Consular Agent	United States	Lévis, Que	1903
Barnaby, A. C	Acting Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S	1906
Bartels, F	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1906
Bate, H. A	Consul	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont	1905
Bate, H. A	Consul General	Paraguay	Ottawa, Ont	1903
Beaudet, G. E	Consular Agent	United States	Victoriaville, Que	1902
Beebe, H. S	Consular Agent	United States	Lineboro' Que	1903
Bell, C. N	Consul	Guatemala	Winnipeg, Man	1897
Bell, F. J	Consular Agent	United States	Peterborough, Ont	1906
Bentley, W. D	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N.S	1882
Beringer, J. F	Consular Agent	United States	Picton, Ont	1888
Biglow, E	Consular Agent	United States	Kingsport, N.S	1901
Bill, E. M	Consular Agent	United States	Shelburne, N.S	1901
Binet, S	Consular Agent	United States	Arichat, N.S	1899
Bisson, D	Consular Agent	United States	Paspebiac, Que	1889
Blackader, W. B	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Montreal, Que	1906
Boissevain, C. D. W	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que	1895
Borlasse, G. E	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que	1899
Botkin, T	Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B	1907
Bouillon, E. A. A	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que	1899
Bowman, C. B	Consular Agent	United States	Lethbridge, Alta	1903
Bradley, Wm. H	Consul General	United States	Montreal, Que	1907
Brinckman, H	Acting Consul	Germany	Winnipeg, Man	1896
Brodie, D. M	Consular Agent	United States	Sudbury, Ont	1907
Brophy, H	Consul	Guatemala	Montreal, Que	1899
Buckly, Jas	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont	1876
Buetelspacher, G	Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B	1906
Burchell, J. E	Vice-Consul	[illegible]ay	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Burchell, J. E	Vice-Consul	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1897
Burger, R	Consul	Switzerland	Toronto, Ont	1906
Burgess, J. G	Consular Agent	United States	Cheverie, N.S.	1899
Burroughs, G. H	Vice-Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que	1896
Butler, R	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1898
Butterfield, B. F	Consular Agent	United States	Stanstead, Que	1897
Call, B. N	Consular Agent	United States	Newcastle, N.B	1904
Compbell, D. W	Consul	Cuba	Montreal, Que	1906
Compbell, Wm	Vice-Consular Agent	United States	Goderich, Ont	1883
Carbray, Felix	Consul	Portugal	Quebec, Que	1875
Carlton, C. C	Consular Agent	United States	Souris, P.E.I	1904
Carney, M	Consul	Hayti	Halifax, N.S	1880
Carpenter, C. B. K	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Que	1895
Carroll, P	Commercial Agent	United States	Grenville, Que	1904
Carter, A. T	Consular Agent	France	Gaspé, Que.	1891
Carter, J	Vice-Consul	United States	Qaspé Basin, Que	1890
Champion, C. P	Consul	Uruguay	Quebec, Que	1892
Chater, D	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont.	1904

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Chester, A.	Vice and Deputy Cousul	United States	Port Sarnia, Ont.	1900
Chilton, R. S.	Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1905
Chipman, H. L.	Consul	Austria-Hungary.	Halifax, N.S.	1896
Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent.	United States	Cumberland, B.C.	1899
Colcook, N. B.	Consular Agent..	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1905
Cole, G. C.	Consul	United States	Dawson, Y.T.	1907
Conant, H. A.	Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont.	1900
Cortes, L.	Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1904
Creighton, J. W.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Halifax, N.S	1899
Creswicke, E. H.	Consular Agent.	United States	Barrie, Ont	1895
Culver, H. S.	Consul	United States	London, Ont.	1897
Curren, A. E.	Consul	Belgium	Halifax, N.S	1889
Dale, P. A. J. J.	Consular Agent.	Peru	Quebec, Que	1902
Dale, A. P. J. J.	Consular Agent.	Nicaragua.	Quebec, Que	1902
Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Pictou, N.S.	1884
Davies, J. R	Consular Agent.	United States	Pictou, N.S.	1897
Davison, A. F.	Consul	Argentine Republic	Bridgewater, N.S.	1898
Davison, F	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Bridgewater, N.S.	1903
Davison, Francis	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Bridgewater, N.S.	1905
Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Halifax, N.S	1906
Deal, C.	Consul	United States	St. Johns, Que.	1897
Dean, J	Consular Agent.	United States	Kenora, Ont	1907
De Bury, Count R.	Consul	Belgium	St. John, N.B.	1899
De Bury, Count R.	Consular Agent.	France	St. John, N.B.	1901
De Lima, J. C. A.	Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1903
De Loynes, M. J.	Consul General.	France	Montreal, Que.	1908
Denison, F. G.	Consul	United States	Woodstock, N.B.	1897
Derick, Thos. H.	Consular Agent.	United States	Clarenceville, Que.	1903
De Perera, E.	Consul General.	Spain.	Montreal, Que.	1906
De Sola, C. J.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que.	1905
De Struve, N.	Consul	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1900
De Wolf, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N. S.	1906
D'Halewyn, S.	Vice-Consul	France	Montreal, Que.	
Dickson, A. F.	Consul	United States	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1887
Dill, H. P.	Consul	United States	Port Hope, Ont.	1900
Dingman, W. S.	Vice and Dep. Com. Agent.	United States	Stratford, Ont.	1899
Dineen, J.	Consular Agent.	United States	Huntingdon, Que.	1895
Dobson, G. H.	Consul Agent	Germany	Sydney, N.S.	1880
Donaghy, J.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. Johns, Que.	1890
Dorman, J. S.	Consular Agent.	United States	Potton, Que.	
Dorsey, W. H.	Consular Agent.	United States	North Portal, Sask.	1895
Douglas, C. A.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Ottawa, Ont	1903
Douglas, Thos.	Consul	Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S	1903
Dubuc, A.	Consul	Belgium	Winnipeg, Man	1901
Duchastel deMontrouge	Consul	France	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Dunstan, G.	Acting Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont.	1905
Eagen, N. B.	Consul	Venezuela	Toronto, Ont.	1906
Dwyer, C.	Consular Agent.	Germany	Pictou, N.S.	1891
Eastman, C. M.	Consular Agent.	United States	Waterloo, Que.	1901
Enright, J. T.	Consular Agent.	United States	Coteau, Que.	1906
Fairbairn, J. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	1906
Ferrera, A. A.	Consular Agent.	Italy	Vancouver, B.C.	1901
Fisher, Cavalier G. G.	Consul	Italy	Halifax, N.S	1891
Flack, D. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	United States	Cornwall, Ont	1906
Folger, M. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1874
Foot, W. R.	Consular Agent.	United States	Parry Sound, Ont.	1892
Foster, J. G.	Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1903
Franklyn, G. E.	Consular Agent.	France	Halifax, N.S	1881
Franksen, R.	Consul	Germany	Montreal, Que.	1904
Fraser, A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Matane, Que	1874
Fraser, G. B.	Consular Agent.	Spain.	Chatham, N.B.	1880
Fraser, H. F.	Consular Agent.	United States	Grand Manan, N.B.	1902
Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	Spain.	Quebec, Que	1890
Frechette, O.	Consul	Chile	Quebec, Que	1885
Fleming, A. J.	Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1907
Frisbee, G. C.	Consular Agent.	United States	Kenora, Ont	1898
Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway.	Victoria and Chemainus, B.C.	1907
Galpin, A. E.	Deputy Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1907
Garetti, Dr. G.	Consular Agent.	Italy	Winnipeg, Man	1907
Gillies, J. A.	Consular Agent.	France	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Given, W. F	Consular Agent.	United States	Cookshire, Que.	1898
Glidden, A.	Consular Agent.	United States	Alberton, P.E.I.	1891
Gorman, P	Vice and Dep. Consul General.	United States	Montreal, Que.	1886
Grant, McC.	Consul	Germany	Halifax, N.S	1898
Gregory, Wm	Consular Agen.	France	Victoria, B.C.	1904
Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul	Norway.	Quebec, Que	1906
Gunsaulus, E. N.	Consul	United States	Rimouski, Que.	1906
Guy, J. A	Consular Agent.	United States	Edmundston, N.B.	1896

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued*.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Gylling, G. E.	Consul	Sweden	Montreal, Que.	1906
Haddow, G.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Dalhousie, N.B.	1906
Hale, F. D.	Consul	United States	Coaticook, Que.	1902
Hamilton, J. E.	Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1906
Hammond, T. T.	Consular-Agent	United States	Cabano, Que.	1906
Hanright, F. G.	Vice-Consul	Italy	Halifax, N.S.	1891
Harcourt, John	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Port Hope, Ont.	1900
Hardy, A. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Brantford, Ont.	1899
Hart, A. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Cape Canso, N.S.	1885
Harvey, H. J.	Consul	United States	Fort Erie, Ont.	1902
Heald, P. C.	Commercial Agent	United States	Wallaceburg, Ont.	1905
Heingartner, A.	Consul	United States	Guelph, Ont.	1905
Helgeson, H. T.	Vice Consul	Norway	Regina, Sask.	1907
Hendrick, M. J.	Consul	United States	Belleville, Ont.	1893
Hendricksen, C. F.	Vice Consul	Norway	Winnipeg, Man.	1907
Henshaw, F. C.	Consul	Uruguay	Montreal, Que.	1887
Henry, W. W.	Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1897
Herron, A. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Deloraine, Man.	1890
Heshler, H.	Consul	Liberia Republic	Halifax, N.S.	1903
Hespeler, W.	Consul	Germany	Winnipeg, Man.	1882
Heward, S. B.	Vice Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que.	1879
Hill, George	Vice and Dep. Consul General	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1892
Hiller, E.	Vice Consul	Portugal	St. Etienne, Que.	1903
Hofstrand, C. O.	Vice Consul	Sweden	Nya, Stockholm, Sask.	1893
Hoke, J. T.	Consul	United States	Windsor, N.S.	1897
Hoke, L. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Parrsboro, N.S.	1899
Hotchkiss, E. S.	Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta.	1906
Hough, F. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Amherstburg, Ont.	1897
Huguenin, N.	Vice Consul	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	1907
Hume, W. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Paris, Ont.	1892
Hutchison, R.	Vice Consul	Sweden	Richibucto, N.B.	1860
Hutchison, E.	Vice-Consul	Sweden,	Chatham, N.B.	1889
Ifft, G. N.	Consul	United States	Chatham, Ont.	1905
Jack, D. R.	Vice-Consul	Spain	St. John, N.B.	1892
Jackson, R.	Consul	Peru	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Jacobsen, A.	Consul	Norway	Montreal, Que.	1908
Jarvis, C. E. L.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	St. John, N.B.	1896
Jarvis, C. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Fort William, Ont.	1895
Jarvis, M. M.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	St. John, N.B.	1901
Jewett, L. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1901
Johnson, F. S. S.	Commercial Agent	United States	Stanbridge, Que.	1900
Johnson, G. G.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Vancouver, B.C.	1896
Jones, J. E.	Consul	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1907
Jones, S. H.	Consul	Cuba	Weymouth, N.S.	1906
Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Halifax, N.S.	1894
Jorgensen, G. E.	Acting Vice-Consul	Denmark	Vancouver, B.C.	1908
Joseph, A. C.	Consul	Belgium	Quebec, Que.	1886
Jupp, R. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Orillia, Ont.	1900
Kalenborn, M.	Acting Consul	Germany	Dawson, Y.T.	1903
Kelly, A.	Acting Consul	Cuba	Montreal, Que.	1906
Ketels, H.	Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1907
Kilmaster, G. B.	Consul	United States	Port Rowan, Ont.	1906
Kimber, F. C.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Sydney, N.S.	1884
King, W. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	1887
Kingsmill, N.	Consul	Argentine Republic	Toronto, Ont.	1887
Knight, J. T.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	St. John, N.B.	1903
Knowlson, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Lindsay, Ont.	1894
Lagorgendiere, M.	Consul	Belgium	Prince Albert, Sask.	1907
Lang, P.	Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que.	1897
Laird, J.	Vice-Consul	Peru	Quebec, Que.	1875
Lamontagne, T. J.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Ste. Anne des Monts, Que.	1875
Laurence, E.	Vice-Consul	Venezuela	Montreal, Que.	1886
Leawitt, R. T.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	St. John, N.B.	1906
LeBoutiller, C. S.	Consular Agent	Italy	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1894
Ledieu, P.	Consular Agent	Italy	Dawson, Y.T.	1903
Leet, L. T.	Consular Agent	Nicaragua	Montreal, Que.	1899
Leet, L. T.	Consular Agent	Peru	Montreal, Que.	1900
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1900
Lemieux, R.	Consul	Columbia	Montreal, Que.	1892
Lendow, J. R.	Deputy Consul	United States	Woodstock, N.B.	1905
Leprohon, C. de R.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1899
Leprohon, R. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1902
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1902
Lavatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	United States	Louisburg, N.S.	1898
LeQuesne, J. C.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Paspebiac, Que.	1898
Lettenbaur, M.	Acting Consul	Germany	Montreal, Que.	1907
Linton, C. B.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Hamilton, Ont.	1903

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Long, M.	Consular Agent	United States	Gretna, Man	1903
Loop, C. R	Vice-Consul	United States	Winnipeg, Man	1907
Lowenburg, C	Consul	Germany	Victoria, B.C	1901
Lubbe, T	Acting Consul	Germany	Victoria, B.C	1906
Mack, J. M	Consular Agent	United States	Liverpool, N.S	1896
Maguire, J. A	Consul General	Uruguay	Quebec, Que	1883
Manby, L. H	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Fort Erie, Ont	1902
Marstrand, O	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Vancouver, B.C	1906
Martin, C. W	Consul	United States	Amherstburg, Ont	1897
Martin L. C Y	Vice-Consul	Spain	Montreal, Que	1907
Mathers, H. I	Consul	Russia	Halifax, N.S	1899
Mathers, H. I	Consul	Denmark	Halifax, N.S	1906
Mathers, H. I	Vice-Consul	Norway	Halifax, N.S	1906
Mayer, H	Consul General	Argentine Republic	Montreal, Que	1907
Meek, W. H	Vice-Consul	United States	Port Rowan, Ont	1906
Meyer, C. C	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Ottawa, Ont	1893
Miles, H	Consul	Paraguay	Montreal, Que	1902
Millener, E. A	Consular Agent	United States	Deresonto, Ont	1890
Milliken, E	Consular Agent	United States	St. George, N.B	1898
Mitchell, W. A	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont	1903
Moffat, J. F	Consular Agent	United States	River Hebert, N.S	1903
Moody, E. W.B	Consul	Argentine Republic	Yarmouth, N.S	1899
Moorhead, M. K	Consul	United States	St. Thomas ,Ont	1905
Morang, G. N	Consul	Guatemala	Toronto, Ont	1897
Morikawa, K	Consul	Japan	Vancouver, B.C	1902
Morin, F. D	Consul	France	Vancouver, B.C	1902
Morris, C. W	Consular Agent	United States	Pugwash and Wallace, N.S	1888
Morris, M. P	Consul	Panama	Vancouver, B.C	1906
Morris, M. P	Consul	Nicaragua, Republic of	Vancouver, B.C	1899
Morris, M. P	Consul General	Chile	Vancouver, B.C	1897
Morrison, A	Consul	Germany	Chatham, N.B	1872
Mott, W. A	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Campbellton, N.B	1888
Mullins, B. C	Consular Agent	United States	Bathurst, N.B	1893
Murphy, G. H	Consular Agent	United States	St. Catharines, Ont	1905
Murray, T. O	Consular Agent	United States	Richibucto, N.B	1901
Musson, Geo	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Toronto, Ont	1889
Macdonald, A. A	Consular Agent	France	Charlottetown, P.E.I	1901
Macmillan, P	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sheet Harbour, N.S	1904
MacQuillan, J	Consul General	Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C	1898
McAlister, J	Vice-Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B	1906
McArthur, D	Consular Agent	United States	Emerson, Man	1889
McBride, J. J	Consular Agent	United States	Arnprior, Ont	1905
McClure, J. H. S	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Halifax, N.S	1907
McCullough, C. A	Consul	United States	St. Stephens, N.B	1897
McDonald, A. J	Consular Agent	United States	Georgetown, P.E.I	1883
McEwan, M	Consular Agent	United States	Brantford, Ont	1904
McLennan, A. N	Consular Agent	Austria-Hungary	Sydney, N.S	1907
McMillan, N	Consul	United States	Port Sarnia, Ont	1898
McMillan, Wm	Consular Agent	United States	Lockport, N.S	1904
Neale, F. E	Consul	Germany	Chatham, N. B	1904
Newcome, R. M	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C	1907
Nicholls, F	Acting Consul	Portugal	Toronto, Ont	1906
Nicholls, J. R	Consular Agent	United States	Hereford, Que	1870
Nolan, J. A	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Calgary, Alta	1901
Norby, N. C. N	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Parrsboro', N.S	1886
Nordheimer, S	Acting Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont	1902
Nordheimer, S	Consul	Germany	Toronto, Ont	1889
Nossé, Tatszgoro	Consul General	Japan	Ottawa, Ont	1901
Ohlen, E	Consul	Nicaragua, Republic of	Montreal, Que	1899
Ohlen, E	Consul	Peru	Montreal, Que	1900
Ohren, G. A	Consular Agent	United States	Rossland, B.C	1902
Olmsted, F. A	Consular Agent	United States	Sutton, Que	1900
O'Meara, J. S	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Quebec, Que	1907
Owen, D. M	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S	1883
Owen, W. H	Consul	Cuba	Lunenburg, N.S	1905
Owen, J. M	Consular Agent	United States	Annapolis, N.S	1872
Owen, W. H	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S	1872
Owen, W. H	Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S	1905
Oxley, F. H	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S	1898
Oxley, H	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S	1905
Oxley, H	Acting Consul	Germany	Halifax, N.S	1907
Oxnard, G. A	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Guelph, Ont	1883
Pace, S. D	Consul	United States	Port Sarnia, Ont	1890
Palmer, A. L	Consular Agent	United States	Chemainus, B.C	1907
Parker, E. F	Consul	Cuba	Yarmouth, N.S	1907
Pashley, J. H	Consular Agent	United States	Nanaimo, B.C	1906
Pattison, A. O	Consular Agent	United States	Clinton, Ont	1890
Pattullo, T. D	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Dawson, Y.T	1900

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Peaks, A. G.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1907
Pescha von Kis Zsam A.	Consul General	Austria-Hungary	Montreal, Que	1907
Pescod, E. G.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Calgary, Alta	1907
Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Nanaimo, B.C	1907
Poitras, Arthur	Consular Agent	United States	Arthabaska, Que	1887
Pollock, J. R.	Consular Agent	United States	Fernie, B.C	1901
Ponton, W. N.	Vice-Consul	United States	Belleville, Ont	1885
Pridham, A.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	United States	Grenville, Que	1904
Primrose, H.	Consular Agent	Spain	Pictou, N.S	1869
Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Toronto, Ont	1908
Purves, J. D. A.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Sydney, N.S	1899
Rae, G. M.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Toronto, Ont	1900
Rey, D. L.	Consul	Switzerland	Montreal, Que	1891
Reynolds, L. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Algoma, Ont	1891
Riblet, W. S.	Consular Agent	United States	Nelson, B.C	1902
Rickuby, J. B. H.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Victoria, B.C	1905
Rigby, E. D.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Little Glace Bay, N.S.	1886
Ringuet, M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Rimouski, Que	1906
Rive, P.	Vice-Consul	United States	Caraquet, N.B	1884
Rizetto, Cavalier R.	Consul General	Italy	Montreal, Que	1907
Robertson, T. W.	Consular Agent	Sweden	Barrington, N.S	1892
Robertson, W. T.	Consular Agent	United States	Owen Sound, Ont	1894
Robinson, W. C.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Windsor, N.S	1907
Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	Belgium	Toronto, Ont	1904
Rosse, J. M.	Commercial Agent	United States	Chaudiere Jct., Que	1898
Rouleau, E. H.	Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta	1889
Routh, F. A.	Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que	1875
Routhier, J. E.	Vice and Deputy Com. Agent	Portugal	Chaudiere Jct., Que	1902
Rudolph, J.	Acting Consul	Cuba	Lunenburg, N.S	1906
Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S	1907
Russell F. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Grand'Mere, Que,	1903
Ryerson, Jas.	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont	1899
Sackett, M. R.	Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont	1903
Sandford, H. M.	Vice and Dep. Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont	1898
Schmidt, A.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Winnipeg, Man	1890
Seelsi, L.	Consul	Italy	Montreal, Que	1908
Sexton, J. P.	Consul General	Greece	Montreal Que	1899
Seyfert, A. G.	Consul	United States	Stratford, Ont	1897
Seyfert, Aug.	Consul	United States	Collingwood, Ont	1906
Sharkey, J. T.	Consular Agent	United States	Fredericton, N.B.	1894
Shea, R. A.	Consular Agent	United States	Palmerston, Ont	1899
Shepard, J. M.	Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont	1897
Shirley, J. H.	Commercial Agent	United States	Charlottetown P.E.I.	1907
Shotts, G. W.	Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1906
Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent	United States	Summerside, P.E.I.	1907
Smith, A. E.	Consul	United States	Victoria, C.B.	1897
Smith, Dr. Harley.	Consular Agent	Italy	Toronto, Ont	1901
Smith, H. J.	Acting Vice-Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man	1904
Smith, R.T.	Consul	Sweden	Victoria, B.C.	1900
Smith, T. R.	Consul	Belgium	Victoria, B.C.	1892
Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	France	Chatham, N.B	1902
Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C	1907
Stair, T. W.	Consul General	Liberia	Toronto, Ont	1907
Stanworth, W.	Vice-Consul	United States	Chatham, Ont	1902
Stapleton, T.	Consular Agent	United States	Coteau, Que	1896
Steeves, C. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B	1907
Stephenson, G. B.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1907
Stericker, W. P.	Consular Agent	United States	Oshawa, Ont	1896
Sterling, W. B.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Winnipeg, Man	1906
Stewart, McL.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Ottawa, Ont	1882
Stewart, W. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Digby, N.S	1873
Stickney, G. H.	Consular Agent	United States	St. Andrews, N.B.	1892
Stocking, F. S.	Vice-Consul	United States	Quebec, Que	1898
Struve, N. de	Consul	Russia	Montreal, Que	1900
Sturton, A.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Chicoutimi, Que	1893
Sylvestre, I.	Consular Agent	United States	Sorel, Que	1893
Talbot, A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	London, Ont	1905
Tanguay, G.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Quebec, Que	1903
Templeton, Wm.	Consular Agent	Paraguay	Napanee, Ont	1888
Thibeaudo, J. H.	Consular Agent	Paraguay	Wiarton, Ont	1899
Thomas, O. J.	Consular Agent	Italy	St. John, N.B	1866
Thompson, J. E.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Toronto, Ont,	1900
Thompson, J. F.	Consul	Panama	Toronto, Ont	1905
Thompson, E.	Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont	1904
Thomson, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Norway	St. John, N.B	1906
Thomson, P. W.	Vice-Consul	Austria-Hungary	St. John, N.B	1899
Thomson, P. W.	Consul	Panama	St. John, N.B	1905
Thomson, P. W.	Consul	Netherlands	St. John, N.B	1905

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Concluded,*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Thomson, R.	Consul	Germany	St. John, N.B.	1878
Topping, J.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Escoumains, Que.	1886
Toner, W. T.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Collingwood, Ont.	1906
Tovell, D. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1904
Turner, R.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Quebec, Que.	1900
Van Sant, H. D.	Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1905
Vroom, C. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N.B.	1895
Waitman, F. C.	Consul	Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	1904
Wakefield, E. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Orillia, Ont.	1900
Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	United States	North Bay, Ont.	1906
Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Victoria, B.C.	1896
Wark, W. W.	Conular Agent	United States	Hemmingford, Que.	1885
Waterous, C. A.	Consul	Chile	Brantford, Ont.	1908
Watson, H. H.	Vice-Consul	United States	Three Rivers, Que.	1908
Watt, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Chatham, N.B.	1886
Webster, W. H. H.	Consul	United States	Niagara, Falls Ont.	1903
Wensky, W.	Consul	Germany	Dawson, Y.T.	1900
West, G. N.	Consul	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1897
Wetherell, E. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Coaticok, Que.	1906
White, H. B.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Brockville, Ont.	1902
White, R. F.	Consular Agent	United States	Midland, Ont.	1907
Whitehead, J. W.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Vancouver, B.C.	1897
Whitman, T. S.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	Annapolis and Digby, N.S.	1889
Wilber, D. F.	Consul General	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1907
Wilbrich, G.	Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1906
Williams, F. E.	Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1906
Williams, J. D.	Acting Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1907
Wilson, A.	Consular Agent	Germany	Pugwash, N.S.	1874
Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Wolf (de), J.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Wolff, John	Consul General	Denmark	Montreal, Que.	1908
Worman, J. H.	Consul	United States	Three Rivers, Que.	1904
Wood, E. L.	Vice Consul	Portugal	St. Catharines, Ont.	1907
Woodward, C. C.	Vice and Deputy Consul	United States	Dawson, Y.T.	1904
Wornsnop, W. E. P.	Consul	Mexico	Vancouver, B.C.	1907
Wulffsohm, J.	Consul	Germany	Vancouver, B.C.	1895
Wurtele, E. F.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que.	1899
Yates, Dr. H. R.	Consul General	Norway	Montreal, Que.	1906
Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Toronto, Ont.	1903
Young, S. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Trenton, Ont.	1891

APPENDIX B (2).

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Secretary of State.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Argentine Republic....	Bridgewater, N.S.....	Davison, A. F.....	Consul.....	1898
	Halifax, N.S.....	Douglas, Thos.....	Consul.....	1903
	Montreal, Que.....	Mayer, H.....	Consul General.....	1907
	St. John, N.B.....	Adams, A. W.....	Consul.....	1894
	Toronto, Ont.....	Kingsmill, —.....	Consul.....	1887
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Moody, E. W. B.....	Consul.....	1899
Austria-Hungary.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Chipman, H. L.....	Consul.....	1896
	Montreal, Que.....	Pescha von Kis Zsam, A.....	Consul General.....	1907
	St. John, N.B.....	Thomson, P. W.....	Vice-Consul.....	1899
	Sydney, C.B.....	McLennan, A. N.....	Consular Agent.....	1907
Belgium.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Rouleau, E. H.....	Consul.....	1889
	Halifax, N.S.....	Curren, A. E.....	Consul.....	1889
	Montreal, Que.....	De Sola, C. J.....	Vice-Consul.....	1905
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Ketels, H.....	Consul General.....	1907
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Bate, H. A.....	Consul.....	1905
	Prince Albert, Sask...	Lagorgendière, M.....	Consul.....	1907
	Quebec, Que.....	Joseph, A. C.....	Consul.....	1886
	St. John, N.B.....	De Bury, Count R....	Consul.....	1899
	Toronto, Ont.....	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.....	Consul.....	1904
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Whitehead, J. W.....	Vice-Consul.....	1897
	Victoria, B.C.....	Smith, T. R.....	Consul.....	1892
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dubuc, A.....	Consul.....	1905
Brazil.....	Gaspé, Que.....	LeGros, P. E.....	Commercial Agent.....	1900
	Halifax, N.S.....	Creighton, J. W.....	Commercial Agent.....	1899
	Halifax, N.S.....	Bentley, W. D.....	Vice-Consul.....	1882
	Montreal, Que.....	Leprohon, C. de B....	Vice-Consul.....	1899
	Montreal, Que.....	DeLima, J. C. A.....	Consul.....	1903
	Montreal, Que.....	Leprohon, R. E.....	Commercial Agent.....	1902
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Stewart, MeLeod.....	Vice-Consul.....	1882
	Paspebiac, Que.....	Bouillon, E. A. A.....	Commercial Agent.....	1899
	Quebec, Que.....	Levasseur, T.....	Vice-Consul.....	1902
	St. John, N.B.....	Jarvis, C. E. L.....	Vice-Consul.....	1896
	St. John, N.B.....	Jarvis, M. M.....	Commercial Agent.....	1901
	Sydney, N.S.....	Kimber, F. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1884
	Toronto, Ont.....	Rae, G. M.....	Commercial Agent.....	1900
	Toronto, Ont.....	Musson, Geo.....	Vice-Consul.....	1889
Chile.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Waterous, C. A.....	Consul.....	1908
	Quebec, Que.....	Fréchette, O.....	Consul.....	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Morris, M. P.....	Consul General.....	1897
Colombia.....	Montreal, Que.....	Lemieux, R.....	Consul.....	1892
Corea*.				
Cuba.....	Annapolis, N.S.....	Waitman, F. C.....	Consul.....	1904
	Bridgewater, N.S.....	Owen, W. H.....	Consul.....	1905
	Bridgewater, N.S.....	Barnaby, A. C.....	Acting Consul.....	1906
	Halifax, N.S.....	Cortes, L.....	Consul.....	1904
	Lunenburg, N.S.....	Owen, D. M.....	Consul.....	1906
	Montreal, Que.....	Campbell, D. W.....	Consul.....	1906
	Montreal, Que.....	Kelly, A.....	Acting Consul.....	1906
	St. John, N.B.....	Williams, F. E.....	Consul.....	1906
	St. John, N.B.....	Williams, J. D.....	Acting Consul.....	1907
	Toronto, Ont.....	Thompson, E.....	Consul.....	1904
	Toronto, Ont.....	Dunstan, Geo.....	Acting Consul.....	1905
	Weymouth, N.S.....	Jones, S. H.....	Consul.....	1905
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Parker, E. F.....	Consul.....	1907
Denmark.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Mathers, H. T.....	Consul.....	1906
	Montreal, Que.....	Wolff, John.....	Consul General.....	1908
	Ottawa, Ont.....	Meyers, C. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1893
	Quebec, Que.....	Wurtele, E. F.....	Vice-Consul.....	1899
	St. John, N.B.....	Knight, J. T.....	Vice-Consul.....	1903
	Victoria, B.C.....	Ward, W. A.....	Vice-Consul.....	1896
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Schmidt, A.....	Vice-Consul.....	1890
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Marstrand, O.....	Vice-Consul.....	1906
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Jorgensen, G. E.....	Acting Vice-Consul.....	1908

*Represented by Japanese Consuls.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	1898
France	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Macdonald, A. A.	Consular Agent	1901
	Chatham, N.B.	Snowball, R. A.	Consular Agent	1902
	Dawson, Y.T.	Auzias-Turenne, R.	Consular Agent	1898
	Escoumains, Que.	Topping, J.	Consular Agent	1891
	Gaspé, Que.	Carter, A. T.	Consular Agent	1891
	Halifax, N.S.	Franklin, G. E.	Consular Agent	1881
	Montreal, Que.	De Loynes, M. J.	Consul General	1908
	Montreal, Que.	D'Halewyn, S.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Sydney, N.S.	Gillies, J. A.	Consular Agent	1906
	St. John, N.B.	De Bury, Count F.	Consular Agent	1901
	Three Rivers, Que.	Balcer, Geo.	Consular Agent	1878
	Vancouver, B.C.	Duchastel de Montrouge	Consul	1906
	Victoria, B.C.	Gregory, M.	Consular Agent	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.	Andrée, L. A. E.	Consular Agent	1907
Germany	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Consul	1904
	Dawson, Y.T.	Wenskv, W.	Consul	1900
	Dawson, Y.T.	Kalenbord, M.	Consul (acting)	1903
	Halifax, N.S.	Grant, M. C.	Consul	1899
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Acting Consul	1907
	Montreal, Que.	Franksen, R.	Consul	1904
	Montreal, Que.	Lettenbaur, M.	Acting Consul	1907
	Pictou, N.S.	Dwyer, C.	Consular Agent	1891
	Pugwash, N.S.	Wilson, A.	Consular Agent	1874
	Sydney, N.S.	Dobson, G. H.	Consular Agent	1880
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, R.	Consul	1878
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, S.	Consul	1889
	Vancouver, B.C.	Wulfsohm, J.	Consul	1895
	Victoria, B.C.	Lowenberg, C.	Consul	1891
	Victoria, B.C.	Lubbe, T.	Acting Consul	1903
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hespeler, W.	Consul	1882
	Winnipeg, Man.	Brickman, H.	Acting Consul	1896
Greece	Montreal, Que.	Sexton, J. P.	Consul General	1899
Guatemala	Montreal, Que.	Brophy, H.	Consul	1899
	Toronto, Ont.	Morang, G. N.	Consul	1897
	Winnipeg, Man.	Bell, C. N.	Consul	1897
Haiti	Halifax, N.S.	Carney, M.	Consul	1880
Italy	Chatham, N.B.	Watt, G.	Consular Agent	1886
	Dawson, Y.T.	Ledieu, P.	Consular Agent	1903
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Le Boutillier, C. S.	Consular Agent	1894
	Halifax, N.S.	Fisher Cavalier, G. G.	Consul	1891
	Halifax, N.S.	Hanright, F. G.	Vice-Consul	1891
	Montreal, Que.	Rizetto, Cavalier R.	Consul General	1907
	Montreal, Que.	Seelsi, L.	Consul	1908
	Quebec, Que.	Auger, Jacques	Consular Agent	1902
	St. John, N.B.	Thomas, O. J.	Consular Agent	1886
	Toronto, Ont.	Smith, Dr. Harley	Consular Agent	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ferrera, A. A.	Consular Agent	1901
	Winnipeg, Man.	Garetti, Dr. G.	Consular Agent	1907
Japan	Ottawa, Ont.	Nossé, Tatszgoro	Consul General	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morikawa, K.	Consul	1902
Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	Heshler, H.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Stair, T. W.	Consul General	1907
Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	De Wolf, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Ansell, D. A.	Consul General	1888
	Montreal, Que.	Blackader, W. B.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Quebec, Que.	Turner, R.	Vice-Consul	1900
	Toronto, Ont.	Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Vancouver, B.C.	Wornsnop, W. E. P.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Rickuby, J. B. H.	Vice-Consul	1905
Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	McClure, J. H. S.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Montreal, Que.	Boissevain, C. D. W.	Consul General	1895
	Montreal, Que.	Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	1879
	Quebec, Que.	O'Meara, J. S.	Vice-Consul	1907
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Nordheimer, A.	Acting Consul General	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Johnson, G. G.	Vice-Consul	1896
	Winnipeg, Man.	Sterling, W. B.	Vice-Consul	1906
Nicaragua, Rep. of	Montreal, Que.	Ohlen, E.	Consul	1899
	Montreal, Que.	Leet, L. T.	Consular Agent	1899
	Quebec, Que.	Dale, P. A. J. J.	Consular Agent	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul	1899
	Winnipeg, Man.	Archibald, A. C.	Consul	1905
Norway	Calgary, Alta.	Pescod, E. G.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Campbellton, N.B.	Mott, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Chemainus, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Dalhousie, N.B.	Haddow, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Vice-Consul	1906

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
	Montreal, Que.	Yates, Dr. H. R.	Consul General	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Jacobsen, A.	Consul	1908
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Quebec, Que.	Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Regina, Sask.	Helgeson, T.	Vice-Consul	1907
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Sydney, N.S.	Burchell, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Winnipeg, Man.	Hendricksen, H. F.	Vice-Consul	1907
Panama	St. John, N.B.	Thomsson, P. W.	Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. F.	Consull	1905
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul	1906
Paraguay	Hamilton, Ont.	Linton, C. B.	Vice-Consul	1903
	Montreal, Que.	Miles, H.	Consul	1902
	Ottawa, Ont.	Douglas, C. A.	Vice-Consul	1903
	Ottawa, Ont.	Bate, H. A.	Consul General	1903
	Quebec, Que.	Tanguay, G.	Vice-Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	1903
Peru	Montreal, Que.	Ohlen, E.	Consular Agent	1900
	Montreal, Que.	Leet, L. T.	Consul	1900
	Quebec, Que.	Dale, P. A. J. J.	Consular Agent	1902
	Vancouver, B.C.	Jackson, R.	Consul	1906
Portugal	Annapolis and Digby, N.S.	Whitman, T. S.	Vice-Consul	1899
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Davison, Francis	Vice-Consul	1905
	Chicoutimi, Que.	Sturton, A.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Carpenter, C. B. K.	Vice-Consul	1895
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, F. H.	Consul	1898
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Vice-Consul	1905
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. A.	Consul	1875
	Paspebiac, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Quebec, Que.	Carbary, Felix	Consul	1875
	St. Catharines, Ont.	Wood, E. L.	Vice-Consul	1907
	St. Etienne, Que.	Hiller, E.	Vice-Consul	1893
	St. John, N.B.	Allison, H. A.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Nicholls, F.	Acting Consul	1906
Russia	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Vice-Consul	1899
	Montreal, Que.	Struve, N. de	Consul	1900
Spain	Chatham, N.B.	Fraser, G. B.	Consul	1880
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Aitken, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1892
	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	1894
	Montreal, Que.	De Perera, E.	Consul General	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Martin, L. C. Y.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Picton, N.S.	Primrose, H.	Consular Agent	1869
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	1898
	St. John, N.B.	Jack, D. R.	Vice-Consul	1892
	Sydney, N.B.	Purvis, J. D. A.	Vice-Consul	1899
	Toronto, Ont.	Thomson, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1897
Sweden	Calgary, N.W.T.	Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Caraquet, N.B.	Rive, P.	Vice-Consul	1884
	Chatham, N.B.	Hutchison, E.	Vice-Consul	1889
	Dawson, Y.T.	Patullo, T. D.	Vice-Consul	1900
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. McG.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Little Glace Bay, N.S.	Rigby, E. D.	Vice-Consul	1886
	Matane, Que.	Fraser, A.	Vice-Consul	1874
	Montreal, Que.	Gylling, G. E.	Consul	1906
	Nya Stockholm, Assa.	Hofstrand, C. O.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Ottawa, Ont.	MacCuaig, R. C. W.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Parrsboro, N.S.	Nordby, N. C. N.	Vice-Consul	1886
	Pictou, N.S.	Davis, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1884
	Richibucto Que.	Hutchinson, R.	Vice-Consul	1860
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, P.	Vice-Consul	1899
	Sydney, N.S.	Angevin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. Anne des Monts, Q.	Lamontagne, T. J.	Vice-Consul	1875
	St. John, N.B.	Leawitt, R. T.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Three Rivers, Que.	Balcer, G.	Vice-Consul	1875
	Vancouver, B.C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Victoria, B.C.	Smith, R. T.	Consul	1900
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Vice-Consul (acting)	1904
Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	Rey, D. L.	Consul	1891
	Montreal, Que.	Huguenin, N.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Toronto, Ont.	Burger, R.	Consul	1906
	Alberton, P.E.I.	Glidden, A.	Consular Agent	1891
United States	Amherstburg, Ont.	Martin, C. W.	Consul	1897
	Amherstburg, Ont.	Heough, F. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1897
	Annapolis, N.S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	1872
	Arichat, N.S.	Binet, S.	Consular Agent	1889

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.*...	Arnprior, Ont.	McBride, J. J.	Consular Agent.	1905
	Arthabaska, Que.	Poitras, Arthur.	Consular Agent.	1887
	Barrie, Ont.	Creswicke, F. H.	Consular Agent.	1895
	Barrington, N.S.	Robertson, T. W.	Consular Agent.	1892
	Bathurst, N.B.	Mullins, B.C.	Consular Agent.	1893
	Belleville, Ont.	Hendrick, M. J.	Consul.	1893
	Belleville, Ont.	Ponton, W. N.	Vice-Consul.	1885
	Brantford, Ont.	McEwan, M.	Consular Agent.	1904
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consular Agent.	1872
	Brockville, Ont.	White, H. B.	Vice-Consul.	1902
	Cabano, Que.	Hammond, T. T.	Consular Agent.	1906
	Calgary, Alta.	Hotchkiss, E. S.	Consul.	1906
	Calgary, Alta.	Anderson, H. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1906
	Campobello Is., N.B.	Alexander, J. I.	Consular Agent.	1887
	Campbellton, N.B.	Botkin, T.	Consul.	1907
	Campbellton, N.B.	McAlister, J.	Vice-Consul.	1906
	Cape Canso, N.S.	Hart, A. W.	Consular Agent.	1885
	Charlottetown P.E.I.	Shirley, J. H.	Consul.	1907
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Peaks, A. G.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1907
	Chatham, Ont.	Ifft, G. N.	Consul.	1905
	Chatham, Ont.	Stanworth, W.	Vice-Consul.	1902
	Chaudière Junc., Que.	Rosse, J. M.	Commercial Agent.	1898
	Chaudière Junc., Que.	Routhier, J. E.	Vice and Dep. Com. Agent.	1902
	Chemainus, B.C.	Palmer, A. L.	Consular Agent.	1907
	Cheverie, N.S.	Burgess, J. G.	Consular Agent.	1889
	Clarenceville, Que.	Derick, Thos. H.	Consular Agent.	1903
	Clinton, Ont.	Pattison, A. O.	Consular Agent.	1890
	Coaticook, Que.	Hale, F. D.	Consul.	1902
	Coaticook, Que.	Wetherell, E. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1906
	Collingwood, Ont.	Toner, W. T.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1906
	Collingwood, Ont.	Seyfert, A.	Consul.	1906
	Cookshire, Que.	Given, W. F.	Consular Agent.	1898
	Cornwall, Ont.	Flack, D. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1906
	Cornwall, Ont.	Hamilton, J. E.	Consul.	1905
	Coteau, Que.	Enright, J. T.	Consular Agent.	1906
	Courtright, Ont.	Baby, F. W.	Consular Agent.	1882
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent.	1899
	Dawson, Y.T.	Cole, Geo. C.	Consul.	1907
	Dawson, Y.T.	Woodward, C C.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1904
	Deloraine, Man.	Herron, A.M.	Consular Agent.	1890
	Deseronto, Ont.	Millener, C. A.	Consular Agent.	1890
	Digby, N.S.	Stewart, W. B.	Consular Agent.	1873
	Edmundston, N.B.	Guy, J. A.	Consular Agent.	1896
	Emerson, Man.	McArthur, D.	Consular Agent.	1899
	Fernie, B.C.	Pollock, J. R.	Consular Agent.	1901
	Fort Erie, Ont.	Harvey, H. J.	Consul.	1902
	Fort Erie, Ont.	Manby, L. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1902
	Fort William, Ont.	Jarvis, C. W.	Consular Agent.	1895
	Fredericton, N.B.	Sharkey, J. J.	Connsular Agent.	1894
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James.	Consular Agent.	1899
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Dickson, A. F.	Consul.	1887
	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Carter, J.	Vice-Consul.	1890
	Georgetown, P.E.I.	McDonald, A. J.	Consular Agent.	1883
	Goderich, Ont.	Campbell, Wm.	Vice-Consular Agent.	1883
	Grand Manan, N.B.	Fraser, H. E.	Consular Agent.	1902
	Grand'Mère, Que.	Russell, F. H.	Consular Agent.	1903
	Grenville, Que.	Pridham, A.	Vice and Dep. Com. Agent.	1904
	Grenville, Que.	Carroll, P.	Commercial Agent.	1904
	Gretna, Man.	Long, M.	Consular Agent.	1903
	Guelph, Ont.	Heingartner, A.	Consul.	1905
	Guelph, Ont.	Oxnard, G. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1883
	Halifax, N.S.	Hill, George.	Vice and Dep. Con. General.	1892
	Halifax, N.S.	Wilber, D. F.	Consul General.	1907
	Hamilton, Ont.	Shepard, J. M.	Consul.	1897
	Hamilton, Ont.	Butler, G.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1898
	Hemmingford, Que.	Wark, W. W.	Consular Agent.	1885
	Hereford, Que.	Nicholls, J. R.	Consular Agent.	1870
	Huntingdon, Que.	Dineen, J.	Consular Agent.	1895
	Kenora, Ont.	Dean, John.	Consular Agent.	1907
	Kingsport, N.S.	Bigelow, E.	Consular Agent.	1901
	Kingston, Ont.	Van Sant, H. D.	Consul.	1905
	Kingston, Ont.	Folger, M. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul.	1874
	Lethbridge, Alta.	Bowman, C. B.	Consular Agent.	1903
	Lévis, Que.	Barclay, C. E.	Consular Agent.	1903
	Lindsay, Ont.	Knowlson, J. M.	Consular Agent.	1894
	Lineboro', Que.	Beebe,, H. S.	Consular Agent.	1893
	Liverpool, N.S.	Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent.	1896
	Lockeport, N.S.	McMillan, Wm.	Consular Agent.	1904
	London, Ont.	Culver, H. S.	Consul.	1897

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.*	London, Ont.	Talbot, A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1905
	Louisburg, N.S.	LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	1898
	Lunenburg, N.S.	Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	1907
	Megantic, Que.	Albro, H. W.	Consular Agent	1889
	Midland, Ont.	White, R. F.	Consular Agent	1907
	Moncton, N.B.	Buetelspacher, G.	Consul	1906
	Moncton, N.B.	Steeves, C. A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1907
	Montreal, Que.	Bradley, Wm. H.	Consul General	1907
	Montreal Que.	Gorman, P.	Vice and Dep. Consul General	1886
	Mulgrave, N.S.	Bain, P.	Consular Agent	1886
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Pashley, J. H.	Consular Agent	1906
	Napanee, Ont.	Templeton, Wm.	Consular Agent	1888
	Nelson, B.C.	Riblet, W. S.	Consular Agent	1902
	Newcastle, N.B.	Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	1904
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Webster, W. H. H.	Consul	1903
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Colcock, N. B.	Vice and Depuuty Consul	1900
	North Bay, Ont.	Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	1906
	North Porta, Sask.	Dorsey, W. H.	Consular Agent	1895
	Orillia, Ont.	Wakefield, E.A.	Consul	1900
	Orillia, Ont.	Jupp, R. H.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	Oshawa, Ont.	Stericker, W. P.	Consular Agent	1896
	Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consular General	1903
	Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice and Dep. Consul General	1898
	Owen Sound, Ont.	Robertson, W. T.	Consular Agent	1894
	Palmerston, Ont.	Shea, R. A.	Consular Agent	1899
	Paris, Ont.	Hume, W. W.	Consular Agent	1892
	Parry Sound, Ont.	Foot, W. R.	Consular Agent	1892
	Parrsboro', N.S.	Hoke, L. H.	Consular Agent	1899
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bisson, D.	Consular Agent	1899
	Peterborough, Ont.	Bell, F. J.	Consular Agent	1906
	Picton, Ont.	Beringer, J. F.	Consular Agent	1888
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	Consular Agent	1897
	Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, N.S.	Bain, A.	Consular Agent	1886
	Port Hope, Ont.	Dill, H. P.	Consul	1900
	Port Hope, Ont.	Harcourt, John.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	Port Rowan, Ont.	Killmaster, G. B.	Consul	1906
	Port Rowan, Ont.	Meek, W. H.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Port Sarnia, Ont.	McMillan, N.	Consul	1898
	Port Sarnia, Ont.	Chester, A.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1900
	Potton, Que.	Dorman, J. S.	Consular Agent	1901
	Prescott, Ont.	Sackett, M. R.	Consul	1903
	Prescott, Ont.	Buckley, James.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1876
	Pugwash and Wallace, N.S.	Morris, C. W.	Consular Agent	1888
	Quebec, Que.	Henry, W. W.	Consul	1897
	Quebec, Que.	Stocking, F. S.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Kenora, Ont.	Frisbie, G. C.	Consular Agent	1898
	Richibucto, N.B.	Murray, T. O.	Consular Agent	1901
	Rimouski, Que.	Gunsaulus, E. N.	Consul	1906
	Rimouski, Que.	Ringuet, M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1906
	River Hebert, N.S.	Moffat, J. F.	Consular Agent	1903
	Rossland, B.C.	Ohren, G. A.	Consular Agent	1902
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Shotts, G. W.	Consul	1906
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Fairbairn, J. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1904
	Shelburne, N.S.	Bill, E. M.	Consular Agent	1901
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Lang, P.	Consul	1897
	Sherbrooke, Que.	Borlase, G. E.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1899
	Sorel, Que.	Sylvester, I.	Consular Agent	1893
	Souris, P.E.I.	Carlton, C. C.	Consular Agent	1904
	Stanbridge, Que.	Johnson, F. S. S.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Stratford, Ont.	Seyfert, A. G.	Consul	1897
	Stratford, Ont.	Dingman, W. S.	Vice and Dep. Com. Agent	1899
	Sudbury, Ont.	Brodie, D. M.	Consular Agent	1907
	Summerside, P.E.I.	Sinclair, N.	Cousular Agent	1907
	Sutton, Que.	Olmsted, F. A.	Consular Agent	1900
	Sydney, N.S.	West, G. N.	Consul	1897
	Sydney, N.S.	Burchell, J. E.	Vice-Consul	1897
	St. Andrews, N.B.	Stickney, G. H.	Consular Agent	1892
	St. Catharines, Ont.	Murphy, G. H.	Consular Agent	1905
	St. George, N.B.	Milliken, E.	Consular Agent	1898
	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Authier, J. M.	Consul	1906
	St, Hyacinthe, Que.	Bartels, F.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	Wilbrich, G.	Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	Jewett, L. M.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1901
	St. Johns, Que.	Deal, C.	Consul	1897
	St. Johns, Que.	Donaghy, J.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1890
	St. Stephens, N.B.	Vroom, C. N.	Vice and Deputy Consul	1895
	St. Stephen, N.B.	McCullough, C. A.	Consul	1897

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countrtes represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, &c,—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.* ..	St. Stephen, N.B.	Vroom, C. N.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1895
	St. Thomas, Ont..	Moorhead, M. K.....	Consul.....	1905
	St. Thomas, Ont.....	King, W. H.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1887
	Three Rivers, Que....	Worman, J. H.....	Consul.....	1904
	Three Rivers, Que....	Watson, H. H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1908
	Toronto, Ont.....	Chilton, R. S.....	Consul.....	1905
	Toronto, Ont.....	Tovell, D. S.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1904
	Trenton, Ont.....	Young, S. J.....	Consular Agent.....	1891
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dudley, L. E.....	Consul.....	1897
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Galpin, A. E.....	Deputy Consul.....	1907
	Victoria, B.C.....	Smith, A. E.....	Consul.....	1897
	Victoria, B.C.....	Newcome, R. M.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1907
	Victoriaville, Que.....	Beaudet, C. E.....	Consular Agent.....	1902
	Wallace, N.S.....	Morris, C. W.....	Consular Agent.....	1888
	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	Heald, P. C.....	Vice and Dep. Com. Agent.....	1905
	Waterloo, Que.....	Eastman, E. M.....	Consular Agent.....	1901
	Wiarton, Ont.....	Thibeaudo, J. H.....	Consular Agent.....	1899
	Windsor, N.S.....	Hoke, T. J.....	Consul.....	1897
	Windsor, N.S.....	Robinson, W. C.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1907
	Windsor, Ont.....	Conant, H. A.....	Consul.....	1905
	Windsor, Ont.....	Chater, D.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jones, J. E.....	Consul.....	1907
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Loop, C. R.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1907
	Woodstock, N.B.....	Denison, F. C.....	Consul.....	1894
	Woodstock, N.B.....	Lendow, J. R.....	Vice-Consul.....	1905
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Fleming, A. J.....	Consul.....	1907
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Stephenson, G. B.....	Vice and Deputy Consul.....	1907
Uruguay.....	Bridgewater, N.S.....	Davidson, F.....	Vice-Consul.....	1903
	Montreal, Que.....	Henshaw, F. C.....	Consul.....	1887
	Quebec, Que.....	Maguire, J. A.....	Consul General.....	1883
	Quebec, Que.....	Champion, C. P.....	Consul.....	1893
Venezuela.....	Montreal, Que.....	Laurence, E.....	Vice-Consul.....	1886
	Toronto, Ont.....	Eagen, N. B.....	Consul.....	1906

APPENDIX B (1).

SYNOPSIS o Returns to Addresses o the Senate, Session 1906–07.

Reference No.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or OrPer.	To What Department Referred.	Date.	RETURN.	
						Received.	Sent.
			1906.		1906.	1906.	1906.
I	Hon. Mr. Landry.....	Correspondence on the subject of the Ross Rifle and all reports thereon.....	Nov. 27–28..	Militia and Defence	Nov. 1..	March 18.. April 2..	March 13 April *2
2	Hon. Mr. Domville.....	Imports of oxide of aluminum for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 to date, with values.....	„ 28–29..	Customs.....	„ 1..	Dec. 15..	Jan. 16
3	Hon. Mr. Domville.....	Aluminum exported for the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 to date with values.....	„ 28–29..	Customs.....	„ 1..	„ 15..	„ „ 16..
4	Hon. Mr. Landry.....	Correspondence on the subject of the standing of the steamer Kenningston and the enquiry on the subject .	„ 5–7..	Marine and Fisheries.....	„ 10..	„ 31..	„ 16
5	Hon. Mr. McDonald ..... (Cape Breton).	All papers relating to site or sites for a public building at Glace Bay, N.S.....	„ 7–11..	Public Works.....	„ 14..	1907. Jan. 16..	„ 16
			1907.				
6	Hon. Mr. Landry.....	Information respecting the supply of sleepers for the Transcontinental Railway by the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.....	Jan. 16–18..	Railways and Canals.....	Jan. 21..	„ 21..	„ 22
7	Hon. Mr. Power.....	Contracts for the carrying of the mails between Canada and the United Kingdom and all correspondence with reference thereto.....	„ 17–19..	Post Office.....	„ 22..	.....	.....
8	Hon. Mr. David.....	Correspondence with reference to the calling out of the militia in the late strikes in Hamilton and Buckingham and a statement show ng the amounts paid by the Government and mun.cipalities in each case, etc....	„ 23–25..	Mil t a and Defence.....	„ 28..	Feb. 9..	Feb. 19
9	Hon. Mr. Landry.....	All papers relating to the court marshal of Telesphore Roy of the Ordnance Corps at Quebec.....	„ 23–25..	Militia and Defence.....	„ 28..	„ a6..	„ 6
10	Hon. Mr. Ferguson.....	Papers relating to the establishment of an Experimental Farm in Prince Edward Island.....	„ 29–31..	Agriculture.....	„ 31..	„ 12..	„ 19
11	Hon. Mr. Landry.....	Certain information respecting staff of Custom House, Quebec.....	Feb. 6–8..	Customs.....	Feb. 9..	April 26..	April 26
12	Hon. Mr. Ferguson.....	Orders in Council alloting lands in the northwest Territories under the auth or ty of the Act of 1884, chapter 25, sect on 7.....	“ „ 7–8..	Inter or..... Ra lways and Canals.....	„ 9.. „ 20..	„ 20..	„ 20 Feb. *28

13	Hon. Mr. Landry	Informaton respecting persons who are coming from the British Isles, from English Colonies, or from Foreign Lands have been appointed in any branch of the Military Service of Canada	„	19–21	Militia and Defence	„	22	June 7. 1908.	June 12 1908.
14	Hon. Mr. Ferguson	Particulars respecting work of the steamer Montcalm and the employees thereof	„ Mar.	27 1	Marine and Fisheries	Mar.	2	April 11. 1907.	April 12 1907.
15	Hon. Mr. Ferguson	Correspondence regarding the questions of pension by the State to deserving persons of advanced age, etc	„	6–8	First Minister	„	14	.....	.....
					Trade and Commerce	„	14	Mar. 19	Mar. 19
16	Hon. Mr. David	Correspondence, etc., in connection with the establishment or encouragement of technical education in the country	„	13–14	First Minister	„	20	.....	.....
17	Hon. Mr. Ferguson	All reports regarding the navigation of the Hudson's Bay, etc	„	14–19	Marine and Fisheries	„	19	.....	.....
18	Hon. Mr. Ferguson	Papers referred to as Exhibits Nos. 682, 686, 688, 737, 738, 740 and 741 in Sessional Paper No. 123B	„	14–19	Clerk of the H. of C	„	19	„ 22	„ 26
					First Minister	„	21	.....	.....
19	Hon. Mr. Ferguson	Information respecting Insurance Policies issued under "The Civil Service Insurance Act"	„	14–19	Finance	„	19	April 8	April 8
20	Hon. Mr. David	Correspondence concerning legislation affecting Provincial rights	„	19–21	First Minister	„	21	.....	.....
21	Hon. Mr. Ferguson	Correspondence in 1901 and 1902 respecting the per capita allowance payable to the Province of Prince Edward provided in the B. N. A. Act, etc	„	20–21	Finance	„	25	April 5	April 5
22	Hon. Mr. Ellis	Praying for all papers between the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal and the Post Office Department in regard to certain increase of postal charges upon newspapers	Apr.	24–26	Post Office	April	26	.....	.....
23	Hon. Mr. Landry	Copy of all documents relating to the choice of and the taking possession of the lands now known under the name of the Petewawa Military Camp	Apr.	25–27	Militia and Defence	April	27	„ 27	„ 27

*Supplementary Return.

APPENDIX B (2).

SYNOPIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1906–07.

Reference No.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	To What Department Referred.	Date.	Return. Received.	Return. Sent.
			1907.		1907.	1907.	1907.
1	Order: Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).....	Statement of all moneys paid to North Atlantic Trading Company to 1st November, 1906, and all correspondence with said Company since 1st January, 1906....	Nov. 28–29..	Interior.....	Nov. 30..	Jan. 9..	Jan. 9
2	Order: Mr. Macdonell.....	All documents relative to an application for a subsidy to aid in the construction of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway.....	" 28–29..	Railways and Canals.....	" 30..	" 8..	" 8
3	Order: Mr. Stewart.....	All papers relating to the standing and different grades in the Civil Service from time to time of Henry J. Morgan and his superannuation.....	" 28–29..	Secretary of State.....	" 30..	Dec. 12..	Dec. 13
4	Address: Mr. Sifton.....	Orders in Council relating to the formation of any new territory or district, or the alterations of the boundaries of any territory or district in Canada.....	.....	Privy Council.....	Dec. 7..	" 12..	" 13
5	Address: Mr. Sifton.....	All correspondence, memorials and other documents relating to the extension or alteration of the boundaries of any province of Canada.....	" 28–29..	House of Commons.....	" 7..	" 15..	" 15
6	Address: Mr. Foster.....	Correspondence with the Government of Australia with reference to tariff preferences between the two countries, and all Orders in Council for the years 1904, 1905, 1906..... "	" 28–29..	Privy Council.....	Nov. 30..	" 10..	" 10
			" 28–29..	First Minister.....	" 30..	" 15..	" 17
			" 28–29..	Customs.....	" 30..	" 11..	" 13
				Trade and Commerce.....	Dec. 11..	" 12..	" 13
7	Address: Mr. Foster.....	Papers relating to sale of 380,600 acres of land in Southern Alberta to the Robbins Irrigation Company.....	" 28–29..	Interior.....	Nov. 30..	Jan. 9..	Jan. 9
8	Order: Mr. Macdonell.....	Information respecting fire insurance companies which have received their charters within the past five years.	" 28–29..	Finance.....	" 30..	Dec. 17..	Dec. 17
9	Order: Mr. Monk.....	Reports and plans of engineers regarding the line and location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between the City of Quebec and Edmunston, N.B., and more particularly the City of Quebec and Lake Pohenegamook.	" 28–29..	Railways and Canals.....	" 30..	" 19..	Jan. 8
10	Order Mr. Macdonell.....	All papers relating to, (*a*) the dredging or deepening of Toronto harbour and the approaches thereto at the eastern and western gaps, or the shoals outside of said entrances; (*b*) the building of breakwaters, piers or other works, for or in connection with such entrances at the eastern or western gaps to said harbour.....	" 28–29..	Public Works.....	" 30..	April 27..	April 27
11	Order: Mr. Bourassa.....	All papers and correspondence in connection with the Buckingham strike and riots.....	" 28–29..	Labour.....	" 30..	Dec. 12..	Dec. 12
12	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton).	All papers relating to the grant of any lands in Southern Alberta under conditions requiring the construction of irrigation works, and relating more particularly to a grant of about 380,575 acres of land to the Robbins		Militia and Defence.....	Dec. 12..	Jan. 8..	Jan. 8

		Irrigation Company	"	28–29	Interior	Nov.	30	Nov.	30	"	9
13	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton).	All papers in connection with the sale or grant since 1st January, 1905, of any public lands or public domain, other than to actual settlers	"	28–29	Interior	"	30	Feb.	7	Feb.	7
14	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton).	All papers relating to the purchase of property at Truro, N.S., from H. W. Yuill, for the Intercolonial Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Order: Mr. Borden (Carleton).	All papers with respect to filling the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia occasioned by the appointment of Honourable D. C. Fraser to the office of Lieutenant Governor	Nov.	28–29	Justice	"	30	Dec.	11	Dec.	13
16	Address: Mr. Barker	All papers relating to the acquisition of land on or near the city of Halifax since 1st January, 1902, for the purpose of constructing thereon a roundhouse, or machine shop	"	28–29	Railways and Canals	"	30	Jan.	17	Jan.	17
17	Address: Mr. Barker	All papers relating to the acquisition of land, in or near the city of Halifax, since 1st January, 1902, for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway	"	28–29	Railways and Canals	"	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Address: Mr. Macdonell	Correspondence relating to the relinquishment of the naval dock yards at Halifax by the Imperial authorities, and the transfer thereof to the Government of Canada	"	28–29	Militia and Defence	"	30	Dec.	5	.....	.....
19	Order: Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)	Information respecting Commercial Agencies for the Dominion in operation during the fiscal years 1905 and 1906	"	28–29	Marine and Fisheries Trade and Commerce	Dec. Nov.	6 30	..... Dec.	 5	..... Dec.	 6
20	Order: Mr. Borden (Carleton).	Certain papers relating to the Royal Insurance Commission	"	28–29	Finance	"	30	Jan.	25	Jan.	25
21	Address: Mr. Monk	All papers relating to lease of powers on the Soulanges Canal	"	28–29	Railways and Canals	"	30	Feb.	8	Feb.	8
22	Address: Mr. Monk	Papers relating to leases of water powers under control of the Government situated within one hundred miles of the city of Montreal	"	28–29	Public Works Railways and Canals	" Dec.	30 13	Dec.	13	Jan.	18 .....
23	Order: Mr. Monk	Reports of Messrs. Brunet and Duff, of Montreal, regarding the water powers on the Lachine Canal	"	28–29	Public Works	Nov.	30	Dec.	19	Jan.	8
24	Address: Mr. Crocket	All papers not already brought down relating to the route of the National Transcontinental Railway between the city of Quebec and the city of Moncton	"	28–29	Railways and Canals	"	30	Dec.	19	Jan.	8
25	Order: Mr. Chisholm (Huron).	Circulars to immigration agents and booking agents in the United Kingdom and on the continent	"	29–30	Interior	Dec.	1	"	15	Dec.	17
26	Order: Mr. Roche (Marquette).	Proclamation used in the elections of 1904, in the constituencies of Selkirk, Provencher, MacDonald, Lisgar, Marquette, Brandon and Portage la Prairie	"	29–30	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery Auditor General	" "	1 1	" April	5 11	Dec. April	7 12
27	Order: Mr. McLean (Queen's).	Information respecting steamers *Minto*, *Stanley* and *Princess*, and dredges *W. S. Fielding*, *St. Lawrence* and *George McKenzie*	"	29–30	Marine and Fisheries	"	6	Dec.	6	Dec.	7
28	Order: Mr. Galliher	Correspondence relating to forbiddingthe use of the mails to the newspaper known as "Lowry's Claim" and copies of the articles complained of	Dec.	3–4	Postmaster General	"	5	April	13	April	15
29	Order: Mr. Bennett	All papers referring to the sale of any timber upon what is known as the "Light House" Reserve on Hope Island in Georgian Bay	"	3–4	Marine and Fisheries	"	5	Jan.	25	Jan.	25
30	Order: Mr. Marshall	All papers and correspondence relating to contracts and appointments at Port Burwell Harbour since 1st January, 1905	"	3–4	Public Works	"	5	Feb.	28	Mar.	1
31	Address: Mr. Monk	All papers concerning the taking over by Canada of the dockyards, docks, arsenals, &c., at Halifax and at Esquimalt	"	3–4	Marine and Fisheries	"	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Order: Mr. Marshall	All papers relating to contracts and appointments at Port Stanley Harbour since 1st January, 1905	"	3–4	Public Works	"	5	Mar.	1	Mar.	1

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1907.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	To What Department Referred.	Date.	Return. Received.	Return. Sent.
			1907.		1907.	1907.	1907.
33	Order: Mr. Marshall.....	All papers relating to contracts and appointments at Port Bruce Harbour.....	Dec. 3-4..	Public Works.....	Dec. 5..	Feb. 25..	Feb. 25
34	Order: Mr. Morin.....	All papers relating to properties purchased by the Government between Sussex Street and Mackenzie Avenue in the city of Ottawa.....	" 3-4..	Public Works.....	" 5..	.....	.....
35	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth).	Shipments across the Atlantic during the past five years of butter, cheese, apples, pears, other fruits and other products, classifying them (*a*) in cold storage; (*b*) in cold air compartments; (*c*) in ordinary storage.....	" 3-4..	Agriculture.....	" 5..	Jan. 16..	Jan. 16
36	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth).	Fruit, canned fruit, vegetables, &c., imported into Canada and exported therefrom during each of the past ten years.....	" 3-4..	Customs.....	" 5..	" 22..	" 8
37	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth).	Contracts with transatlantic steamship lines in force during the season of 1906. that were entitled by such contracts to receive bonuses or subventions from the Government.....	" 3-4..	Trade and Commerce.....	" 5..	Dec. 22..	" 8
38	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth).	Thermograph records of temperature on ocean-going vessels taken during the past season.....	" 3-4..	Agriculture.....	" 5..	Jan. 24..	" 24
39	Order: Mr. Armstrong.....	Detailed information respecting Indian lands sold in each year since 1906.....	" 3-4..	Indian Affairs.....	" 5..	" 29..	" 29
40	Order: Mr. Stockton.....	All correspondence respecting the landing of mails and passengers from the steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company coming from Great Britain at Halifax, N.S.....	" 3-4..	Postmaster General.....	" 5..	.....	.....
41	Address: Mr. Ames.....	All papers relating to the granting of grazing lease No. 2013 to J. D. McGregor, and No. 2014 to A. E. Hitchcock and the subsequent disposition of the same.....	" 3-4..	Interior.....	" 5..	Jan. 8..	Jan. 9
42	Address: Mr. Ames	All papers relating to the granting of grazing lease No. 2009 to C. E. Hall, and his subsequent disposition of the same.....	" 3-4..	Interior.....	" 5..	" 8..	" 9
43	Address: Mr. Ames.....	All papers relating to the granting of grazing lease No. 2059 to H. P. Brown and his subsequent disposition of the same.....	" 3-4..	Interior.....	" 5..	" 8..	" 9
44	Order: Mr. Ames.....	All papers relating to application of J. T. Robbins and E. H. Cuthbertson for land for irrigation purposes.....	" 3-4..	Interior.....	" 5..	" 9..	" 9
45	Order: Mr. Wright.....	Sale of islands or portions of islands since the 1st day of July, 1906, adjoining the townships of Baxter and Gibson.....	" 3-4..	Interior.....	" 5..	Dec. 12..	.....
				Indian Affairs.....	" 12..	" 15..	Dec. 17
46	Order: Mr. Hughes (Victoria).	Correspondence concerning the retirement from office of Mr. Talbot, late postmaster at Cannington, Ont	" 3-4..	Postmaster General.....	" 5..	Feb. 11..	Feb. 11

47	Order: Mr. Monk	Information respecting the Montreal Turnpike Trust	"	3–4	Finance	"	5	"	28	Mar.	1
48	Order: Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).	Papers relating to investigation into the conduct of W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Immigration in England, and correspondence and other information with reference to his present appointment	"	4–5	Interior	"	6	Jan.	8	Jan.	8
					Trade and Commerce	Jan.	8	"	9	"	9
49	Order: Mr. Foster	All papers in connection with the investigation into the provisioning of the Government steamer *Kestril* during the year 1905, and a copy of the report of the investigation	"	5–6	Marine and Fisheries	Dec.	6	"	12	"	14
50	Order: Mr. Ames	All papers relating to the appointment of F. W. Aylmer as resident engineer of the Department of Public Works at Winnipeg and his resignation of said position	"	5–6	Public Works	"	6	"	18	"	18
51	Order: Mr. Barr	All documents relating to the application of R. C. McCracken for the N.E. ¼, section 36, township 35, Saskatchewan, also Mr. McCann for the N.W. ¼ of the same section	"	5–6	Interior	"	6	"	8	"	8
52	Order: Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).	All correspondence concerning the building of a road or trail along the coast line of Vancouver Island for the purpose of lending assistance to destitute mariners	"	5–6	Marine and Fisheries	"	6	"	10	"	10
53	Order: Mr. Lefurgey	All instructions, circulars, &c., sent out relative to immigration, &c	"	5–6	Interior	"	6	Dec.	15	Dec.	17
54	Order: Mr. Sinclair	Reports respecting value of fish scrap produced at the Government works at Canso, N.S., as a fertilizer.	"	10–11	Marine and Fisheries	"	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Agriculture	Mar.	11	Mar.	12	Mar.	12
55	Order: Mr. Hughes (Victoria).	Information respecting land comprised in south-east ¼, section 12, township 30, range 2, west of 5th meridian.	"	10–11	Interior	Dec.	11	Jan.	11	Jan.	11
56	Order: Mr. Hughes (Victoria).	Papers respecting water powers along the Trent Canal waterways	"	10–11	Railways and Canals	"	11	"	8	Feb.	8
57	Address: Mr. Robitaille	Correspondence relating to the Standard Chemical Company, Limited, orPenchen and Company	"	10–11	Inland Revenue	"	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
					Customs	"	11	Feb.	27	.....	.....
58	Order: Mr. Robitaille	Correspondence relating to the adoption and application of subsection 148, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes of Canada	"	10–11	Inland Revenue	"	11	April	18	April	18
59	Address: Mr. Roche (Marquette).	Papers relating to agreement with Mr. W. A. W. Lees for fencing a tract of land near Fort Saskatchewan, in Alberta	"	10–11	Interior	"	11	Jan.	8	Jan.	8
60	Order: Mr. Barker	All papers dealing with alleged misconduct or remissions of duty of J. L. Burrill, Moses Tracey and Bruce McDougall, employees of the Intercolonial Railway	"	10–11	Railways and Canals	"	11	"	8	"	8
61	Order: Mr. Barker	Information respecting oil delivered to the Intercolonial Railway between 1st January, 1904, and the 31st March, 1906	"	10–11	Ralways and Canals	"	11	"	9	"	9
62	Order: Mr. Barker	Statement showing moneys paid and services rendered by Geo. H. Cochrane, of Moncton to the Intercolonial Railway from 1st January, 1904	"	10–11	Railways and Canals	"	11	"	9	"	9
63	Order: Mr. Barker	Statement of certain transactions with Record Foundary Company of Moncton, N.B. between 1st January, 1904, 1904, and 31st March, 1906	"	10–11	Railways and Canals	"	11	"	4	"	8
64	Address: Mr. Foster	All papers relating to the adoption and purchase of 250 sub-targetguns by the Department Militia and Defence.	"	10–11	Militia and Defence	"	11	Feb.	5	Feb.	6
65	Order: Mr. Martin (Queen's)	All papers in reference to letting contracts for the construction of extension pier at Port Daniel in Bonaventure County on 30th May, 1904	"	10–11	Public Works	"	11	Mar.	1	Mar.	1
66	Order: Mr. Barker	Writs, etc., for London, in 1905, and for East Elgin and North Bruce in the year 1906	"	10–11	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.	"	11	Jan.	8	Jan.	8

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1907.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	To What Department Referred.	Date.	Return. Received.	Return. Sent.
			1907.		1907.	1907.	1907.
67	Address: Mr. Worthington.	All papers relating to contracts with the Ross Rifle Company	Dec. 10–11..	Militia and Defence.....	Dec. 11..	Mar. 13..	Mar. 13
				Customs.....	Feb. 11..	Feb. 9..	April 2
68	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Statement of freight rates on certain articles on the Intercolonial Railway.....	" 10–11..	Railways and Canals.....	Dec. 12..	Jan. 3..	Jan. 8
69	Order: Mr. Hughes (Victoria)	Tariffs of every through transportation line, railway or steamship.....	" 10–11..	Railways and Canals.....	" 11..	" 15..	" 15
70	Order: Mr. Lefurgey.....	Correspondence with reference to the sending of assistance and life boats to the relief of vessels recently wrecked on the North side of Prince Edward Island.....	" 12–13..	Marine and Fisheries.....	" 14..	" 29..	" 29
71	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Fishing leases granted the (*a*) Athabasca Fish Company or their assigns (*b*) A. McKee, Windsor, Ont. (*c*) The British American Fish Corporation of Montreal	" 17–18..	Marine and Fisheries.....	" 21..	Mar. 22..	Mar. 22
72	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton)	All papers relating to the construction of a Post Office Building at Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17–18..	Public Works.....	" 21..	" 23..	" 25
72*a*	Address: Mr. Ames.....	Papers and reports in reference to land in Township 10, 11, 12, and 13, Ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 west of the 4th, and Township 7, 8 and 9, Ranges 8, 9, 10, and 11 west of the 4th.....	" 17–18..	Interior.....	" 21..	Jan. 28..	Jan. 28
73	Order: Mr. Roche (Marquette)	Correspondence relating to the restriction of fishing on Lake Winnipeg.....	" 17–18..	Marine and Fisheries.....	" 21..	Mar. 22..	Mar. 22
74	Order: Mr. Henderson.....	Duty received during fiscal year 1906 upon articles named in items 445 to 451, both inclusive as numbered in the new Customs Tariff.....	" 17–18..	Customs.....	" 21..	Jan. 2..	Jan. 8
75	Address: Mr. Borden.....	All papers relating to the construction of Immigration Building in the city of Winnipeg since January 1st, 1900.....	" 17–18..	Public Works.....	" 21..	April 13..	April 15
76	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton)	All papers relating to any works at or near St. Andrew Rapids, Manitoba.....	" 17–18..	Interior.....	Jan. 31..	Mar. 20..	Mar. 20
77	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton)	All papers relating to the construction of a section of the Transcontinental Railway designated as District "B".	" 17–18..	Public Works.....	Dec. 21..	.....	.....
78	Order: Mr. Monk.....	Information respecting claims and amounts paid North Atlantic Trading Company since the 31st March, 1906.	" 17–18..	Railways and Canals.....	" 21..	Jan. 25..	Jan. 25
79	Order: Mr. Robitaille.....	Copies of certain Ordinance or Regulation of the Canadian Militia.....	" 17–18..	Interior.....	" 21..	" 12..	" 14
80	Order: Mr. Lake.....	Information respecting Muscowegnan's Indian Boarding School.....	" 17–18..	Militia and Defence.....	" 21..	" 16..	" 16
81	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Comparative statement of the standard passenger tariff in force on the Intercolonial Railway, in 1904, and that in force at the present time.....	" 17–18..	Indian Affairs.....	" 21..	" 4..	" 8
82	Address: Mr. Borden..... (Carleton)	All papers relating to the construction of a section of the Transcontinental Railway, designated as "District	" 18–19..	Railways and Canals.....	" 21..	" 8..	" 8

		F".....	"	18–19..	Railways and Canals.....	"	21..	"	25..	"	25
83	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton)	All papers relating to the negotiation for the Songhees Indian Reserve.....	"	18–19..	Indian Affairs.....	"	21..	"	10..	"	10
84	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton)	All papers relating to the construction of a Post Office in the city of Winnipeg since the year 1900.....	"	18–19..	Public Works.....	"	21..	April	13..	April	5
85	Order: Mr. Roche (Marquette)	All correspondence respecting hydraulic mining leases cancelled during the past year.....	"	18–19..	Interior.....	"	21..	Jan.	29..	Jan.	29
86	Order: Mr. Ward.....	All correspondence in connection with registered letters lost between Beethany and Millbrooke and other points in the county of Durham.....	"	9–10..	Postmaster General.....	Jan.	10..	Feb.	24..	Feb.	24
87	Order: Mr. Sproule.....	Information respecting the operation of cheese curing buildings erected or provided by the Government.....	"	9–10..	Agriculture.....	"	10..	"	1..	"	1
88	Order: Mr. Ames.....	All documents relating to the location, erection, and equipment of new locomotive and car shops at Moncton, or the purchase of new machinery for the same.....	"	9–10..	Railways and Canals.....	"	10..	April	10..	April	11
89	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Contracts since 1st January, 1904, with the Galleno Oil Company of Toronto, for supplies to any Government railways.....	Jan.	9–10..	Railways and Canals.....	"	10..	"	10..	"	11
90	Address: Mr. Ames.....	All papers relating to or treating of the granting of a closed grazing lease to Brown, Beddingfield et al.....	"	9–10..	Interior.....	"	10..	Feb.	6..	Feb.	6
91	Order: Mr. McCarthy.....	Timber lands in the Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia sold or leased by the Government.....	"	9–10..	Interior.....	"	10..	March	1..	March	1
92	Order: Mr. Clements.....	Imports and exports on certain agricultural articles.....	"	9–10..	Customs.....	"	10..	Jan.	15..	Jan.	15
93	Order: Mr. Armstrong.....	Correspondence respecting the tariffs of Germany and Canada in relation to each.....	"	9–10..	Customs.....	"	10..	"	17..	.....	
					Trade and Commerce.....	"	14..	"	19..	.....	
94	Order: Mr. Worthington...	All papers regarding the efficiency of the Ross Rifle....	"	14–15..	Governor General's Sec'y..	"	22..	.....		.....	
95	Address: Mr. Lancaster....	All reports and correspondence since the 1st January, 1901, with respect to the boundary line at Niagara Falls, and with respect to the waters of Niagara river, which have been confided to the International Waterway Commission.....			Militia and Defence.....	"	16..	.....		.....	
96	Order: Mr. Crocket.....	Amount expended upon the strengthening of bridges along the line of the Government railway.....	"	14–15..	Public Works.....	"	16..	.....		.....	
97	Order: Mr. MacDonald....	All papers asking for the institution of a system of annuities for employees on the Intercolonial Railway.....	"	14–15..	Railways and Canals.....	"	16..	Jan.	21..	Jan.	21
98	Order: Mr. Foster.....	Particulars respecting Government Telegraph lines.....	"	4–15..	Railways and Canals.....	"	16..	"	21..	"	21
99	Order: Mr. Crocket.....	Particulars respecting payments since January 1st, 1904, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.....	"	14–15..	Public Works.....	"	16..	.....		April	27
100	Order: Mr. Reid (Grenville).	Papers respecting supplies purchased or ordered for, or in connection with the Government steamer "Kestril."...	"	14–15..	Railways and Canals.....	"	16..	.....		.....	
101	Order: Mr. Schaffner.....	All papers in connection with the leasing of any lands adjacent to Lake Manitoba for sporting or other purposes.....	"	14–15..	Marine and Fisheries.....	"	16..	.....		.....	
102	Order: Mr. Foster.....	Information respecting contractors' deposits paid into the office of the Receive-General during the fiscal year 1905–1906.....	"	16–17..	Interior.....	"	17..	Jan.	29..	Jan.	29
103	Order: Mr. Lefurgey.....	All documents with reference to the proposed branch line from the Prince Edward Island Railway at or near O'Leary to a point at or near West Cape.....	"	16–17..	Finance.....	"	17..	Feb.	28..	March	1
104	Order: Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure).	All papers regarding dismissal of R. P. Dube, second mate on board *La Canadienne*.....	"	21–22..	Railways and Canals.....	"	24..	"	22..	Feb.	22
105	Order: Mr. Lake.....	Sales of Dominion lands, exclusive of school lands, since the 1st January, 1905.....	"	23–24..	Marine and Fisheries.....	"	25..	"	21..	"	21
106	Order: Mr. McCarthy (Calgary).	Applications for the lease of grazing lands within the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, between the 1st day of February, 1905, and the 1st day of August, 1905.	"	23–24..	Interior.....	"	25..	April	18..	April	18
			"	23–24..	Interior.....	"	25..	"	18..	"	18

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1907.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	To What Department Referred.	Date.	Return.	
						Received.	Sent.
			1907.		1907.	1907.	1907.
107	Address: Mr. Morin.....	All documents respecting that portion of the route of the National Transcontinental Railway between the Quebec Bridge and the vicinity of the Marine Boundary line, &c.....	Jan. 23–24..	Railways and Canals.....	Jan. 25..	Feb. 26..	Feb. 26
108	Order: Mr. Lennox.....	Correspondence since the passing of the Dominion Act 4-5 Edward VII., chapter 31, in reference to section 7 of said Act, or in reference to judges engaging in other extra judicial work.....	" 23–24..	Justice.....	" 25..	March 4..	March 4
109	Order: Mr. Lavergne (Montmagny).	All documents concerning the erection of the Ross Rifle Factory on the Plains of Abraham at Quebec.....	" 23–24..	Militia and Defence.....	" 25..	" 13..	" 13
110	Order: Mr. Ward.....	All papers regarding the Trent Valley Canal, and especially that portion thereof between Rice Lake and Lake Ontario.....	" 23–24	Railways and Canals.....	" 25..	.....	.....
111	Order: Mr. Lavergne (Montmagny).	Correspondence concerning the erection of a railway station either on the Champlain market or elsewhere in the city of Quebec, and all documents in connection with that matter.....	" 23–24..	Railways and Canals.....	" 25..	March 5..	March 6
112	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Report of Mr. C. W. Speers, General Colonization Agent, in respect of the special inspection and enumeration which was made of the Doukhobor colonies during the year 1905-6.....	" 28–29..	Interior.....	" 29..	" 6..	" 6
113	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Special inspection undertaken in April last of all unpatented homesteads entered for prior to September 1st, 1905, in the Alemada, Battleford, Regina and Yorkton land districts.....	" 28–29..	Interiar.....	" 29..	" 5..	" 5
114	Order: Mr. Macdonell.....	Information respecting vessels built and registered in Canada from the year 1874 to 1906.....	" 28–29..	Marine and Fisheries.....	" 29..	Feb. 4	
				Customs.....	Feb. 4..	" 13	Feb. 14
115	Address: Mr. Macdonell...	Correspondence in reference to the establishment of a Canadian Naval Reserve.....	" 28–29..	Trade and Commerce.....	" 13..	" 14	
				Marine and Fisheries.....	Jan. 29..	.....	.....
116	Address: Mr. Worthington.	All documents relating to contracts with the Ross Rifle Company.....	" 28–29..	Militia and Defence.....	" 29..	.....	.....
117	Address: Mr. Verville.....	Orders in Council, rules or regulations governing the operation and management of the Government Printing Bureau.....	" 28–29..	Customs.....	" 29..	Feb. 11..	.....
118	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton).	All documents relating to or connected with the resignation of Mr. Alexander Henderson, as judge of the County Court of British Columbia.....	" 28–29..	King's Printer.....	" 29..	" 12..	Feb. 14
119	Order: Mr. Boyce.....	Particulars respecting wrecks which have occurred on Lakes Huron and Superior since the 1st day of May, 1882.....	" 28–29..	Justice.....	" 29..	" 16..	" 18
			" 30–31..	Marine and Fisheries.....	" 31..	.....	.....

120	Order: Mr. Boyce	Information respecting the life-saving stations on the sea coasts and inland waters of Canada	"	30–31	Marine and Fisheries	"	31	Feb. 9	Feb. 11
121	Order: Mr. Taylor	All documents relating to the purchase of supplies for the relief or assistance of sufferers from the recent disaster in Kingston, Jamaica	"	30–31	Finance	"	31	" 5	" 5
122	Address: Mr. Borden (Carleton)	Certain papers relating to the Metlakatla Indian Reserve	"	30–31	Supt.-Gen'l Indian Affairs	"	31	" 6	" 6
123	Mr. Roche (Marquette)	All documents in reference to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba	"	30–31	First Minister	"	31	" 18	" 18
124	Address: Mr. McLean (Queen's)	All correspondence and other documents with reference to increased subsidies to the provinces	"	6–7	First Minister	"	9	March 26	March 26
125	Address: Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)	All Orders in Council in connection with land grants or subsidies to the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway and Canal Company, the Lake Manitoba Railway and Land Company; the Hudson Bay Railway and Land Company; the Winnipeg and Great Northern Railway Company, and all other railways now part of the Canadian Northern Railway Company's system	Feb.	6–7	Railway and Canals..s	Feb.	9	.....	.....
126	Address: Mr. Martin (Queen's)	All papers in any way relating to the purchase by the Government of what is known as the Warburton property in Charlottetown for a rifle range, and a right of way for approach to the Hillsboro' bridge			Interior	"	9	Feb. 21	Feb. 21
127	Order: Mr. Robitaille	Plans and other documents now under the consideration of the Transcontinental Commission and Railway Commission pertaining to the development and improvement of Quebec harbour as a maritime port and railway terminus	"	6–7	Railways and Canals	"	9	April 10	April 10
					Militia and Defence	"	9	March 22	March 22
128	Order: Mr. Sinclair	Information respecting Government dredges which operated in the Maritime provinces during the years 1900 to 1906, both inclusive	"	6–7	Railways and Canals	"	9	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
129	Address: Mr. Taylor	All papers since 1st January, 1902, relating to the surrender of the whole or any portion of the Nipissing Indian Reserve	"	6–7	Public Works	"	9	" 25	" 25
130	Order: Mr. Crocket	Particulars respecting the items "Locomotive and car shops and land purchase at Monction, $540,000;" and "New machinery for locomotive and car shops, $72,500," in the Appropriation Act of 1906, Schedule 15, page 29	"	6–7	Indian Affairs	"	9	" 15	" 15
131	Order: Mr. Crocket	Particulars respecting payments to any ltegal agen or representative of the Government at Halifax during each of the fiscal years, 1891 to 1897, inclusive, and similar payments to Mr. R. T. MacIlraith, barrister, Halifax, during the fiscal years 1902 to 1906, inclusive	"	6–7	Railways and Canals	"	9	" 22	" 22
			"	6–7	Railways and Canals	"	9	" 22	" 22
			"	6–7	Letter to all Departments	"	20	.....	.....
132	Order: Mr. Roche (Marquette)	Information respecting employees in the Brandon Post Office			Justice	"	9	.....	.....
					Public Works	April	11	.....	.....
146	Order: Mr. Smith (Wentworth)	Regulations submitted to Trans-Atlantic steamship companies in regard to the storeing of perishable products, or temperatures to be maintained in cold storage or cold air chambers, or ventilation required in ordinary storage chambers on their steamships	"	11–12	Postmaster General	Feb.	12	March 5	March 3
147	Order: Mr. Jackson (Elgin)	Summary of stock, implements, &c., on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on the first day of December for the years 1905 and 1906	"	18–19	Agriculture	"	19	" 5	" 5
								" 6	" 6
148	Order: Mr. White	All documents respecting the official acts or conduct of Mr. W. B. McInnes, as Commissioner of the Yukon	"	18–19	A5riculture	"	19	Feb. 27	Feb. 27
								" 6	" 6
			"	18–19	Interior	"	19	.....	.....
149	Order: Mr. Martin (Queen's)	All papers in reference to winter communication and the construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada			First Minister	"	19	March 14	.....
			"	18–19	Marine and Fisheries	"	19	.....	.....

SYNOPSIS of Returns to Addresses and Orders of the House of Commons, Session 1907.—*Continued.*

Reference No.	Mover.	Subject.	Date of Address or Order.	To What Department Referred.	Date.	Return.	
						Received.	Sent.
			1907.		1907.	1907.	1907.
150	Order: Mr. Ross (Yale and Caribou).	Information respecting persons from British Columbia who served in the several Canadian contingents in South Africa	Feb. 20–21	Militia and Defence	Feb. 22	March 12	March 12
151	Order: Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).	All correspondence and papers in regard to the mission of W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, to England in connection with legislation to induce emigration to Canada	" 20–21	Labour	" 22	" 7	" 8
152	Order: Mr. McLennan	All papers relating to the establishment of a railway station at Port Hawkerbury Junction, on the Intercolonial Railway	" 20–21	Railways and Canals	" 22	.....	.....
153	Order: Mr. Boyce	Timber licenses over Indian lands in the territorial district of Algoma, granted or rented by the Government since 1896	" 20–21	Indian Affairs	" 22	Mar. 11	Mar. 11
154	Order: Mr. Boyce	Particulars respecting mineral lands, waterpower and other franchises in the vicinity of Grand Falls, on the Hamilton River; all, also, in the Districts of Mackenzie; and in the Territory of Ungava, that have been applied for, leased, disposed of, or otherwise dealt with since the years 1896	" 20–21	Interior	" 22	April 16	April 17
155	Order: Mr. Lawrence	Particulars respecting accidents on the Intercolonial Railway since opened	" 20–21	Railways and Canals	" 22	.....	.....
156	Order: Mr. Kemp	Statistical matter omitted from the Canada Year Book, 1905	" 25–26	Agriculture	" 28	Mar. 12	Mar. 12
157	Order: Mr. Boyce	All papers, the sale of timber lands in the townships of Fisher, Haviland and Tilley, in the district of Algoma to Messrs. Wilson, Reesor and Philip	" 25–26	Indian Affairs	" 28	" 11	" 11
158	Order: Mr. Crocket	All correspondence touching or in any way relating to the re-organization of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick	" 25–26	Justice	" 28	" 12	" 12
159	Order: Mr. Emmerson	All papers in connection with the choice of the eastern outlet for the Trent Valley Canal	" 27–28	Return forthwith presented	.....	.....	.....
160	Order: Mr. Marshall	Information respecting bounties on lead	Mar. 4 –5	Return forthwith presented	.....	.....	.....
161	Order: Mr. Bergeron	Number of desks of every kind and description with prices of the same bought for the House of Commons by the Government since 1896	" 4– 5	Public Works	Mar. 5	.....	.....
162	Order: Mr. Lake	Particulars respecting coal lands leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of from the 1st of January, 1906, to date	" 4– 5	Interior	" 5	April 22	April 23
163	Order: Mr. Ames	Particulars respecting expenditure in connection with the construction of the western division of the National Transcontinental Railway	" 4– 5	Railways and Canals	" 8	Mar. 22	Mar. 22
164	Order: Mr. Blain	Information respecting properties purchased by the Government in the city of Ottawa since January 1st, 1904	" 4– 5	Public Works	" 5	.....	.....

165	Order: Mr. Hughes (Victoria)	Information respecting the Ross Rifle and the Snider-Enfield, the Martini-Henry, and the "Lee-Enfield".....	"	4– 5..	Militia and Defence.....	"	5..	Mar. 15..	Mar. 15..
166	Order: Mr. Lefurgey.....	Papers in reference to the leasing of the properties of widow J. Wiggins and Charles Malley of Alberton, P.E.I.....	"	11–12..	Railways and Canals.....	"	14..	.....	.....
167	Order: Mr. Cash.....	All papers in connection with the Doukhobor Colonies in Saskatchewan, from 1st October, 1906, to date.....	"	11–12..	Interior.....	"	14..	April 16..	April 17
168	Order: Mr. Ames.....	Timber lands sold by the Department of the Interior subsequent to the date of those included in Sessional Paper No. 90, etc.....	"	11–12..	Interior.....	"	14..	" 6..	" 8
169	Order: Mr. Boyce.....	All papers relating to Copper Cliff Post Office, Ont., etc....	"	11–12..	Post Office.....	"	14..	.....	.....
170	Order: Mr. Armstrong.....	Total amount of money in banks to the credit of the Government at the end of each month during the year 1906, and the name of each bank.....	"	11–12..	Finance.....	"	14..	Mar. 27..	Mar. 27
171	Order: Mr. Ames.....	All papers of any description in the possession of the Government relating to or referring to the recent appointment of a senator to represent the district of Rougemont..	April	8– 9.	Prime Minister.....	April	10..	April 13..	April 15
172	Order: Mr. Boyce.....	All papers of any description in respect of leases of timber berths Nos. 824, 1062, 1107, 1171, and 1212, and also a copy of regulations in force at the time said timber berths were leased together with the corresponding regulations in force at the present time.....	"	8– 9..	Interior.....	"	10..	" 26..	" 26
173	Order: Hon. Mr. Fielding..	Copies of papers in relation to the Transcontinental Railway route through New Brunswick.....	"	24..	.....	.....		.....	.....

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APPENDIX C.

List of Passports issued from January 1 to March 31, 1908.

Abraham, C. F.
Adair, T.
Agnew, J.
Aitchison, P.
Alexander, G.
Alexander, J.
Allan, J. D.
Allison, Rev. M. G.
Aloian, K.
Amann, J.
Andrews, W. S.
Apelbaum, M.
Arakelian, A.
Astoorian, A.
Atkinson, Miss N.
Atlas, A.
Austin, Miss S. E.
Baby, J. B.
Badrasian, H.
Bain, J.
Baillarge, W. D.
Baker, F. M.
Balthazard, Rev. H.
Barbarian, O.
Barlow, Miss J. R.
Bartlett, A. A.
Baynes, Mrs. J. D.
Beliveau, J.
Bellisle, J. A.
Beresynsky, R.
Berger, Mrs. L.
Bernard, Mrs. J. G.
Boghosian, A.
Boyajian, M.
Brochu, J. C.
Brown, G. W.
Brown, Dr. G. W.
Buecheler, C. F.
Burman, H. Z.
Cape, J.
Canfield, Mrs. A. A.
Carling, Miss G.
Carter, Mrs. M. E.
Cary, A.
Cauchon, N.
Chin Yuen.
Choquet, Rev. L. P.
Choquette, Hon. P. A.
Clark, Mrs. A.
Cloutier, J. E.
Cochrane, Miss B. L.
Cockshutt, C.
Cohen, Mrs. A.
Cohen, A.
Cohen, S.
Colleret, Miss E.
Cooper, Rev. C. E.
Cosbey, N. W.
Coste, E.
Coté, T.
Cross, S.
Crysdale, Miss M. G.
Curry, Rev. W. T.
Dalmer, E.
Damm, Rev. G. D.
Dancy, H. N.
Davidson, F. J. A.
Davis, Mrs. A. L.
Davis, E. P.
Davis, M. P.
Decarie, J. L.
Denoncourt, Rev. E. L.
Denoncourt, Rev. L. L.
Der Manelian, M. H.
Der Mousasian, S.
Derome, V.
Derzarkarian, M. H.
de St. Real, V.
Dilian, X.
Dizmaian, B.
Dorval, E.
Drummond, H. R.
Drysdale, Miss S. E.
Dubuc, Mrs. F. X.
Dugas, Dr. C. A.
Duncan, N.
Dusablon, Rev. L. A. L.
Eckardt, H. P.
Ehman, A.
Ehman, M.
Eisen, Mrs. A.
Elder, Miss C. H.
Erickson, O.
Evans, Miss E. I.
Falconer, Rev. R. A.
Farmer, J. T.
Feldman, S.
Fielding, Hon. W. S.
Fielding, Mrs. W. S.
Fielding, Miss Z. R.
Fielding, Miss E. M.
Fiorini, G.
Fitzpatrick, A.
Forman, S.
Forslund, J. E.
Fox, Rev. E. T.
Francis, F. B.
Freire, J. F.
Friedman, H. N.
Frischling, L.
Gamble, Mrs. W.
Garabedian, S.
Gardener, J. C.
Gardener, M.
Garneau, A. S.
Gauthier, Rev. L.
Gautier, F. E.
Genser, M.
Geoffrion, L. P.
Gibbons, C. H.
Giddens, F. W.
Gilkison, R. M.
Gillespie, F. M.
Gillmor, Mrs. B. C.
Girouard, Hon. D.
Glines, G. A.
Goldberg, M.
Goldstein, B.
Goldstein, A.
Gouin, Hon. L.
Greaves, Rev. R. S.
Green, E. K.
Grenier, Rev. E.
Gross, Mrs. B.
Gurney, Mrs. L.
Hadad, Mrs. M.
Hagopian, B.
Hamilton, J.
Hampson, R.
Harris, L. S.
Hartfeil, J.
Hemming, Mrs. H. K. S.
Hens, E.
Hillock, Miss J. S.
Hirshenhorn, H.
Hirschorn, J.
Hobson, R.
Holtz, H.
Horwith, S. S.
Hovanessian, A
Hughes, J. L.
Hull, W. R.
Hum Kip.
Hum Tock.
Iwasezuk, G.
Jackson, R.
Jamieson, R. G.
Jarian, M.
Jones, C. T..
Jung Ming.
Kaprinian, G.
Kashtunova, Miss B.
Katz, J.
Kaufman, J.
Keihfez, H.
Kennedy, D. L.
King, W. L. Mack. C.M.G.
Kittermaster, Mrs. J. H.
Klein, J.
Kilnman, E.
Klotz, Dr. O.
Knapp, Miss S. E.
Kneehtel, Rev. S. R.
Kruger, A.
Lacasse, Rev. J. C.
Lacerte, Rev. O. H.
Lacowitsky, R.
Lamb, P.
Lanctot, C.
Lande, M.
Langlois, Rev. P. L.
Langlois, H. G.
Langlois, Mrs. H. G.
Landsberg, Mrs. F.
Lapointe, Rev. E.
Larkin, A.
Law, D.
Lazarovictz, L.
LeBlanc, Mrs. P. E.
Leclaire, A.
Lee Him.
Lee Kee.
Lemieux, Hon. R.
Lewis, F. O.
Lavanderstein, L.
Little, Dr. H. M.
Lumbers, J.
Madden, G. F.
Malin, L.
Malmas, J.
Manoogian, B.
Marchand, G.
Marchildon, A.
Marier, Mrs. G. S.
Marler, H. M.
Marshall, W.
Martel, Rev. J. B.
Matthews, T. F.
Melvin-Jones, Hon. L.
Meredith, H.
Merner, Rev. H. L.
Meunier, Rev. J. E.
Millard, F. A.
Millman, L.
Minnes, Dr. R. S.
Mintz, J.
Misener, Miss G.
Monk, Mrs. A.
Mooradian, S.
Morden, G. W.
Morris, W. D.
Mousseau, O.
Muckleston, H. S.
Murch, W. H.
MacGillivray, Dr. T. D.
Macloughlin, J.
McColl, Rev. W. J.
McGillivray, T.

APPENDIX C.—LIST of Passports issued from January 1 to March 31, 1908.—*Con.*

McGillivray, C. A.
McGillivray, D. J.
McLeod, Rev. N.
Naryan, A.
Nathan, M.
Nystrom, E.
O'Connor, J.
Ogden, A. U.
Ohannesian, B. N.
Oliver, E. H.
Osler, E. B., M.P.
Ouzonian, K.
Panabaker, A. T.
Parent, Rev. C.
Paroian, S. A.
Paskinkofsky, J.
Paton, J.
Patterson, J.
Patterson, T. C.
Pelletier, L. P.
Perla, G.
Perley, Mrs. G. H.
Peter Lee.
Penzant, J.
Plouff, Dr. F. X.
Pong Wing.
Pope, J., C.M.G.
Porter, E. G., M.P.
Raicion, S.
Reeve, Miss R.
Reford, A.
Rexford, Rev. E. I.
Rezewsky, D.
Richardson, Mrs. A. A.
Richardson, R. S.
Richey, H, B.
Rogers, J.
Rose, I.
Rosenstein, H.
Ross, Miss B.
Ross, P. D.
Rothstein, J.
Rouleau, T. G.
Russell, Miss E.
Ruttenburg, L.
Safarian, J.
Sahagian, S.
Saxe, S.
Schleifer, M.
Schleifstein, C.
Schultz, K.
Schultze, K. L.
Schwartz, J.
Schwartz, S.
Scott, Hon. W.
Shamalian, H.
Sharples, Mrs. C.
Shaw, J. C.
Shea, Rev. M. L.
Silberstein, A.
Simonian, B.
Simonian, O. B.
Sing Sam.
Sirois, J.
Smaill, A. E.
Snyder, A. M.
Snyder, J. M.
Soulian, V.
Squair, Prof. J.
Stanway, W.
Steinberg, D.
Stewart, Mrs. A. M.
Stewart, R. H.
Strathy, W. W.
Symons, W. L.
Szmigiel, C.
Takefnian, L.
Temple, Mrs. H. J.
Terzian, A.
Tessier, A.
Tholinet, L. L. C.
Thomas, J. E.
Thompson, M. P.
Thomson, C. A.
Thornton, Miss I.
Tooke, Miss M. E.
Toomasian, M.
Topoozian, H.
Toy Him.
Tripp, Miss M. A.
Trudel, A.
Turnbull, Miss G. F.
Vaillancourt, Rev. J. A.
Vallières, Mrs. M. L.
Van Allen, E.
Vartanian, D.
Vartanian, M.
Verret, H.
Viet, F. A.
Viets, R. B.
Waldron, Miss E. A.
Waldron, E. W.
Walker, Miss G. T.
Waltman, J.
Warren, H. D.
Warren, Mrs. H. D.
Wartanowitz, F.
Weber, Mrs. C. U.
Weber, Miss L.
White, E. H.
Wightman, R.
Williams, Rev. G. H.
Wishart, Dr. J. G.
Wong Fun.
Wood, T. H.
Wood, Miss A.
Young, C. A.
Zilhoof, K.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. Applications for passports should be made in writing and enclosed in a cover addressed to 'The Honourable the Secretary of State, Ottawa.'

2. The charge for a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is four dollars. The fee payable must accompany the application. Postage stamps will not be received as payment.

3. Passports are granted only to British-born subjects or to persons naturalized in the Dominion of Canada. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject. Passports are not valid after five years from the date of issue. Fresh passports must then be obtained. When the party is a naturalized British subject he will be so designated in his passport.

4. Passports are granted to all persons either known to the Secretary of State or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or upon the production of a declaration by the applicant, a blank form of which may be obtained at this Department, verified by a declaration made by any banking firm or by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the Dominion of Canada. In certain cases, the applicant's certificate of birth must be produced in addition to the declaration.

5. If the applicant for a passport be a naturalized British subject, his certificate of naturalization must be forwarded to the Department of the Secretary of State with the declaration; and his certificate of naturalization will be returned with the passport

to the person who may have communicated with this department in the applicant's behalf, for delivery to the latter.

6. A passport cannot be issued by the Department of the Secretary of State on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate.

7. Travellers who may have any intention of visiting the Russian Empire, the Turkish Dominions, the Kingdom of Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Eritrea, at any time in the course of their travels, must first have their passports *visés* at the nearest Russian, Turkish, Roumanian, Persian, Colombian, Venezuelan, Haytian, or Italian Consulate as the case may be. For the information of travellers proceeding to any of these countries *via* Great Britain, it may be stated that the addresses in London of these consulates are respectively as follows:—The Russian Consulate-General, 17 Great Winchester Street, E.C.; the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 140 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; the Roumanian Consulate-General, 49 Parliament Street, S.W.; the Persian Consulate-General, 82 Victoria Street, S.W.; the Colombian Consulate-General, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; the Venezuelan Consulate, Finsbury Pavement House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.; the Haytian Consulate, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; the Italian Consulate-General (for Eritrea), 44 Finsbury Square, E.C. Passports may also be *visés* at any of the other Consulates of Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Italy in the United Kingdom. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country.

NOTE.—Naturalized British subjects should bear in mind that their naturalization has no effect within the limits of the Foreign State to which they originally belonged, unless they have ceased to be subjects of that state, in the manner prescribed by the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty or convention to that effect.

N.B.—Although travellers are now free to enter most foreign countries without passports, and the rules about passports have generally been relaxed, nevertheless, colonial British subjects travelling abroad are recommended not to omit to provide themselves with passports, for even in these countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be useful as affording a ready means of identification in case of need. British subjects intending to *reside* in Germany or in Switzerland should provide themselves with passports.

JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, April, 1908.

PASSPORT REQUIREMENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—No regulations in force. Persons born in His Majesty's dominions should, if they intend to become resident, even for a short time, obtain from a British Consulate in the Republic a certificate of nationality for purposes of identification, and to secure exemption from military service.

It is desirable that persons intending to travel in the Republic should provide themselves with such certificates, which are issued on personal application, and on production of certificate of birth.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Persons entering Hungary from Servia or Roumania must be provided with passports. Although, in other cases, passports are not legally necessary travellers are advised to carry them. For purposes of residence a passport or other document to prove identity is necessary.

BELGIUM.—It is desirable for travellers to possess passports. For purposes of residence registration at the Police Office of the district is required, and a passport is accepted as evidence of identity.

BOLIVIA.—See *Peru.*

BRAZIL.—Passports not actually required, but travellers are advised to carry them for purposes of identification. If intending to become resident they should register their names and addresses at the nearest British Consulate.

BULGARIA.—Travellers should carry passports of recent date. Bulgaria *visa* not required. Residents should provide themselves annually with certificates of registration under the Ottoman Order in Council.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Possession of passports desirable both for personal security and purposes of identification.

Costa Rica.—No regulations in force.

Guatemala.—Alien residents are required to present at the Guatemalan Foreign Office passports *visés* by the Diplomatic or Consular officer in Guatemala of their native country.

Honduras.—No regulations except in times of disturbance.

Nicaragua.—No regulations in time of peace. To leave the country a local passport has, however, to be obtained from the Ministry of War.

Salvador.—Travellers should carry passports, and should, in addition, obtain passports from the Government of Salvador. (Charge for latter, 25 cents.)

CHILE.—No regulations in force.

CHINA.—Passports are not required at open ports. For travelling into the interior a special passport must be obtained from a British Consul, which is valid for one year. (Cost, 3 dol. 50 c. *Mexican.*)

COLOMBIA.—British subjects proceeding to the Republic of Colombia must provide themselves with passports, *visés by* the Colombian Minister or by a Consul of the Republic in the United Kingdom. For travelling in the interior it is advisable to obtain a special passport from a British Consul (charge, 2*s.* 6*d.*). Immigrants without resources must be provided with a passport issued *gratis* by the Colombian Consul at port of departure.

COREA.—Passports are not required within a radius of 100 li (33 miles) from the open ports. Persons travelling in the interior must obtain a passport through their British Consul. (Fee 3·50 yen, about 7*s.*)

CUBA.—Although passports are not legally necessary, travellers are advised to carry them. Persons intending to reside in Cuba for any length of time should have their names registered at the British Consulate General.

DENMARK.—No regulations in force. But passports or similar documents may be required by the Police from persons accepting employment in Denmark before furnishing them with an "upholdsbog" (situation book), and also from music hall artistes.

Iceland.—No regulations in force.

St. Thomas.—No regulations in force. A local government passport must, however, be procured when leaving the island, the cost of which varies according to destination.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Passport necessary. In order to leave the country a Dominican passport must, in addition, be obtained, for which a fee of about 1 l. is charged.

ECUADOR.—See *Peru.*

EGYPT.—Passports are not required by law, but travellers are advised to carry them. For travelling in other parts of the Ottoman dominions, see *Turkey*.

Soudan.—Persons desiring to enter the Soudan, *unless* they are officials of the Soudan, Egyptian, or Uganda governments, or are entering the Soudan under arrangements made by any recognized Tourist Agency, must apply for passports in person to the Soudan agent, War Office, Cairo; to the Mudir, Wadi Halfa, or to the Mudir, Suakin.

Persons proceeding south of Khartoum or into Kordofan must obtain special passes from the office of the Civil Secretary, Khartoum, through the official from whom they obtain their passport.

All Europeans and foreigners travelling in the Soudan are required to report their arrival personally or in writing to the Mudir at the Headquarters of the Province, stating their address, occupation, and probable length of stay. Through travellers to Khartoum need only register in that town, either at the Mudiria or at the hotel.

FRANCE.—The possession of a passport may save inconvenience, since evidence of identity may at any time be required.

For permanent residence, or in order to exercise profession or trade, a declaration furnishing particulars with respect to the family, nationality, profession, &c., of the person making the declaration, is required to be made at the Mairie of the Commune within a few days of arrival.

Algeria.—Regulations similar to France, both as regard passports and residence, &c.

French Guiana.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

Madagascar.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

Martinique.—Passports required by law, but law seldom enforced.

New Caledonia.—Possession of passport desirable in view of existence of penal establishment.

Réunion.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force.

Saïgon.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

Tahiti.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force.

Tunis.—Regulations similar to France, both as regards passports and residence, &c.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Although the possession of a passport is not obligatory, yet as evidence of identity may at any time be required, persons travelling to Germany should take care to be provided with passports. For residence of more than three weeks a passport is absolutely necessary. Children sent to school in Germany should carry passports.

GREECE.—No regulations in force, except as regards persons entering the country by the land frontier, who are sometimes required to be in possession of passports.

HAYTI.—A passport (*visé* by a Haytian Consul) must, on arrival, be shown at the Port Office. It should also be produced and registered at the nearest British Consulate. On leaving the country the *visa* of a British Consul and that of the "Commandant de la Place" (which costs about 2s.) must be obtained.

ITALY.—The possession of a passport is not obligatory, but travellers may at any time be required to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to establish their identity.

British subjects producing passports at Italian post offices for purposes of personal identification may be required to obtain certified translations of the same from British Consul.

Eritrea.—Travellers proceeding to Italian Colonies should, unless they carry special letters of recommendation to the authorities, provide themselves with passports, and obtain a *visa* from an Italian Consulate.

JAPAN.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

LIBERIA.—No regulations in force, but a passport issued by the Liberian Secretary of State is required from residents leaving the country. For this 50 cents is charged.

MEXICO.—No regulations in force.

MONTENEGRO.—No special regulations exist, but a passport properly *visé* is required for travelling through the surrounding Turkish and Austrian territories.

MOROCCO.—It is advisable for travellers to be provided with passports, which are sometimes necessary, *e.g.*, for travelling inland, or for embarking on board the French steamers for Oran. Any one wishing to travel into the interior should consult His Majesty's Minister at Tangier or the British Consul for the district through which his route lies.

British subjects residing for more than a month in Morocco are required, under the Morocco Order in Council, 1889, to register themselves at the British Consulate.

MUSCAT.—No regulations exist. Travelling in the interior is unsafe without an armed escort.

NETHERLANDS.—The possession of a passport is not strictly necessary, but is recommended for the purposes of identification.

Dutch Guiana: Curaçoa and Dependencies.—No regulations in force. Travellers are advised to provide themselves with passports as evidence of nationality.

Netherland East Indies.—Travellers, on arrival, must register themselves at the Office of the chief Local authority. For travelling inland in the islands, or for residence, a passport must also be obtained from the Local authorities, respecting which the British Consul should be consulted.

NORWAY.—No regulations in force.

PARAGUAY.—No regulations in force. Neither passports nor certificate of nationality are required from foreigners by the local authorities. It is as well, however, for persons travelling in the interior of the country to be provided with passports.

PERSIA.—A passport bearing the *visa* of a Persian Consular officer must be produced on entering Persia, and the passport should be countersigned by the Persian passport officer before leaving the country.

PERU, ECUADOR, AND BOLIVIA.—A passport is not actually necessary, but it is desirable to possess one in order to be able to obtain from a British Diplomatic or Consular officer the certificate of nationality required in the event of civil disturbances.

PORTUGAL.—Travellers are advised to provide themselves with passports. For residence in Portugal or Portuguese Colonies, a passport or other proof of nationality is required in order to obtain the necessary permission.

Azores.—The possession of a passport is advisable.

Cape Verde Islands.—Passports are not actually required, except in times of public danger, but they are useful in view of the fact that all foreigners

have to personally register themselves at the Mayor's Office as soon as possible after arrival.

Loanda.—Passport necessary.

Madeira.—No regulations in force.

Mozambique.—Travellers should be provided with passports.

ROUMANIA.—Persons travelling to Roumania must be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Roumanian Consul in the United Kingdom. A fresh *visa* must be obtained for each journey. On arrival, they should at once obtain the *visa* of the British Legation or of a British Consulate, and then, within twenty-hours of arrival, apply to the Roumanian authorities for a permit to reside in the country. For a stay of less than eight days, this formality may be dispensed with, and the permit will be stated upon the passport by the police officials at the frontier.

RUSSIA.—Visitors to Russia must be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Russian Diplomatic or Consular officer. Without such *visa* they will not be allowed to enter the country. To persons of the Jewish faith the *visa* will not be granted unless they are bankers or persons of the highest social standing.

The passport will enable the holder to reside in Russia for six months, when it must be exchanged at the Prefecture of St. Petersburg, or at the Chancery of a Provincial Governor, for a Russian "Billet de Séjour," to be renewed annually.

The cost of such a "Billet de Séjour," varies from 7 r. 15 c. to 1 r. 29 c. Each "Billet de Séjour" on first issue or renewal must be delivered to the local police officer for inscription or *visa*. For non-renewal of a "Billet de Séjour," at the time of its expiration a fine is exacted.

On leaving Russia a police certificate must be obtained, which is granted on the first visit of the traveller to Russia at a cost of 75 c. On subsequent visits 6 r. 50 c. is charged. If a "Billet de Séjour" has been obtained it must be returned, when the passport will be handed back to the owner with the necessary authorization to leave.

In the case of a person travelling through Russia, without stopping at any point within the Empire, the *visa* of a Russian Consular officer 'to travel through Russia' will be accepted as sufficient, both for the purpose of entering and leaving the country, without obligation to obtain the police authorization to leave necessary in case of a stay in Russia.

Travellers to Russia should on each journey obtain a new passport to avoid the necessity of obtaining a "Billet de Séjour" on arrival, which they will be required to do when a passport is used six months after the date of the Russian *visa* attached to it.

SERVIA.—Travellers are advised to be provided with passports in proper form in order to establish their identity and nationality.

SIAM.—No special regulations in force, but British subjects are required to register themselves at the British Consulate-General within one month of arrival. For travelling in the interior a passport must be obtained from the Siamese Government. Fee for registration, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and for passport 2*s.*

SPAIN.—It is most advisable for travellers to be provided with passports. The *visa* of a Spanish Consul is not necessary, but will be found useful in travelling in provincial towns and country districts.

In the Province of Barcelona, British subjects should, upon arrival, personally show their passports to His Majesty's Consul, who will thereupon furnish them with a certificate, which they are required to present, within twenty-four hours after their arrival in Barcelona, at the Office of the Civil Governor (in country towns and villages at the Office of the Mayor) in order that their names, descriptions, &c., may be registered. A fine, and possibly expulsion, may result from non-compliance with this regulation.

Canary Islands.—No regulation in force.

Ceuta.—British subjects desiring to visit Ceuta should apply through the British Vice-Consul at Algeciras for an order from the Commandante-General.

SWEDEN.—No regulations in force.

SWITZERLAND.—A passport is necessary in order to obtain a "Permis de Séjour," which must be taken out, after their arrival, by persons intending to reside in Switzerland. Children sent to school in Switzerland should carry passports.

TURKISH EMPIRE.—Persons travelling to Turkey must be provided with a passport bearing the *visa* of a Turkish Consular officer. Without such passport they will be refused admission to the country. A fresh *visa* must be obtained for each journey. British subjects desiring afterwards to travel within Turkey must obtain a permit through a British Consul. On leaving Turkey the *visa* of a British Consul should be obtained.

Tripoli.—Regulations similar to Turkey.

UNITED STATES.—No regulations in force.

Hawaiian Islands.—No regulations in force.

Philippine Islands.—Passports not required.

Porto Rico.—Travellers are advised to carry passports.

URUGUAY.—No regulations affecting Europeans in force. Travellers are, however, advised to have passports as evidence of nationality, in case of need.

VENEZUELA.—Travellers should be provided with passports bearing the *visa* of a Venezuelan Consular officer.

ZANZIBAR.—No regulations in force.

APPENDIX D.

TARIFF OF FEES UPON LETTERS PATENT OF INCORPORATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, AS FIXED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL OF JUNE 11, 1902.

When the proposed capital stock of the company is $20,000 or less than $20,000	$ 50
When the proposed capital stock of the company is more than $20,000 and less than $50,000	150
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $50,000 or upwards and less than $100,000	200
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $100,000 or upwards and less than $150,000	225
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $150,000 or upwards and less than $200,000	250
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $200,000 or upwards and less than $300,000	300
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $300,000 or upwards and less than $400,000	325
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $400,000 or upwards and less than $500,000	350
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $500,000 or upwards and less than $600,000	375
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $600,000 or upwards and less than $700,000	400
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $700,000 or upwards and less than $800,000	425
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $800,000 or upwards and less than $900,000	450
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $900,000 or upwards and less than $1,000,000	475
When the proposed capital stock of the company is $1,000,000.	500
For every additional million dollars of capital stock or fractional part thereof	100
For supplementary letters patent to increase the capital stock of company, the fee to be according to the above tariff, but on the increase only.	
For supplementary letters patent for any purpose other than an increase of capital, a fee of	100

APPENDIX E.

TARIFF OF FEES UPON LICENSES TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COMPANIES OR CORPORATIONS TO CARRY ON MINING OPERATIONS IN THE YUKON AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is $1,000,000	$500
For every additional million, $100 extra to be charged.	
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is $500,000 or upwards and less than $1,000,000	300
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is $200,000 or upwards and less than $500,000	250
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is $100,000 and upwards and less than $200,000	200
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is more than $40,000 and less than $100,000	150
When the capital stock of the company applying for a license is $40,000 or less than $40,000	100

APPENDIX F.

TARIFF OF FEES UPON COMMISSIONS TO PUBLIC OFFICERS APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF FEBRUARY 19, 1886, AND SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

1. Upon Commissions to Lieutenant Governors, Ministers of the Crown, Judges of all Courts, Junior Judges, Deputy Ministers and King's Counsel, a fee of $20.

2. Upon Commissions issued to officers and others receiving salaries from $1,000 or over, a fee of $15.

3. Upon Commissions issued to officers and others receiving salaries from $400 to $1,000, a fee of $8.

4. Upon Commissions issued to officers or others receiving salaries from $100 to $400, a fee of $5.

5. Upon Commissions issued to officers or others receiving a salary of $100, or to officers or persons appointed to office, who are paid by fees of office, a fee of $4.

Upon Commissions to the Solicitor General of Canada, and all officers in the service of the Crown who may receive a salary of three thousand dollars or upwards, a fee of $20.

The above to apply to Commissions issued under the Great or Privy Seal.

No commission or document to be delivered out of the Department of the Secretary of State until the fee, if any, has been paid thereinto.

N.B.—No fee to be exacted upon commissions appointing Commissioners to make inquiries into matters affecting public interests. (O.C., December 5, 1891.)

APPENDIX G.

REGULATIONS AND TARIFF OF FEES UNDER THE ACT RESPECTING LOAN COMPANIES.

Intending applicants for Letters Patent under this Act shall give two weeks previous notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their proposed application, stating therein:—

(*a*) The names in full and address and calling of the proposed Board of directors, and with special mention of the names of not less than three of the applicants who are to be the provisional Board.

(*b*) The proposed name of the company, which shall not be that of any known company or partnership or individual or any name under which any known business is being carried on, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive or cause confusion. A subsisting name may, however, be given in whole or in part with the consent of the company or person entitled thereto, and the name of any existing company whose franchises and assets are to be acquired may be given to the applicants if the Governor in Council is satisfied that such company has the best right to that name.

(*c*) The place within Canada where the head office of the company is to be established.

(*d*) The object for which incorporation is sought.

(*e*) The amount of the proposed capital stock, the number of shares and the amount of each share.

At any time not more than two months after the last publication of such notice, the applicants may petition the Governor in Council, through the Secretary of State, for the issue of such Letters Patent.

Such petition shall state the facts set out in the notice published in the *Canada Gazette,* and shall be supported by affidavits or statutory declarations under the provisions of The Canada Evidence Act establishing:—

(*a*) That the proposed name is unobjectionable in the sense hereinbefore indicated.

(*b*) The sufficiency of the notice required by the preceding regulations.

(*c*) The truth and sufficiency of the petition and of the facts therein set forth, including the verification of the signatures of the petitioners by an affidavit or statutory declaration made by the witness thereof.

A notary, a justice of the peace or a commissioner authorized to receive affidavits, shall be competent persons before whom any affidavit, affirmation or declaration required by this Act, or regulations made thereunder may be taken or made.

The following shall be the schedule of fees payable for Letters Patent under this Act:—

(*a*) When the proposed capital stock is $100,000—$200.

(*b*) When the proposed capital stock is more than $100,000, and less than $1,000,000, the fee to be $200, and two dollars and a half for every additional $10,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100,000.

(*c*) When the proposed capital stock is $1,000,000, the fee to be $500.

(*d*) When the proposed capital stock is over $1,000,000, the fee to be $500, and $5 for every additional $10,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000,000.

No steps shall be taken in the Department of the Secretary of State towards the issue of any Letters Patent under this Act until the fee therefor has been paid.

The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act as far as the issue of Letters Patent thereunder is concerned.

Upon the granting of Letters Patent under this Act, notice shall forthwith be given by the Secretary of State in the *Canada Gazette*, and the company to which such notice relates shall cause the same to be published on four separate occasions in at least one newspaper in the country, city or place where the head office of the company is established.

APPENDIX H.

LIST of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Department of the Secretary of State, with the Date of the First Appointment, Rank and Salary in each case.

Name.	Rank.	Date of First Appointment.	Salary.
			$ cts.
Pope, Joseph, C.M.G., I.S.O...	Under Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General of Canada.....	Dec. 3, 1878..	4,000 00
	Correspondence Branch.		
Pelletier, Philippe.....	Chief Clerk, Barrister-at-Law.....	Mar. 1, 1888..	2,800 00
Colson, Frederick.....	Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	Jan. 20, 1885..	2,200 00
Brophy, Arthur A.....	Chief Clerk.....	July 18, 1900..	1,900 00
	Private Secretary to the Minister.....	Jan. 19, 1897..	600 00
Emond, Gustave.....	First Class Clerk.....	Dec. 8, 1880..	1,900 00
Waters, J. Francis, M.A.,LL.D.	"	Sept. 9, 1885..	1,900 00
Roy, Henri.....	"	May 3, 1881..	1,700 00
*Foran, William.....	"	July 1, 1890..	1,550 00
Baker, Frederick M.....	"	Feb. 7, 1891..	1,500 00
Harrison, Edward.....	Second Class Clerk	Jan. 30, 1882..	1,500 00
Nicholson, M. Vernon C.....	"	" 10, 1879..	1,500 00
Steele, Evelyn Y.....	"	Nov. 1, 1890..	1,350 00
Dubé, L. J. Arthur.....	"	July 1, 1890..	1,300 00
Globensky, Lambert F.....	"	Aug. 1, 1887..	1,250 00
†Paradis, Eugene.....	"	" 18, 1893..	1,200 00
Palmer, Emma.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	Nov. 12, 1903..	1,000 00
Shibley, Gervase R.....	"	Oct. 26, 1905..	900 00
MacGrady, Alice.....	Third Class Clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1904..	700 00
Labelle, Wilfrid.....	"	Jan. 1, 1891..	700 00
Regan, John	"	Apr. 1, 1908..	650 00
Birdwhistle, Matthew J.....	"	" 1, 1908..	550 00
	Registrar's Branch.		
Storr, Ira William.....	Chief Clerk.....	Oct. 20, 1873..	2,000 00
Learoyd, Arthur Gilpin.....	First Class Clerk	" 20, 1873..	1,900 00
Kirwan, Philip Treacy.....	"	Sep. 10, 1878..	1,900 00
Drouin, Alphonse.....	"	April 18, 1885..	1,900 00
Aumond, Telmont.....	Second Class Clerk.....	July 1, 1883..	1,500 00
Fallon, Francis E.....	"	Nov. 12, 1903..	1,250 00
Pinard, Léon.....	Junior Second Class Clerk.....	Jan. 1, 1895..	1,000 00
‡Girard, Rodolphe	"	Feb. 9, 1905..	950 00
Champagne, Joseph F.....	"	Mar. 1, 1906..	1,100 00
O'Donnell, P. J.....	Third Class Clerk.....	May 8, 1907..	600 00
	Messenger.		
Ricard, Urgel.....	Messenger.....	Dec. 20, 1886..	700 00

NOTE.—*Also receives $400 a year as Secretary to Board of Civil Service Examiners.
†Also receives $150 a year for clerical assistance to Secretary of Board of Civil Service Examiners.
‡Since resigned.